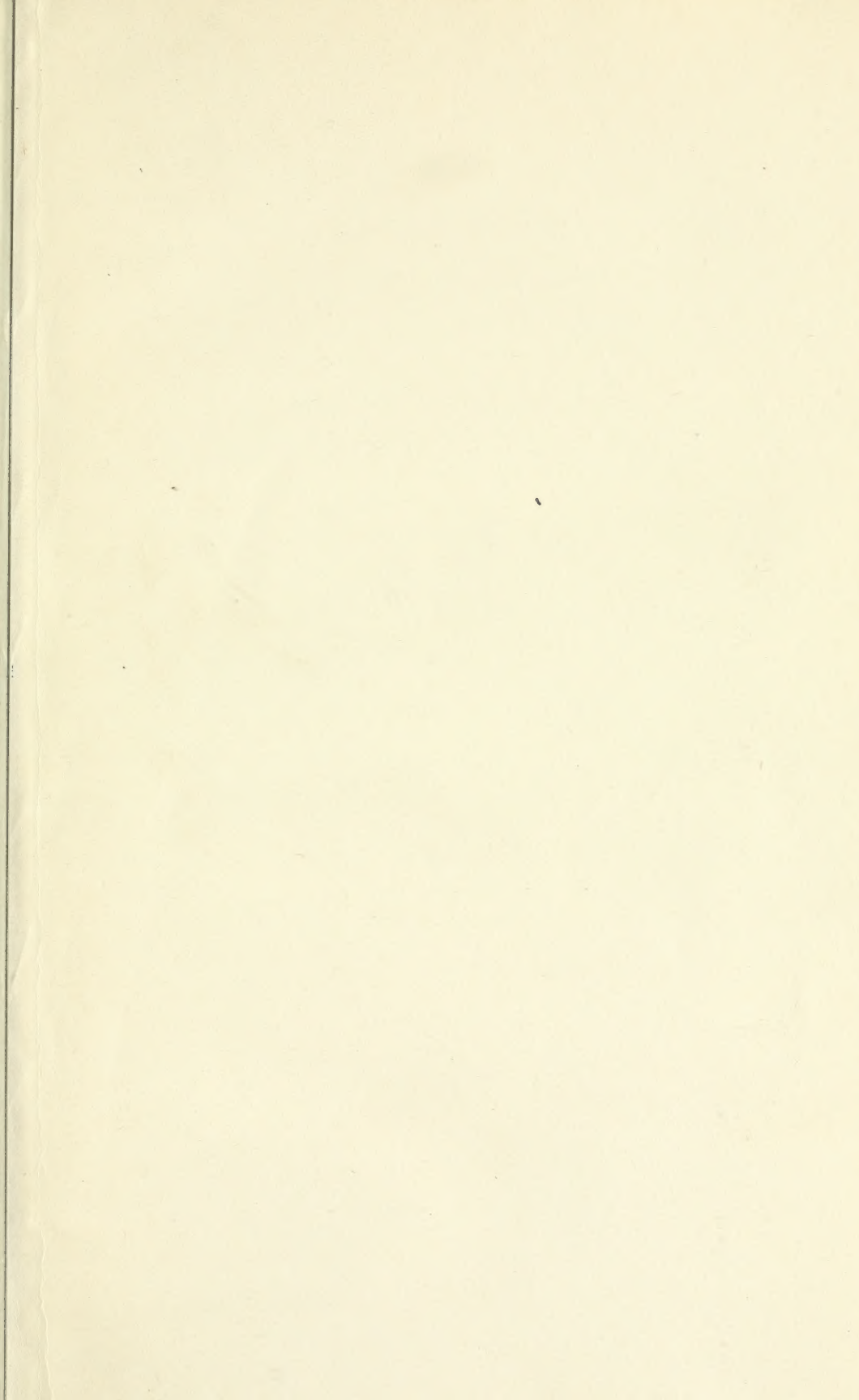
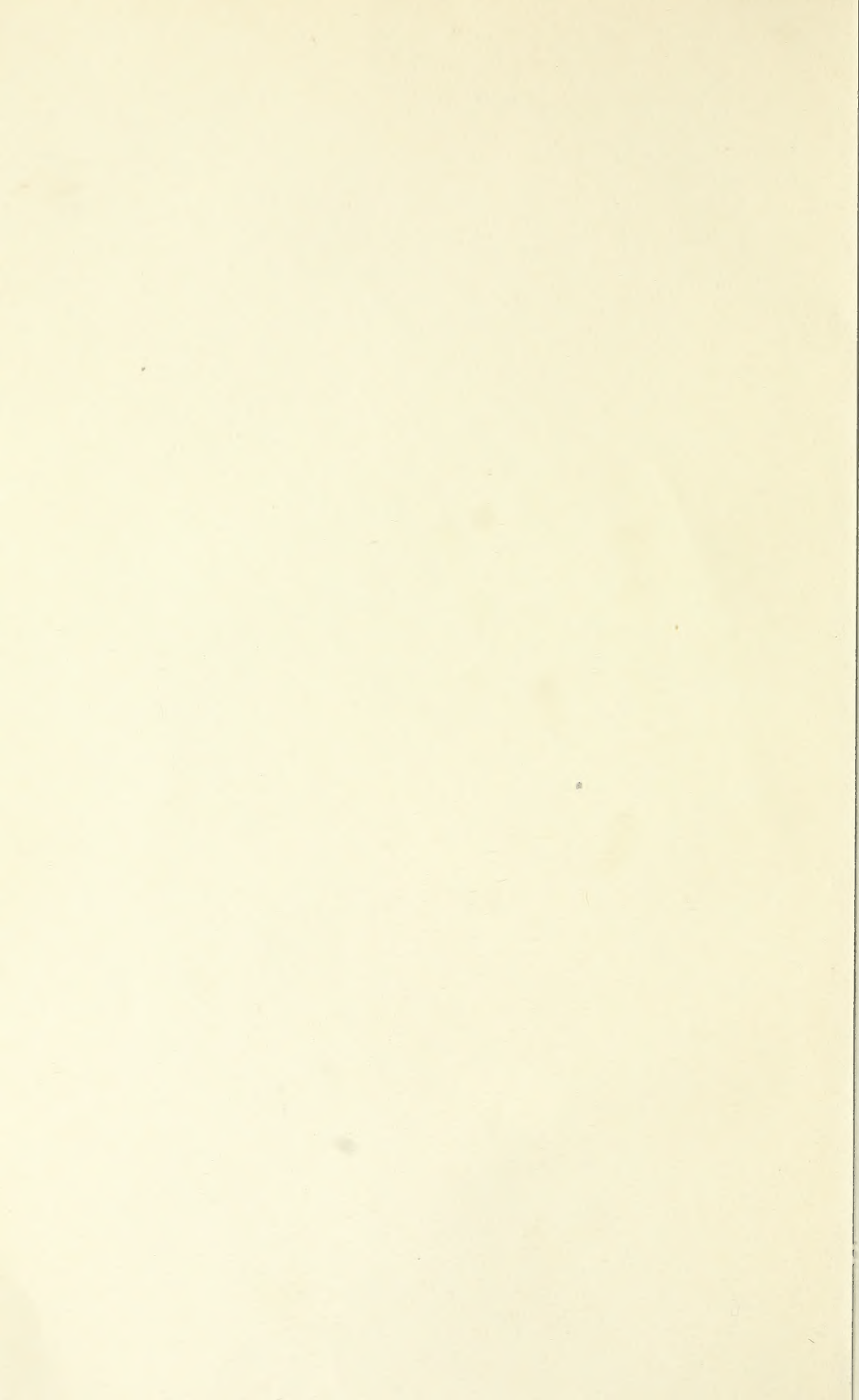
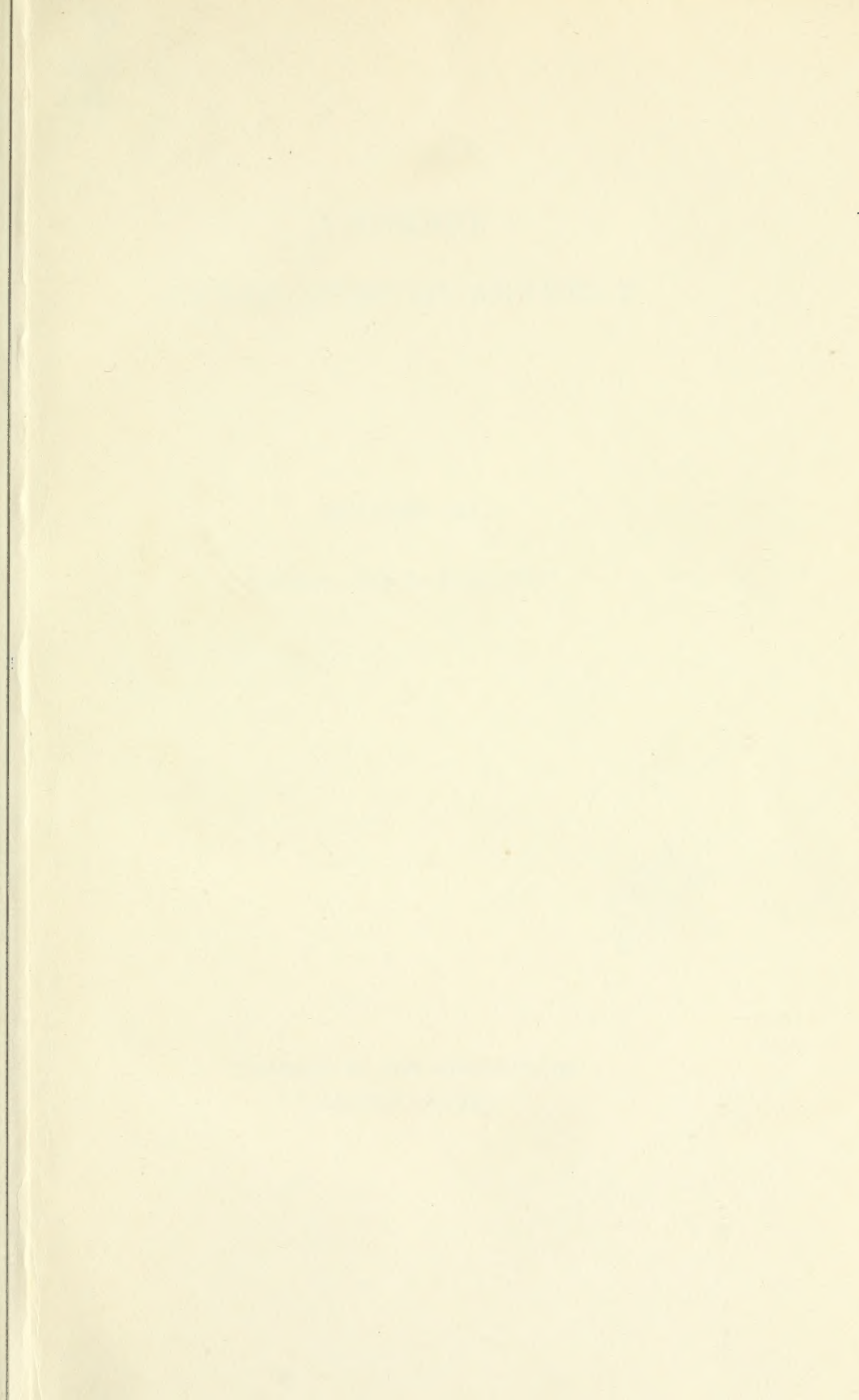


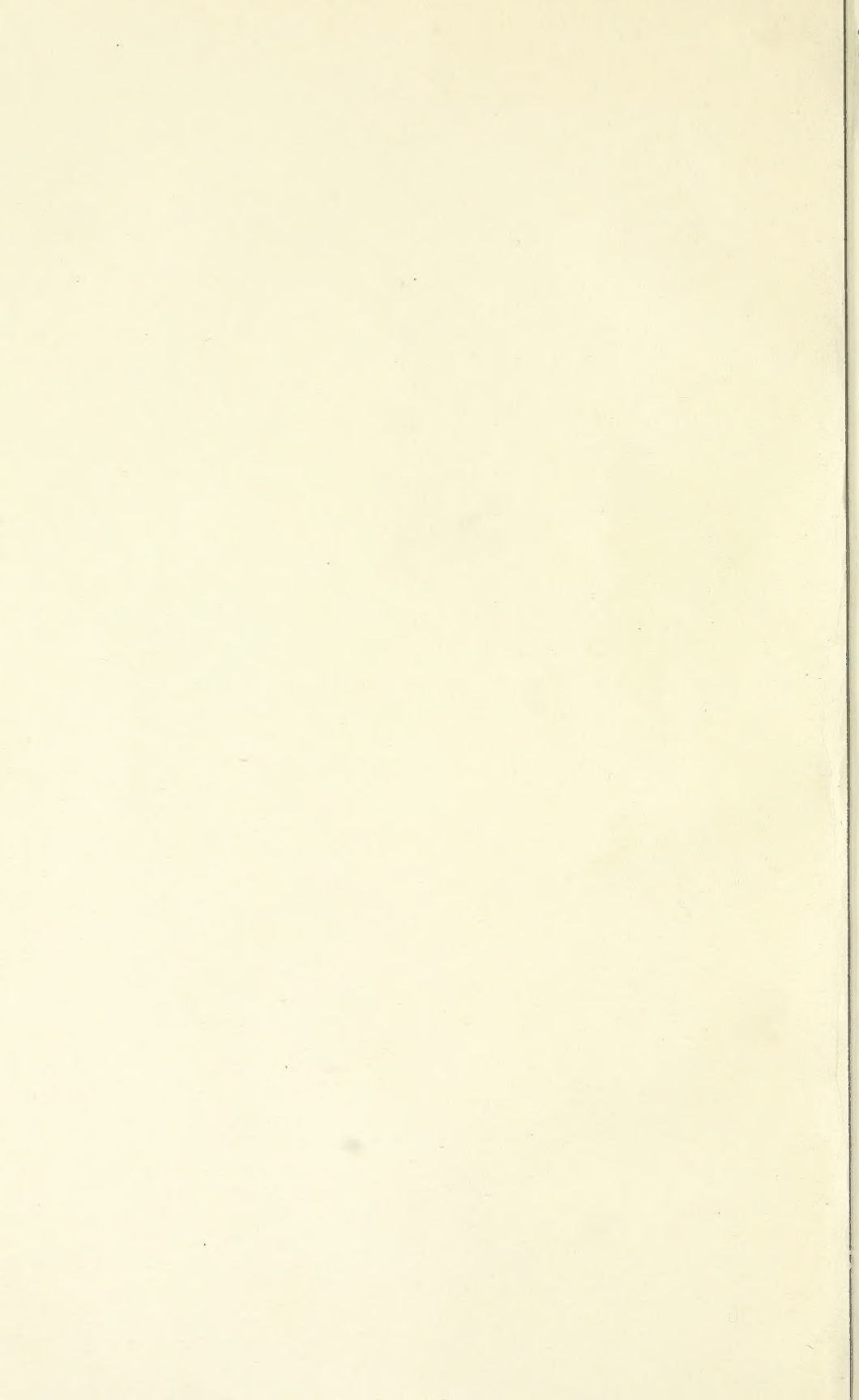


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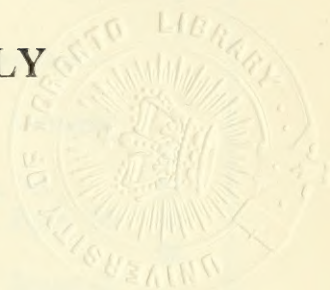


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AMHERST
GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOLUME III

OCTOBER, 1913 TO JUNE, 1914



140738
20/11/16.

PUBLISHED BY THE GRADUATES OF
AMHERST COLLEGE

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LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONÆ

PRESIDENT MEIKLEJOHN, author of the baccalaureate address, to which we have given the title "The Goal and the Game," needs no introduction.

FREDERICK HOUK LAW, who wrote the poem "In Amherst Town," when he was an undergraduate, is at the head of the Department of English in the Stuyvesant High School, New York City.

WALTER A. DYER, who writes the article "At the Sign of the Big, Red Apple," is one of the editorial staff of *Country Life in America*.

GARRETT W. THOMPSON, who writes the sonnets on page 28, is professor of German in the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

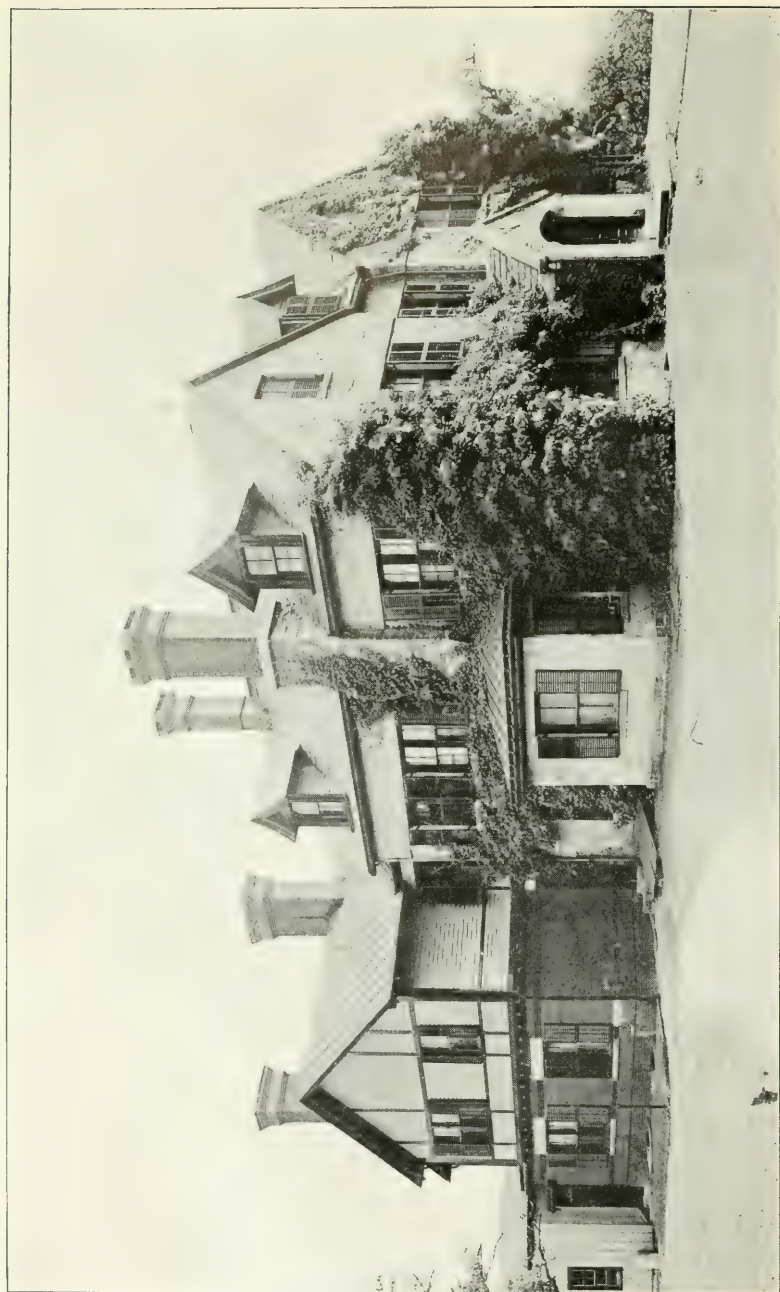
ERNEST G. DRAPER, who writes about "The Pleasures of an Amateur Print Collector," is in business in New York City.

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, who gave the speech on President Emeritus George Harris, is a distinguished journalist of Brooklyn, N. Y.; prominent also for his interest in Arctic exploration.

The writer of the review of Mr. Boynton's book modestly desires to remain anonymous.

H. DE F. SMITH, who reviews Mr. Field's book, is professor of Greek in Amherst College.

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THE SIGMA DELTA RHO HOUSE
FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF PROFESSOR THOMAS C. ESTY

THE AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. III.—OCTOBER, 1913.—No 1.

THE COLLEGE WINDOW.—EDITORIAL NOTES

ANOTHER Commencement has come and gone, as is the way of Commencements; and now at the opening of a new college year, while the directors of affairs on the hill are caring for the undergraduate beginners, we of the alumni are cherishing fond and friendly thoughts of the goodly company of men who have just gone from us, and are now entering upon their matriculation as Freshmen in a larger and sterner school. We project our remembered experience into theirs; and we realize that in the years here beginning they, as did we, will ask themselves what college values remain intact or growing, what will prove transient, and whether on the whole those four pleasant but expensive years spent at college, were a paying investment. It is the same question that many others, both within and without academic circles, are asking, one of the leading questions in fact, in the current assessment of educational values. Money, as we are well aware, is not the only measure of value; but in the years immediately succeeding college, before age creeps on and makes us introspective, it cannot help bulking large in many minds, and college life cannot well escape its unit of appraisal.

ONE is led to this reflection by an article on "The Value of a College Education," in a recent number of the *Woman's Home Companion*, by an able and popular author, Mr. Ralph Waldo Trine. It will pay you to borrow your wife's copy of the September number and read it. He concedes the eminent value

of a college education; estimates its elements with engaging frankness; but it is especially interesting to note where and how he locates it. In reading his estimate one recalls rather too vividly that he is writing for women; but I hasten to let that pass lest I incur an uncomplimentary implication not only to him but to them. I quote his opening section.

"Is a college education," he writes, "as valuable as those who have not the good fortune of having it are apt to think it is? Does a college education pay?"

"The answer to the former question is unquestionably in the negative: No. The answer to the latter is unquestionably in the affirmative: Yes—it pays, and pays abundantly.

"When we remember the fact that ninety-nine and two-thirds per cent. of all one learns at college, to err on the side of conservatism, is promptly forgotten after one has been away from it, say, for ten years; so far as *actual knowledge* is concerned, the price is too heavy in both time and means.

"When we remember, however, that its real value is something quite different from the mere acquisition of knowledge, and consider training, unfoldment, contact, associations, friendships formed, the finding of one's self, the increased ability readily to enter open or even closed doors, no man or woman of experience will deny that its returns are far greater than its cost."

MR. TRINE then goes on to make out a charming and convincing case for all the elements here enumerated, except—learning. That is the evanescent thing, the thing of which more than ninety-nine per cent. vanishes, while the rest remains and more than balances the account. What he means by this fleeting ingredient he later refers to as "general information, learning, if you please." Well, if we please to narrow learning to this, we will not gainsay him. As reservoirs of "general information" gained ten years ago most of us are pretty leaky. And yet to the outsider, for whom Mr. Trine is writing, this will look like the play of Hamlet with the princely Dane left out. What, he will ask, is a college for, with its libraries and laboratories and lectures and seminars, with its founders' and patrons' hopes fondly centered there, if not precisely to store young men's brains with rare and varied knowledge? What indeed has become of the "enterprise of learning," if its

avails are so fugitive,—unless, by some shallow optimism we can still hold (with apologies to the shade of Tennyson) that

“’Tis better to have learned and lost
Than never to have learned at all.”

As a matter of fact that is what we do hold, the least scholarly of us; and we show our faith in it by sending our sons to repeat our experience. College still remains to us, in spite of enormous shrinkage, an institution of learning.

BUT somehow, we do not feel so badly about all this forgotten knowledge as our outsider thinks we ought to feel. We laugh it off when we come back to reunion, as if it were a good joke; we note how impossible entrance examinations would be to us now; we seek out our old teachers and remind them, not of things they taught us, but of certain pleasantries or escapades of the classroom. Or if we bring up specific facts retained from lectures and books it is in the ironical spirit of Stevenson, whose elaborate bluff at memory is made not in regret, but in glee at the slenderness of it. “I have attended a good many lectures in my time,” he says. “I still remember that the spinning of a top is a case of Kinetic Stability. I still remember that Emphyteusis is not a disease, nor Stillicide a crime.” All of us, I presume, can produce such bits of remembered things as these from our mental scrap-bag, and we have our own reasons, sometimes as trivial as Stevenson’s, for keeping them; but our sense of values is elsewhere. “Though I would not willingly part,” Stevenson continues, “with such scraps of science, I do not set the same store by them as by certain other odds and ends that I came by.” Where he got these others is not to our purpose here; but they were not cribbed from a book nor retained merely by memory; they were things that had become vital and moving in what he calls the “Science of the Aspects of Life.” For the sake of this he could afford to forget many things, and even make merry over it; he was still an educated man, devoted to the enterprise of learning.

THE truth is, we can bear to lose our class-room acquisitions with such serene equanimity because memory is no longer our measure of value. It was more so when we were children in

grammar school and high school, and then was the time to cultivate and prize it; but college is the place to cultivate initiative rather, to learn the art of thinking for ourselves. Of course we are apt to make a mess of this at first; and the result, as compared with what our betters have thought out and put in order is so crude as to seem hardly like learning at all, and so tentative as to be better forgotten, or rather outgrown. But we instinctively banish the mind whose only asset is sheer memory to the category of arrested development; and the man who in later years becomes a walking encyclopædia of remembered facts, and nothing more, belongs to the freak class. The sense of this tendency is at the real basis of the college sentiment against "grinds" and "sharks" and bookworms. There is a stage of mental achievement beyond this which it is the college man's business, however lamely, to enter upon and climb; it is the thinking, constructive, creative stage, wherein his individual powers seek an expression of their own. In this transition from the memory unit to the constructive, it is only a law of nature that, as Goethe says, "When you lose interest in anything, you also lose the memory of it." But you have not lost the real substance of learning; no, nor the remembering power either; you have only placed it where, according to your taste and temperament, it belongs. What really concerns you, and is woven into the tissue of your life, is recalled, or rather lives on, as vividly as ever. In a very true sense, the arbitrary memory has died, only to rise again in a fairer, more vital form. And this is the learning that pays.

IN VIEW of this leakage of one's college accumulations, Mr. Trine ascribes the greater value to an alternative. "There can be no question," he remarks, "that so far as general information, learning, if you please, is concerned, the same length of time spent in well-ordered, earnest, systematic reading and study will give one far more than any college education can possibly give." Leaving then this ingredient of "learning, if you please," as if it were the inert and discountable element in college values, he goes on to ask, "Are there other gains?" and to answer, "There are, and through these come the chief advantages of a college education." Then follows the discussion of the charming list already quoted. To all this we make no demur. We only raise one question:

Suppose then we eliminate the "learning, if you please" element, and let the other values go on unimpeded,—the training, unfoldment, contact, associations, friendships formed, and the rest. What culture medium, what atmosphere, what common interest and endeavor, would these have to develop in? What pretext for such expensive companionship would remain? We know what happened not long ago when these elements got a little out of balance. The side-shows, it was complained, were in danger of swallowing up the circus. Where, on the one hand, disproportionate emphasis was laid on the "training and unfoldment" due to games and athletics; where, on the other hand, disproportionate emphasis was laid on the "contact, associations, friendships formed" due to proms and social functions; it is not enough to say the primal object of the college suffered, the whole tone and character of college life was lowered and cheapened. Life was projected, so to say, on a more ignoble background. And the call was for a return to the quest for knowledge, the storing of information, the "learning, if you please," whose life in memory is alleged to be so short. The steady effort to be scholars, the resolve to remember and apply your findings,—in short the thing of which "the price" is alleged to be "too heavy in both time and means," is what gives worth and dignity to all the rest; and the rest, whose returns are so great, cannot be had in true value without it.

YOU have heard the anecdote of a young fellow engaged with a company in the American game of "swapping yarns," who when his turn came capped the contest with a story so grotesquely impossible as to incur immediate remonstrance. "Why," he urged in defence, "I thought 'twas lies you was tellin'." If it is faults he is finding, we are prepared to cap Mr. Trine's indictment of learning with a charge still more serious,—to beat him at his own game. Our heading may sound like a cynical, or let us say Chestertonian topic for an editorial note if the writer is understood to apply it to the college. Let me say at once that is just what I mean to do, and in no censorious or muck-raking animus either. As a certain Irish listener replied to his fellow when the two had misunderstood an intoned clause in the

A Nursery of Ignorance

church service, "Doan't thot bate hell?" "Sure," was the prompt and loyal answer, "thot's the intintion." The college educational order, no less truly than the church, has a number of large and wise intentions, and this of fostering ignorance is one of them, not the only one, of course, nor the final one, but worth considering in good faith as a legitimate element of its comprehensive function. Some things in the review of the past year tend to bring this element to light.

LET us get at our meaning by the Greek route; that, you know, is much in favor nowadays. Browning, who shows his keen insight into the Greek genius in his portrait of Cleon the poet, shall make him suggest it. Cleon may stand as a ripe example of the all-round college-bred man. In his letter to "Protus in his Tyranny" he points with pride, as the politicians would say, to the many things he has done—poetry, sculpture, painting, anatomy, music—in his general culture, for he has not attained the highest specialism in any line; and then as a crowning achievement of learning he boasts,

"And I have written three books on the soul,
Proving absurd all written hitherto,
And putting us to ignorance again."

That, he deems, is a thing to be proud of,—sweeping the boards clean, as it were, and pushing the learned world back to ignorance. It is about what we blame and ridicule in the Greek Sophists, who are to us the synonym of insincere special pleading. But lest we should think Cleon—or his creator Browning—were laughing in his sleeve, let us interrogate Socrates himself, whose noble sincerity we would not question. "Listen to him," (I quote from a scholarly writer on the Greek genius) "in a friend's house at Athens. He is discussing justice. 'What,' he asks, 'is it?' 'Giving back to your neighbor what is his own,' replies some one. 'And would you give a sword back to a madman if it were his own, and he likely to do murder with it?' 'No.' 'Then we must look for some other definition.' 'Justice is to do harm to one's enemies and good to one's friends.' 'But if our enemy is a good man, is it just to injure him? Surely not? You will have to give up that definition too.' And so on; definition after defini-

tion is raised and found wanting, and we end—probably in a fog. This happens in every dialogue. The discussions of Socrates lead to little in the way of conclusion; they are sceptical; they never reach more than a provisional truth; they are always ready to throw away results, to sacrifice a position that might seem to have been gained.”

Now what is this but just Cleon’s feat of putting us to ignorance not merely “again” but constantly? I was reading the dialogue of Eutyphron the other day and found the same bewildering method. It discusses the subject of holiness; and I would challenge any one to tell from it what holiness definitely means. Socrates, as we know, was an inveterate old puzzler and sceptic, though he made nobly good at the end, and though his positive contributions to clarity of thinking put him with the world’s supreme teachers. But one thing—the great redeeming thing—was almost a mania with him: that the men with whom he talked should be jolted out of the smug, superficial, untested notions and prejudices which they had inherited, and which they had retained merely because they were too lazy to think. Ignorance—a proved and grounded ignorance, for there is such a thing—is far preferable to such a mentally vegetative state. Or as the author just quoted puts it: “He holds it more worthy to seek than to find, better never to reach his goal than to arrive at a wrong one.”

WE DO NOT have to go to Socrates or to antiquity for this hospitality to ignorance. It is abundant in modern science and literature; it is a corollary of the sincere search after truth. A professor of science in one of our colleges once remarked to his class that geologists formerly thought they knew the cause of earthquakes, but now they are sure they do not; “a proof,” he said, “of the progress of science.” This remark may stand as a fair type of what is “doing” in all fields of learning. I have illustrated it from the methods of that classic race which, with all its dubious results, has taught the world to think, and we relegate the questions on which they laid out their thought to the sphere of philosophy and religion; but science and history and literature are just as full of such uncertainties and disillusiones.

“Our little systems have their day:
They have their day and cease to be.”

Some are built on facts, which are the slipperiest things in the world; some on experiment, which is always giving way to the findings of other experiment; some on the logical process of putting one thought and another together, which is open to the invasion of fallacy and unsound reasoning. "All thought carries with it," as has been said, "an element of unrest"; and this unrest, while it means growth toward certitude, has its obverse of growth toward ignorance, toward the discovery of mistakes, toward many a *cul de sac* whence there is no further progress and our anticipation fails. Since the most of us were undergraduates scientific research in many lines has had to begin all over again; history has found itself groping between facts and lies; literature—well, we seem to be just emerging from the tangle that the latest movements have made of things. A Socratic spirit is in control in educational methods; and the old prejudices, conceits, inherited notions, cock-surenesses, which have so long done duty as substitutes for thought, find themselves consigned to the limbo of stark ignorance. Such is the melting-pot of ideas which the present-day scholar must confront, and out of which he is to get grounded and clarified impressions.

OF COURSE the college, the nursery of scholars, cannot ignore all this; cannot take its stand on some arbitrary dogmatic boundary and say Thus far and no farther. It must submit to be a nursery of ignorance, so far as a stage of ignorance is a necessary ingredient in the findings of the scholar. It must be a place where, if the truth demands it, men will *dare* to be ignorant; where, if the truth delays, men can hold judgments in abeyance; where being sure of things is not the same as being cock-sure. Such attitudes as these are not always easy where young men in whom the vision of great things is surging up are ready to take the kingdom of truth by violence. It is certainly not a place where ignorance is bliss. In that sweet lubberland, where it is folly to be wise, one imagines there is nothing going on but sports and social distractions and perhaps moving picture shows,—a vacuous sort of bliss. But in the real home of learning the ignorance that must needs be incurred is a pain, albeit a stimulating pain, as it were the growing-pains of wisdom. I think something like that is what President Meiklejohn had in mind when in his inaugural

address he said: "I should like to see every freshman at once plunged into the problems of philosophy, into the difficulties and perplexities about our institutions, into the scientific accounts of the world especially as they bear on human life, into the portrayals of human experience which are given by the masters of literature." He makes the condition that this be done by proper teaching, and admits that the student "would be a sadly puzzled boy at the end of the first year"; but sets before him three good years in which to recover and achieve. They are not to stay puzzled, and their very puzzlement is constructive; that you can see from the baccalaureate address. Well, perhaps one year to three is a fair proportion of bewilderment to clarity; for ignorance, as we have said, is not the only thing nor the final thing. I have dwelt upon it as something which may have its transitional place in our college education; as a legitimate element in promoting that "intintion" not greatly unlike what our two Irish friends attributed to a more sacred institution. After all, that is the objective, in spite of the ugly name.

WE HAVE from time to time taken our fellow-alumni into our collective confidence, and always with a spirit of encouragement and goodwill. We will now preserve the same spirit, although our words may seem slightly critical.

**From Our
Item Editor**

Our work has been lightened by the material assistance and spiritual approval of many alumni, for which we are most grateful. The effect might be greater, and the results more tangible, if we could have more active coöperation from that group of the elect known as class secretaries. To many of our subscribers the most welcome pages are those containing the personal news of fellow-alumni. For this news we are, theoretically, dependent upon the class secretaries; and yet only a small minority of these scribes have given any evidence of knowing that the *QUARTERLY* exists. Some have succeeded in remaining wholly quiet after repeated joggings. This may not be due entirely to them. It may be the system under which often the news center, or the nerve center, of the class, otherwise known as its "live wire," is not the class secretary. In this case our appeal is to those—there must be such in each class—who will make themselves secretaries *pro tem.*, and let the

tem. be any time when they can pick up a good item. We are of the good old Yankee sort, we—that is, all of the alumni—"want to know," you know. If our hint does no more than stimulate correspondence, and interest, between a secretary and his constituents, we shall be satisfied; for we are confident that when this change comes the result will be shown in the QUARTERLY. We can read the *Republican* and the *Sun* and even the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, but we can not read all the local papers, and we can not readily invent news. We will not, however, suspend our department of investigation of the doings of our modest alumni, but we do hope the class secretaries will occasionally exhibit some visible interest in the functions of their office and in the efforts of the QUARTERLY.

THE GOAL AND THE GAME

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN

THIS is a lay sermon. I take no scriptural text. Let my text be simply the occasion—this college and these young men whom, nurtured and trained, she now sends out upon her mission. What shall she say to them—the last word—as they go forth?

On such an occasion our look must be outward and forward—not back to the days and the joys that have been, but on to the years and the opportunities that are to come. Let us ask, and try to answer, whither they are going, what they will find, what they may hope to accomplish, what difficulties they will meet, in what causes they may enlist in that wonderful world of human living for which we have been preparing them.

Amherst college, with every other liberal college worthy of the name, has found her justification in the lives, the activities, the deeds of her graduates. Have they lived to better effect than they would have done had they not come here,—then her training is justified. Have they approached the human task with finer discrimination, with greater certainty of touch, with stronger resolution, with clearer insight, with greater capacity for dealing with it as a man should deal with it,—then Amherst has done well and her sons may rejoice in her. To make them ready for living worthily of their manhood, of living well rather than badly, that has been the aim of the college. Today she is saying that she has done what she could to make them ready, and as they go out we give them one last word descriptive of the land that lies before them.

What is this field of human action into which our graduates go? What are the activities, the deeds, the enterprises which human beings are carrying on? What in its broadest outlines is the human task in which every one of us, wise or foolish, strong or weak, successful or failing, must take his place? I am minded,

you see, to tell these young men what in the twenty years since my own graduation, I have found life to be, whether in my own experience or in that of the people about me.

Human beings, as I have found them, are engaged in two sets of activities and only these two. On the one hand, they are doing what they want to do; on the other, they are doing what they do not want to do. Some of our actions appeal to us as good in themselves; they are activities which we approve, upon which we gladly enter, from which we reluctantly depart, events in our experience in which we rejoice for their own sake, and because of which we are happy to be alive. And there are other actions and experiences which are not good in themselves, which we do not choose for any value of their own, into which we go only when constrained by some necessity, which can be approved if at all not for themselves but for the sake of something else to which they may contribute. In the interest of brevity and clearness may I give to each of these sets of activities a name? The use of words may not seem to you the customary one, but it admits of accurate statement and will serve our purpose if followed carefully.

I

When a human being is engaged in an activity which he freely chooses for its own sake, let us say that he is at play. When he embarks upon an enterprise which he desires not for its own value but because it is useful for some other value, he is at work. If for example one sits down in a quiet corner with a good book, life is good for that time, the experience delights and satisfies, the happy reader is playing. So too if one climbs a hill, or talks with a friend, or cheers at a baseball game, or takes a plunge in the surf, or exchanges confidences with a child; these experiences seem worth while; one is sorry to have them ended, for then his playing is done. But the men who are tending the machines in the mills are not at play; they are not there chiefly because of any value in the experiences they are having; they are there because they must be, they are at work. And the girl behind the counter in the shop, the man digging up the street with his pick and spade, the school-boy with his hated book of grammar, these are active, each in his own measure, not for the love of what they are doing

but for the wages of their labor, the other things that may be gained and purchased by what they are doing. And in this we typify a very large segment of this human experience of ours. They are the workers, toiling not for the joy of the labor, but for the joy of the reward, not playing but working.

It may perhaps be said that it is not always possible to distinguish these two sets of activities from each other, to separate play and work. In answer I would offer a fairly satisfactory test which may be applied. If you find a person busy about something but cannot tell whether he is playing or working, offer him a holiday. Go to the small boy with the grammar and say, "You need not stay at your lessons any longer, school is dismissed for today." In all probability you will discover with great rapidity what he has been doing. The normal boy is round the corner before the decision may be withdrawn. And if you follow him round the corner and find him already playing baseball, the same test may be applied. Say to him, "You need not stay at your pitching any longer. I will take your place and you may go back to the grammar if you choose." Your words, before so significant, have now no meaning; he is no longer at work, he does not wish to be released; the term holiday does not apply; the boy is playing, and all that he asks is that the game may go on and he be in it.

Our first bit of news then for these young travelers is that in the world into which they are going they will find awaiting them two sets of activities for both of which we have tried to prepare them. They will find themselves occupied like the boy with the grammar and busy like the boy with the baseball. And the college expects that whether they work or play they will do it better because of the nurture and training which she has given them.

II

But now how are these two sets of activities related? How do the work and the play of life affect each other? Is one of them more important than the other, and if so which one is the greater? Are they of equal value; or is one of them so fundamental and primary that all the ultimate values of life must be found within it alone? Is the meaning of human living to be stated equally

in terms of play and work, or is the meaning finally reducible to terms of one of them?

It is my own conviction, that in explaining life, play as we have defined it is primary and work merely secondary. The things which have worth in themselves are fundamental, and upon the worth of these all other values depend. And if this be doubted the proof is obvious. Why do we carry on activities which are not good in themselves, why labor at tasks which are repellant, why submit to toil which in itself is burdensome and hateful? There is only one answer, viz., that by means of the labor we achieve something else worth while, by submitting to what we do not want we may secure what we do want. The work of life is justified only as in some way and in some lives it contributes to those other experiences which we have called the play. If at any point in the social scheme it can be shown that human beings are being repressed and hindered and thwarted without any return of values to themselves or to others, then at that point we condemn the social scheme and demand that it be changed. We are willing to give our work in payment for the values of play, but if those values are not realized, then we cry out against the injustice or the folly of our institutions. We will endure hardship as good soldiers if only there is something worth fighting for. But if there be no cause to further, no ends to realize, no results to achieve, then the labor and the conflict have lost their meaning. It is folly to do what we do not deem worth doing in itself unless in some way it contributes to ends which are good in themselves, to some experiences which appeal to us as worthy of our seeking.

The second piece of news for our travelers is then that in the experiences of life the elements of play are fundamental in value, while the elements of work are secondary and merely instrumental. Life in its essence is a game rather than a task. It is an enterprise which one chooses rather than a labor to which one is compelled. The dominant quality of a game is just this, that one enters upon it for its own sake, because it is good; as we say one chooses to play for the fun of it. Now it is in exactly this same spirit that life should be lived by those who have discovered the values of living and have established them in proper relations. No one of us can choose whether or not he shall exist; that has been already decided for us. But every one of us, finding himself

alive, can determine how he shall face the experience which is his. Shall he regard his career as a task imposed upon him? Shall he enter upon it as a slave driven and compelled by circumstances? If once he sees life clear and sees it whole, he cannot regard it in this way. Underlying every task is an aim which the task is intended to realize. Justifying every labor is a choice for the sake of which the labor is done. And when life is taken as a whole it is seen to contain these two things in the relation of end and instruments, first the things which we choose for themselves, and second the things which, though not wished for in themselves, are yet chosen for their usefulness.

III

There are several objections to this way of viewing life which I should like to mention, giving in each case a word of reply to the contention which is urged.

When one suggests that life should be regarded as a game rather than as a task it is objected that the figure is lacking in seriousness, that it seems to deprive human experience of its dignity, to make it rather trivial and childish, unworthy of men and women of serious purpose and intention. But is it true that games are less serious than labor, play less serious than work? For many years now I have observed college boys on the athletic field, busily engaged in conflicts with their foes and it has never seemed to me that they were lacking in seriousness. Do we not rather find them swept off their feet by the eagerness and determination of their endeavors? Is not the whole college group, when the great days of the season arrive, simply carried away by the common devotion, the common enthusiasm, the common interest which dominates them? Surely if I have heard Faculty discussions aright it is not lack of earnestness in their play of which we complain but rather an over-earnestness, an exaggerated zest, beside which all other interests seem to lose their proper values. And on the other hand I have often seen college students in the classroom, but have seldom had reason to complain of exaggerated interest there. Is it not true that the same boys who were aglow with enthusiasm on the field sit idle and listless when the daily task in logic is assigned? For them the

undistributed middle is not a cause for excitement, nor is begging the question an unforgivable sin. The very boy who was aflame with vexation at the fumble in the diamond is idly unperturbed by the fallacy of accident. And the simple reason is that in the classroom the boy is at work, the fallacies and the syllogisms have for him no immediate value; they are supposedly useful for something else but that something is a long distance off and hence the work, standing by itself, fails to disturb his lethargy. Yes, but every teacher knows too another experience:—that of finding a boy who is earnest about the things of the mind, whose eyes flash at a fallacy, whose lips tremble at a discovery, whose jaws are set in the face of a problem,—and when we see him we know that here is a boy for whom thinking is not a task but a joy, not labor but a game, not work but play. He is one who just like the other players has found something which seems to him worth doing in itself, and because of its appeal he is carried away by the earnestness of his desire after it.

And surely it is not strange that play should be more serious than work. What would make one serious and determined and eager if not the presence of activities and experiences which are in themselves worth while? The only men I have ever known who seemed to me to regard life with a seriousness worthy of it have been men at play. These men have found in human experience things of fundamental value, interests so compelling, causes so great, enterprises so dominating that beside them all the machinery of life has seemed small and petty. Such men are willing to do the things that need to be done, to perform the daily task, to follow the routine, but these do not express for them the real significance of their experience. Behind all these they seem to catch a vision of the things which are really important, the things which men choose because they are good, the values upon which all other values depend. A man who has gotten this vision is forever raised above the ranks of slaves and mere instruments, he has freely chosen to follow his own highest and deepest desires; he is a spirit at play, and playing with all the earnestness that the significance and beauty of his interests ensure.

I have heard the description of life as a game criticised on the ground that, however true, it is dangerous, not a good doctrine to preach to the youth of the present day. Our young people,

we are told, already know how to play and are eager for it; what they need to learn are the values of work. Now I do not wish to challenge the second part of this statement but the first part seems to me clearly and strikingly untrue. The one thing which our people, old and young, do not know is how to play. Go into our churches and see how many of us understand and appreciate the experiences of contemplation and worship; go into our libraries and see how many of our people know the joys of reading what is worth reading; go to our concert halls and our galleries and see how far we have realized the delights of appreciation. And again if you think we know how to play, listen to our conversation and hear how largely it is trivial and stupid; go to our popular places of amusement and see how much of it is coarse and vulgar. In all our social scheme I know nothing that is more depressing than the failure to use our leisure time. It is not our working days that lead me to despair, it is rather our holidays. If, for example, you go through a mill town on a day when the mills are closed, you may witness a sight which, more than almost any other, seems to me to typify our social failure. I mean the long rows of men lining the street curbs, idly waiting for something to happen. Here are men who day in and day out have been working for the instruments of living, and now for a few hours they are free. But apparently within the possibilities open to them, there is nothing which attracts them, no enterprise that seems worth waging, no game that seems worth playing, no suggestion, no invention, no initiation of an activity which would satisfy long thwarted desires. If our social scheme leads to this, if the result of our working is that we lose all power of appreciating and enjoying the fruits of our labor, then the scheme seems all awry and the game of life hardly worth the candle. To avoid such results as this, to open men's eyes to the possibilities of life, to make clear and vivid the worthwhile experiences that are fine, and true, and permanent, and satisfying, this seems to me one of the chief aims of all education.

There are many other objections advanced against our interpretation of life. I will mention only one more of them in passing. It is the contention that to regard life as play is to make it self-centered and even selfish. We are accustomed to identify playing with idle pleasure-seeking and, it is urged, life cannot possibly

be reduced to terms such as these. But this is not play as we have defined it nor as I have seen it in human experience. The man at play is one who has found something that seems to him good, some cause or interest or activity that commands his adherence, his enthusiasm, his zeal. If he has really given himself up to it nothing could be less selfish than his attitude. It is not himself for whom he is playing but his cause, his enterprise. How true this is may be seen in the complete identity of interest in the members of a team. They are not striving each for himself but each for the team and for the game, and one who would think of self in such a contest has simply lost the spirit of it all; he does not know what it means to play on a team. And so in the game of life, when we strive that by means of our labors, good things shall be achieved, good ends shall be realized, it is not for ourselves that one seeks them. Our demand is simply that in some life, in some experience, better living shall be substituted for worse, richer experience for poorer, finer feeling for coarser, achievement for disappointment, success in living for failure. We and our fellow players are together in the common cause, and the ends which we seek do not sunder us apart but bind us together in common purposes and endeavors within which the spirit of devotion, of play, makes selfishness impossible.

IV

But now what shall we say of the work of life? It is always hard for the seer of visions to realize that life is more than its essence, that always present with the fundamental are the accidents, the properties, the circumstances in which that essence is embodied. I would have young men see the vision and be drawn after it by sheer attraction, but they must learn too that the way is hard, that we can attain what we wish only by doing what we do not wish, that we can achieve our ends only by using the instruments present to our hand. The glory of this human life of ours is that we choose; but a choice always implies denial as well as acceptance. To take the thing we want is also to renounce many other things which we want. One of the hardest things to forgive within the college or outside it is that weakness of will which makes one unable to cleave to his own purposes and do what needs must be done in order that these may be realized.

The man who wishes to play on the college team but has not enough strength of purpose to train or to keep up the required standing in his studies is typical of a whole world in which every one of us is included. The young enthusiast aglow with eagerness for his chosen career but who cannot endure the training and informing which would fit him for the career,—he is just another instance of the type which wishes for the reward but is not willing to pay the needed price. Let us rebel as we will against needless fruitless labor, but let us realize too that in this human life ends are accomplished only by the use of means, that circumstances are mastered only by submission to them as to our instruments, that we can achieve what we wish only by thwarting and throttling many of our desires and aims; that necessary in the carrying on of play is the doing of the work on which that play depends.

I have spoken of work as that which in itself is undesirable and undesired, and I have no wish to withdraw any word that has been said. But may I add one other word regarding it? Everyone who has worked for a cause knows that for him the work does not stand by itself but may be taken into the total experience of means and end by which a purpose is realized. And if one sees the work in this relationship, then every one knows that the value and joy of the end may spread so over the whole that even the hardest and most hateful experiences may take on some tinge and color of delight. In the playing of a game there may be many a hard knock, many a rude shock, many a disappointment; and yet, if the game be worth the candle, the joy of the whole is big enough to cover these hardships and give them a place in the satisfaction of the total experience. This is a gospel which has often been preached and which ought not to be forgotten. But it should not be confused with the false doctrine that any hardship is good, that any disappointment is salutary, that work as such is an end in and of itself. Intelligent grasp upon life demands of us that hardship be justified by its rewards, labor by its fruits, the thwarting of our purposes by a still greater realization than would have been possible without the thwarting. There *is* a distinction between the play and the work of life; some things are better and others worse, some experiences are worthy of choice and others not worthy, and in the interests of life as a whole we must not lose sight of the distinction nor of the proper relationship.

V

Members of the Class of 1913 in Amherst College:

I welcome you as players of the game, as members of the team; and now I ask you, "Are you ready?" Have you seen those fine and beautiful things in human experience which can compel your allegiance? Are you ready to separate out the true from the false, the good from the bad, the generous from the selfish, the beautiful from the ugly? Can you read a good book and find satisfaction in the experience; can you talk with a friend and make the talk worth while; can you be alone and not be lonely and vacant of mind; are you sensitive to the wonders and possibilities of human experience and of the world within which that experience falls; can you be fine but stalwart, gentle but relentless, enthusiastic but sensible, earnest but reasonable? And again are you able to endure? Will you, when once you set your teeth into a task, keep them clenched until the task is done or reason has seen some better bite to take? Can you be counted on by your fellows to do what you have given them reason to expect you will do? Can you count on yourself to stand the strain when the time of trial comes?

If you have in any measure achieved these qualities—the vision to see and the power to endure, then Amherst sends you out with confidence to play the human game. Keep clear your vision of the things that are best; keep strong your resolution to follow them to the end; and as the days go by come back and tell us how the game goes on.

IN AMHERST TOWN

FREDERICK HOUK LAW

IN Amherst town the blue skies beam
On many a bright and hopeful dream
Of youth, which knows no doubt, no fear,
And thinks of friends and friendships near,
And trusts that men are all they seem.

So this is youth and youth's bright dream;
It somehow has a brightened gleam
From off the shining sunbeams clear,
In Amherst town.

And yet a day will come—I deem—
When brightness all away will stream;
And all the world so dark and drear,
And men so strange; that then I'll hear
They crave again that sunny dream—
In Amherst town.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG, RED APPLE

WALTER A. DYER

AS a graduate of the institution of learning that produced the Class of 1885, I should begin this little treatise with a Latin quotation. I have a somewhat vague recollection of a reference to a Sabine farm beloved of Q. Horatius Flaccus, familiarly known to us classicists as Horace.

Unfortunately, I have mislaid my Horace. Now that I think of it, I must have mislaid it some twelve or fourteen years ago, together with the kindly companion volume in my mother tongue to which I owe much of my familiarity with the Roman poet. Possibly Howe and Williams got them both—for a consideration.

So I am forced to turn (as I intended to do in the first place) to my good friend and fellow scholar, Abraham Cowley. If you do not know him, let me introduce him as a Seventeenth Century combination of Nungie and Pa Fletcher, with a noticeable admixture of Morse, who, in these latter years of *otium cum dignitate*, has turned Pelhamite and horticulturist.

For my text, then, allow me to quote at some length from Cowley's adorable essay, "Of Agriculture:"

"Since Nature denies to most men the capacity or appetite, and Fortune allows but to a very few the opportunities or possibility, of applying themselves wholly to philosophy, the best mixture of affairs that we can make are the employments of a country life. . . . Cicero says, the pleasures of a husbandman, *Mihi ad sapientis proxime videntur accedere*, come very nigh to those of a philosopher. There is no other sort of life that affords so many branches of praise to a panegyrist: The utility of it to a man's self; the usefulness, or, rather, necessity of it to all the rest of mankind; the innocence, the pleasure, the antiquity, the dignity."

You will perceive that this chap was a dear, calm-minded, wordy old soul, dreaming away among his pastoral ideals. I have often smiled at his unpractical philosophy and quaint ped-

antry, but somehow I come back to him again when I need a little quiet companionship in my own less feverish moods. Though it was he who wrote "God the first garden made, and the first city, Cain," he is never bitter, seldom satirical in his contempt for the urban life, but always seeks to draw his friends away from the vanities of the town to the peaceful satisfactions of the farm.

And gradually, through the years, I have gone along with him, until now there is a title deed to eighty acres in the county clerk's office in Northampton, and over among the Pelham hills lies our farm!

For I can truly say with Cowley, "I never had any other desire so strong, and so like to covetousness, as that one which I have had always, that I might be master at last of a small house and large garden, with very moderate conveniences joined to them, and there dedicate the remainder of my life to the culture of them and the study of nature"—and, I may add, to the growing of the finest apples in New England.

Back in Sophomore days, Tip Tyler made us learn to sketch a family tree of the animal world, tracing the evolution of life from the amoeba to bird, fish, and mammal, with man perching like Zacchæus, in the topmost branches. I could not draw that tree now, but I think that somewhere on the line from the monad to me there must have been a carrier pigeon and a bee. For the homing instinct is strong within me.

I have not traveled far, but the more I see of the world the fairer Amherst looks to me, and I want to live and die somewhere within sight of the old square tower on the hill. I felt that way on the day I received my sheepskin, and I feel so now.

When I was a Freshman I think I wrote a poem for the Lit. on "The Pelham Hills." I was the seven hundred and thirteenth undergraduate poet to attempt it, and like the artists who have tried to paint the glories of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, none of us have been able to do the subject justice. There is little that is grand or inspiring about the view east from the College Church, but what Amherst man can forget it, and who else can understand it?

For three years I lived before a window looking west, and there I dreamed my youthful dreams of fame and glory. When those gorgeous sunsets of ours painted the western sky with lavish

splendor and cast their purple robes over the western hills, my heart leaped out to join them—to hasten to the wonderland of heart's desire. But it was the gentle admonishment of the motherly east that wrought the more lasting spell upon me, and it is to the east I have turned after some few disillusionings. The western glory fades, but the Pelham hills stand eternal.

And somehow to this mood speaks with singular sympathy the printed word of old Cowley. The sun is sinking again behind the western hills and throwing the Pelham ridge into a rare enchantment of lights and shadows. Over there the cattle are taking their calm, unhurried way to the home barn, and the lights are beginning to twinkle in the farmhouse windows. Let us give ourselves over to the Cowley mood for a space; other things can wait awhile.

For Cowley is a mood personified. Living in the troublous times of Cromwell and Milton, he wrote, in a calm and gentle spirit, of humility, honesty, personal liberty, and the peaceful pursuits of a pastoral life. The Cowley mood is worth recalling in these present days of storm and stress.

Cowley's philosophy of self-mastery, contentment, and liberty is one that we have all preached spasmodically and with doubtful consistency. His philosophy gains force through the fact that he actually practiced what he preached. He left the irksome company and service of kings and queens, and retired at last to a little house and a little garden beside the Thames, where he passed the remainder of his life in serene content. He chose, as many of us would choose, if we had his courage and greatness of soul. His attitude toward life is well expressed in one of his translations of Martial:

“Me, who have lived so long among the great,
You wonder to hear talk of a retreat:
And a retreat so distant, as may show
No thoughts of a return when once I go.
Give me a country, how remote so e'er,
Where happiness a moderate rate does bear,
Where poverty itself in plenty flows
And all the solid use of riches knows.”

Cowley wrote charmingly of liberty, of solitude, of obscurity, of greatness, of the dangers of being an honest man, but most

convincingly he wrote of the folly of avarice and the wisdom of modest wants. In that he lies ever beyond me. From his calm height of content he shows me a vision to which I know I shall never attain, but which will ever be worth striving for.

"An humble roof, plain bed, and homely board,
More clear, untainted pleasures do afford
Than all the tumult of vain greatness brings
To kings, or to the favorites of kings."

Perhaps you or I could utter sentiments like that, lightly; one needs to read the whole of Cowley to appreciate how sincerely a part of the man they were.

"A field of corn, a fountain, and a wood
Are all the wealth of nature understood."

I have my field of corn, my crystal spring, my little wood, but I have yet to learn that content will not come through setting my heart on a Colonial mansion and a brace of automobiles. My weight of worldly desires still holds me back from Cowley's height.

Again, and more at length: "When you have pared away all the vanity, what solid and natural contentment does there remain which may not be had with five hundred pounds a year? Not so many servants and horses, but a few good ones, which will do all the business as well; not so many choice dishes at every meal, but at several meals all of them, which makes them both the more healthy and the more pleasant; not so rich garments nor so frequent changes, but as warm and as comely, and so frequent change, too, as is every jot as good for the master, though not for the tailor or the valet-de-chambre; not such a stately palace, nor gilt rooms, nor the costlier sorts of tapestry, but a convenient brick house, with decent wainscot and pretty forest-work hangings. Lastly (for I omit all other particulars, and will end with that which I love most in both conditions), not whole woods cut in walks, nor vast parks, nor fountains or cascade gardens, but herb and flower and fruit gardens, which are more useful, and the water every whit as clear and wholesome as if it darted from the breasts of a marble nymph or the urn of a river-god."

Here, to be sure, he makes the way not so difficult for us, though the philosophy is the same. "A convenient brick house, with

decent wainscot and pretty forest-work hangings"—that wouldn't be so bad, now, would it?

Now this philosophy in Cowley's day would not live in town—nor will it in our day. It demands the freedom of the country and the wholesome occupations of the farm. Hence Cowley's encomiums on agriculture and the pastoral life, and hence our eighty acres in the Pelham hills. It is on the farm, if anywhere, that honest toil and actual production will count. There we may brush away the complications of modern society and settle down to fundamentals, with a due sense of pride in the wisdom of our course.

"Such was the life the prudent Sabine chose,
From such the old Etrurian virtue rose."

"We may talk what we please of lilies and lions rampant, and spread eagles in fields d'or or d'argent; but if heraldry were guided by reason, a plough in a field arable would be the most noble and ancient arms."

And the farm need not be a place of intellectual stagnation—especially if located within sight of a college town. On the contrary, Cowley pleads for the clear thinking that can come only in the quiet of open spaces. Many a philosopher has followed the plough. "Poetry," says he, "was born among the shepherds."

You will doubtless agree passively with all these sentiments. For my part, I find them worth acting upon. For though, like Cowley at one time in his life, "I am gone out from Sodom, but I am not arrived at my little Zoar," still I have mapped my course and have planted my trees.¹

And it all fits in so perfectly with the other thing that I care for—the sense of comradeship with Amherst College. For from the top of our hill, where we dream that our "convenient brick house" may one day stand, we can gaze across old Amherst town to the far hills beyond, with the college halls and towers and leafy shades in full view in the middle distance.

Can you beat it? Could old Cowley himself beat it on the banks of the Thames? Am I not in a fair way toward combining a Cowley-like "philosophy" and "study of nature" with not only the "employments of a country life," but also a promixity

¹And I have sampled his apples—they were good, worthy of an Amherst graduate.—ED.

to the sources of my youthful inspiration and the college that I love?

Perhaps you don't feel the way I do about it. Perhaps you can't appreciate the joy that comes from the planting of a tree or the gathering of fruit that your own acres have produced. And perhaps you don't hanker for a daily sight of old chapel row and the town common. Perhaps you have no wild bee or carrier pigeon in your family tree.

For my part, I am not ashamed to be sentimental about it to feel a choke in my throat when I look at the empty rows of seats in chapel where my classmates once sat, and to seek every opportunity to feel that way.

To own eighty acres in the Pelham hills, to possess a little house where home is and where old friends are welcome, to eat of the fatness of the land, and to live within feeling distance of the glad days that were—this, it seems to me, is a not unworthy substitute for a "stately palace" with "gilt rooms."

SONNETS

GARRETT W. THOMPSON

I SOMETIMES think the tributes left unsung
 Are fitter far than all the metred throbs
 That pulse from heart-depths where each fetter robs
 Them of the unshaped beauty whence they sprung.
 Speaks joy in runes? Has every grief a tongue
 To reel in gloomy vowels all the sobs
 That burst like billows on the soul? Is the mob's
 Wild passion measured by a rod? Or wrung
 Pain spelt in syllables? The lens lets thro'
 The light with selfish blur and each word cries
 For tribute of our thought ere it will do
 Or undo. So the soul's best feeling lies
 Unspoke, and love disdaining Nature's few
 Mean vehicles lives most in reveries.

If I could blend God's harmonies in one
 Sweet strain and catching every vagrant note
 That strays thro' infinite space as gossamers float
 In air, and then with deftest touch could run
 The deep full chord its vocal length, when done
 'Twould jargon be, lacking thy voice; if too,
 I ravished every flower of its hue
 And stole the brilliance of each star and sun,
 Or sent swift argosies to boundless space
 To gather from its mystic ports such grace
 As decks ideal being, and then with heart
 And eager hand could build a perfect art
 Reflecting flawless worth, it still would be
 A mean and faulty thing—since God made *thee*.

PLEASURES OF AN AMATEUR PRINT COLLECTOR

ERNEST G. DRAPER

ABOUT four and a half years ago I was walking down Fifth Avenue on my way home from business. I turned into one of the side streets and, in doing so, passed a shop window with a large sign in it. The lettering caught my eye. It read, "Exhibition of Whistler Etchings Inside." Now, Whistler was to me a very vague personage. To be sure, I had some time before seen an exhibition of his paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and had been much interested in them, as well as in the fabulous prices at which some of them were recently bought. What an etching actually was, however, I was sure I did not positively know, and that Whistler etched as well as painted any considerable work was news to me. So, out of curiosity, I entered the shop. The walls were lined with prints of various kinds. I looked at them all and, still out of half-interested curiosity, I asked the price of one impression that seemed to me to be particularly fine. "Twenty-five dollars," the attendant replied. That was staggering news. The man evidently saw my look of amazement, for he went on to explain that the large number of impressions in circulation accounted for the low price. But that was no explanation to me. It seemed incredible that a Whistler of *any* sort should sell at that price. And if the acknowledged modern master of them all could do work that twenty-five dollars would buy, why couldn't the work of good but less skilled artists be secured for even less? The thought bothered me long after I left the shop, and it continued to bother me until I determined to have the matter settled in my own mind once for all, and investigate.

I presume this experience is a typical one and I imagine that what started others, like myself, towards an interest in etchings was the fact that here was an art, practised by the very masters whose names are familiar to all, in actual reach of persons without a swollen bank account! Surely, possession is an inherent instinct and the pleasures derived from it can extend to objects of art as

well as to more material things. And surely one's enjoyment of fine prints as well as other art objects is greatly increased by owning these prints and having them where you can see and study and speculate concerning their making, from day to day. To judge by my own case, the chief reason why more young men are not interested in paintings, rare books and the like is merely because the objects themselves seem so far away and so impossible to get into intimate touch with. For instance, one gets a thrill at seeing some wonderful work of art in a gallery. But one can't be forever haunting the gallery, and the impression one first received fades in time. Moreover, the feeling of awe, the inspiration, while an intense enjoyment in one way, in another is a keen disappointment. For one would like to have that enjoyment more often—and one realizes that only the very wealthy can do that. So there comes a tinge of aloofness and a feeling that such works of art are more especially for those that can afford to own them. Perhaps this is a crude notion and one unworthy of the man interested in art for art's sake. Perhaps it is—but all people do not have it in them to be interested immediately in art for art's sake. They need other incentives to keep alive their half-awakened interests, and it is the art that can provide the best and easiest methods by which it may be studied that will gather to itself the most enthusiasts.

In this respect etchings afford a rare opportunity to the person who desires to collect and study something artistic that is really worth while. They are small in price but large in value in that they are often work of a master's needle. Does not a Whistler etching or a Turner mezzotint or a Hillet wood engraving express as much of the artist's skill as if the same work were done in colors on a canvas? There is, of course, the objection that it is the color and size of the canvas that will always hold its superiority over its black and white "sister." But this is a narrow view of the power a truly great etching can exert over the imagination; for a fine print, in what it suggests, can be as pleasing to the mind and senses as though it were executed with paint and brush. There is also the objection that the mere multiplicity of impressions, as it cheapens the price, so it cheapens the quality of the product. In like manner one should say the ideas expressed by the author of the Merchant of Venice must be worthless stuff, because so

many copies of the book containing these ideas are in circulation! In the case of great etchers it is rarity and public fancy that determine price far more than excellence of execution *per se*—and that is why an etching of which only one impression is in existence is so much more expensive than an etching of which several hundred impressions are in existence. But, other things being equal, the art is as great in the latter as in the former, and sometimes greater. Frederick Wedmore in his book, “Fine Prints,” has happily expressed the pleasure in general that the collection of etchings affords. The paragraph reads:

“Again, the print-collector, if he will but occupy himself with intelligent industry, may, even today, have a collection of fine things without paying overmuch, or even very much, for them. All will depend on the school or master that he particularly affects. Has he at his disposal only a few bank-notes, or only a few sovereigns even, every year?—he may yet surround himself with excellent possessions, of which he will not speedily exhaust the charm. Has he the fortune of an Astor or a Vanderbilt?—he may instruct the greatest dealers in the trade to struggle in the auction room, on his behalf, with the representatives of the Berlin Museum. And it may be his triumph, then, to have paid the princely ransom of the very ‘rarest’ state of the rarest Rembrandt. And, all the time, whether he be rich man or poor—but especially, I think, if he be poor—he will have been educating himself to the finer perception of a masculine yet lovely art, and, over and above indulging the ‘fad’ of a collector, he will find that his possessions rouse within him an especial interest in some period of Art History, teach him a real and delicate discrimination of an artist’s qualities, and so, indeed, enlarge his vista that his enjoyment of life itself, and his appreciation of it is quickened and sustained. For great Art of any kind, whether it be the painter’s, the engraver’s, the sculptor’s or the writer’s, is not—it cannot be too often insisted—a mere craft or sleight-of-hand, to be practised from the wrist downwards. It is the expression of the man himself. It is, therefore, with great and new personalities that the study of an art, the contemplation of it—not the mere bungling amateur performance of it—brings you into contact. And there is no way of studying an art that is so complete and satisfactory as the collecting of examples of it.”

To follow the prices of the same etchings as different impressions come out for sale from time to time is a fascinating occupation, and one that increases in interest in proportion to the knowledge of the collector. It is also a pleasing sensation to have one's own selections vindicated by public taste. It is, of course, a mistake for an amateur to buy with the sole idea of speculating on the public's future desires. It is a mistake because it warps the collector's own ideas of what is artistic and because nobody can determine in what work public fancy will interest itself. To be sure, there are certain masters such as Rembrandt, Claude, Whistler, Hadan and a few others whose work is immune from wide fluctuation in prices. Outside of these few, however, no one can guess with perfect certainty where, when or how long the lightning will strike. It is a common occurrence to see the public turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of dealers in their attempts at popularizing the work of some artist. On the other hand the public will frequently, without warning, take up some comparatively unknown etcher and boost his work to the skies. Such was the case this winter with the Swedish etcher, Zorn. He is an artist still living, the author of some inferior work and liable to do more that may result in damaging the value of his entire output. And yet prices of his work soared to fabulous sums. Six, eight, even twelve hundred dollars was being obtained for some of his better etchings and yet there are literally hundreds of good impressions by Whistler and Haden (to whom Zorn cannot be compared in the same breath) that can be bought for one-tenth these figures. Public taste is verily an enigma. But if one goes out with an open mind, purchases a worthy print at what he considers a low price, and a few years later finds that public demand has boosted the print's price outrageously, he is apt to look upon the vagaries of public fancy with indulgence! I am not so sure, however, that the experience is so very frequent with even the keenest collectors.

After all, for the amateur the old prints are the best. New and original work catches the fancy but only rarely can it hold it. There are exceptions—but not many. "Good wine needs no bush," and fine prints by real masters no commendation. How affectionately they may be regarded is well set forth in a poem by the late Frederick Keppel who prefaces his poem with the remark:

"James L. Claghorn (the great financier and art collector), seated in his print room, speaks:

"I sit among my folios all
My friends in black-and-white!
And silent speakers, wise as fair,
Surround me as I write.

* * * * *

No need to sail three thousand miles
To Dresden, Florence, Rome,
Art's greatest master-works to know—
I have them here at home!

Come, Father Dürer, rigid, quaint,
Solve me thy mystery!
What broods that wingéd woman strange?
That weird Knight, where rides he?

Come, Rembrandt! ha, what forms are these—
Clumsy, uncouth and poor!
This Virgin like a peasant "Frau,"
Saint Joseph like a Boor!

Nay, pardon me, thou artist grand,
'Tis but with *friends* I jest,
Of all the cherished favorites here,
Rembrandt, I love thee best!

We shall not part! my gentle friends,
Time but endears us more.
Still will ye cheer, instruct, refine,
Till here my days are o'er.

Then when ye pass to stranger hands
Good fortune still befall;
'Loved, honored, cherished may ye be,
For ye are worth it all!"

On College Hill

THE COLLEGE YEAR OF 1912-13

IT HAS been the opening year of a new Amherst administration; a year tense with interest and inquiry. Curious eyes all over our wide-spread constituency have concentrated attention on the activities of College Hill, as if watching the beginning of a new game to note the pith and promise of the first inning. The interest has been compounded of several elements. There is first the natural curiosity, not to say solicitude, attaching to a new régime; especially as the direction of this is entrusted to one not of our graduate body, and bringing with him a different college tradition from ours. With the advent of a new president things must needs shape themselves a changed order and emphasis, which must by time and thoughtful adjustment ripen into the steady matter-of-course that the old one was. Then there is the wholesome impulse partly roused and partly found by the much discussed '85 memorial; which has by no means spent itself, though its effects may be working out in ways not specifically contemplated in the original plea. The alumni have doubtless been watching for the sequel of that. As for the larger wave of educational revival and criticism, like a call for the taking of stock and the revision and enhancement of values, in speaking of this we speak not for Amherst alone but for all the colleges and for the spirit of the time; we have been in the current of it, and have felt its inspiration. And this is one of the things which many of our kindly alumni, especially of those who, gone onward in the paths of liberal learning in other institutions, have watched eagerly to see incorporated into their ideals of Amherst.

The Inauguration and its Sequel.—Our impressive inaugural occasion, with its interchange of ideas on the part of the foremost educators, and especially with its strong and courageous inaugural address, was the summons not so much to a new order as to a new concentration and resolve. It took naturalization papers, as we may say, for the thing which Professor Woodbridge had already

so ably inculcated, "the enterprise of learning." And through the year this eminently rational enterprise has to an encouraging degree determined the keynote and tonal quality of the college life. It has proved its intrinsic power to be a leading motive without making prigs of students or martinets of teachers; which is to say, it has been a healthy response to a sound and normal stimulus. The year has accordingly been one of unusual alacrity and heartiness for scholarly and cultural interests. Discussion and ventilation of weighty questions have been rife in the fraternities and at boarding tables. Clubs, seminars and reading circles have flourished. The vigor with which the undergraduates have responded to the new impulsion has of course gratified the observant alumni whose hopes were set that way; while also it has had an emollient or at least pacifying effect on two classes of graduates who were suspicious of anything revolutionary. There were the young alumni of the "whoop 'er up" sort, who feared for the benumbing effect of cerebration on the open-air and noisy activities; and there were the alumni of mediocre ideals to whom high standards of mental strenuousness were hazardous. "Oh, they hadn't ought to bear down too hard on the boys," one of these remarked to me; "you can't expect them all to be scholars." This was in reference to the stiffened standards and requirements which dismayed him. He has a son in college, by the way, who has a generation the start of the father. I think both father and son have found the college a very endurable place after all; nor has anyone observed a lack of zest and high spirits even under the supposed danger of brain fag. The era of the pale and long-haired student is only a tradition.

The Extra Lecture Courses.—The several endowed courses of lectures, while not adding greatly to the regular pursuits of the class-room, have been of great service in bringing the students in contact with men of national and international reputation and broadening their regards from the parochial and provincial to the scholarly interests of the larger world. It has been interesting to note how these several courses of lectures, each in its way, furnished valuable literary, personal, and speculative stimulus.

The Clyde Fitch lecturer for 1912-13 was Felix E. Schelling, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, author of many works on English drama, especially a history of "Elizabethan

Drama," the present standard authoritative work, which gave its author a foremost place among the scholars in this subject. In his work at Amherst he gave three public lectures. The first was on "Recent Discoveries Concerning Shakespeare"; in which he recounted and explained the important facts that have been brought to light in the last ten years. The second was on "The Elizabethan Theatre"; in which he discussed, and illustrated by stereopticon views, our knowledge and the current theories of the Elizabethan stage. As he is one of the foremost authorities on the subject, his statement of his own views and theoretical plans carried special weight and interest. In the third lecture, entitled "Shakespeare and Demi-Science," he gave an acute and witty criticism of the modern tendency to test the semblances of art by the actualities of present science. He took occasion also to answer the questions: Wherein does the quest of art differ from that of science? and, What is the essential function of the teacher of literature?—Not only as a public lecturer but as a teacher with classes, as did Professor Gilbert Murray with the Greek classes last year, Professor Schelling took over for three weeks the work of the class in English drama. He devoted his attention to Shakespeare, especially to the main features and principles of the study of Shakespeare; not only by class-room lectures and recitations but by many private conferences with students. He was very successful and stimulating; his charming personality assisting greatly to make his work with the students effective.

Succeeding to this contact with the genial personality of a man of letters and learning was a contact still more intimate and homelike, when the college was privileged to hear the Henry Ward Beecher course of lectures by District Attorney Whitman, of the Class of 1890. They were more like familiar talks than lectures, and the sessions were prolonged by the answers to numerous questions mostly from the eagerly listening students. It was like a report direct from the "firing line" where great principles are at stake and great responsibilities nobly met. Above the practical interest of the lectures themselves, which was broad and large, was the sense of the personality behind them, so sterling and true, yet so thoroughly of the best spirit of Amherst. Two of the lectures, the second and fourth, given in College Hall, were devoted to the general subject of "The Enforcement of Law,"

and were attended by a deeply appreciative public as well as college audience. The other two, intended more specifically for the college and given as afternoon talks in Johnson Chapel, were more conversational and familiar; the first a talk on the work of the District Attorney's office, and the third an intensely interesting account of Mr. Whitman's part in the famous Rosenthal case. Both lectures were followed by the answer to so many questions which had been handed up on slips of paper, that the time did not suffice for all of them. Amherst has seldom seen so hearty and enthusiastic a response to the words, and more especially the deeply felt character and integrity of a distinguished visitor.

Soon after Mr. Whitman's visits came the newly instituted course, the William Brewster Clark memorial lectures, on the general subject of "The Modern Point of View." They were given by Professor James T. Shotwell, professor of history in Columbia University. The object observed, with great wealth of learning and language, from this year's modern point of view was the alleged modern revolution in religion. It is a subject much "in the air"; and the large attendance and keen interest, on the part of the undergraduates, attested how living a subject it is at Amherst. In the April number of the *QUARTERLY* we mentioned the lectures when only two of them had been given, but suspended judgment on them as a whole, as the lecturer warned his audiences to do, until the last and key-lecture had been delivered. Well—perhaps we had better leave it suspended. I think the general sense was that the key did not unlock quite so substantial a treasure-house as we had been led to expect. "No man also having drunk old wine straightway desireth new: for he saith, 'The old is better.'" Perhaps the reason lay in the futility of trying to reduce religion to terms of archæological and anthropological science; perhaps the sciences themselves are not quite matured enough to speak with authority. But the lectures did us great service; as much perhaps by the reaction they caused as by the swallow-it-whole agreement. It is well to know "where we—or they—are at." It was not a personality that was felt in these last lectures; it was an embodied up-to-date speculation; and as such it was rewarding. We are learning to speculate too.

The Athletic Situation.—Two Commencements ago one of our honored alumni, whose songs have done much to cheer as well as “cheer *for* Old Amherst,” warned us to “look out for Aggie.” We did, Aggie proved worth looking out for. At the close of the hockey season, whose last game was with Aggie, the newspaper heading was, “Amherst all in gloom.” I met one of the students the day after. “Well,” I remarked, “the Aggies licked you, did they?” “Yes,” he replied; “two to one. But it was a good game. They have a better team than we; we admit it. But we did our best. And it was a good game.” I thought of the newspaper heading. That was the kind of “gloom” in which Amherst was plunged. Instead of trying to account for the beat by some finicky fluke or other, they took their medicine cheerfully and went on doing their best. I don’t remember even to have heard the plea that the professors were “bearing down too hard” on the students; some of them were doing their best in study lines too. They seemed also to enjoy the game as well as the score. And as they went on through the season the gloom—such as it was—lifted. The alumni know of the good recover that they made, and of the pride with which at the end of the year they could look back on a season of sound achievement in sports and athletics, made in a spirit worthy of men in liberal pursuits, to whom the things of the mind share in just proportion with the things of the body.

On the whole as, mindful of the noble and uninterrupted old Amherst tradition, we have been getting acquainted with the new administration and trend of things, we can report a remarkably inspiring, broadening, healthy-minded college year. And the new year bids fair to be like it.

From the Football Field—The main athletic interest of the opening new year centers of course in football; and we have secured from Coach Henry H. Hobbs the following account of the season’s prospects, so far as they could be estimated after about a fortnight’s practice.

“The Amherst football squad reported for the initial practice Monday, September 15.

“About twenty-four men composed the squad, among them being eleven veterans, including two men, Kimball, tackle, and Curry, guard, who were not eligible last fall but played on the

1911 team. The first ten days were devoted entirely to the so-called 'fundamentals' of the game, passing and falling on the ball, quick starting, tackling the dummy, all methods of kicking, and catching of punts for back-field candidates.

"Only straight basic plays have been given to the players to master, after which will come the more complicated plays. For the most part the men are of fairly good weight and fast in action for this time of the year.

"The freshman squad, who are at work daily on Blake field, under Cooper, last year's substitute quarter-back, will be used very soon against the college team to give the necessary scrimmage practice. The freshmen have an entirely different set of signals and set of plays and as they come in contact only during scrimmage with the college team, it is evident that there can be no playing signals, while on the contrary, each team must use intelligence in diagnosing instantly the opponents' play.

"Mr. Nelligan has agreed to care for the physical condition of the squad. The first game made evident how beneficial his services have been in that not once during the entire game did Amherst call for time.

"This year's schedule is unusually good in that every game, except possibly Dartmouth, affords a fair sporting proposition to the competing elevens.

"Without serious accidents, and with each man doing his share of hard work, it seems reasonable to expect a successful season."

The schedule of games for the season, is as follows:

AMHERST VS.	SCORE	
	<i>Amherst</i>	<i>Opp's</i>
Sept. 27—Rhode Island State College at Amherst.	10	0
October 4—Colgate at Hamilton.	0	21
October 11—Y. M. C. A. College at Amherst.	6	20
October 18—Trinity at Hartford.		
October 25—Wesleyan at Middletown.		
November 1—Dartmouth at Amherst.		
November 8—W. P. I. at Amherst.		
November 15—Williams at Williamstown.		

THE NINETY-SECOND COMMENCEMENT

WHAT an Amherst Commencement is like, the alumni have no need to be reminded. It all comes up with the mention of the name. They all began to feel, by anticipation, its twinge of sadness when they had their last Senior Chapel together; they all experienced its joy not unmixed with solemnity when they went up on the stage to receive their diplomas, and when they partook together of their first alumni dinner realizing their accession to the honorable estate of alumni-hood. Most of them have felt the renewed pleasure of reunion, so unlike anything else, as they have come back to the old college to find their classmates there again, changed all the way from jolly rotundity to gray-headedness, yet the same young-hearted boys they were. I do not need, therefore, to describe it. Description is only of things you do not see; and the Commencements of which you and your class were a part, living so kindly in your memory, do not belong to that category.

I can think of no name so fitting to characterize the ninety-second commencement as a whole, as the word domestic. There are shades of difference in commencement reunions, just as there are in college classes; no two are alike; and perhaps we may say, taking account of their unit of interest, that *all* are the best. The best in this case was the pervading air of home-like sociability, the alumni with their wives and families making and renewing acquaintance, and in attending the various exercises and entertainments of the week living over again the old experiences. There was nothing boisterous, and nothing tame. Of course there were the usual fantasies and brass bands and processionings and cheering of Saturday evening; it would be a calamity to dispense with these; and surely nothing could exceed the picturesqueness of those bloody pirate costumes, which, however, could not make their wearers fierce. They captured President Meiklejohn at the muzzle of a (wooden) revolver, but whether he had to walk the plank or become a bloody pirate, we could not quite make out. I think he did not lay it up against them; it but served to make him more truly one of our great graduate family.

The baccalaureate address on Sunday morning, which took no scripture text and professed to be a lay sermon, was given by President Meiklejohn, the accompanying services being conducted by a clerical member of the Faculty. The address is published on previous pages of the QUARTERLY, under the title "The Goal and the Game," and readers can judge for themselves of its eminently inspiring and robust message to young men.

The sacred concert of Sunday afternoon, under the direction of Professor Bigelow, instead of being as heretofore a single cantata or oratorio, had a varied program rendered by male voices, assisted by the college orchestra and members of the Boston Festival orchestra. Among the pieces given were: the choral from Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, "Let all men praise the Lord"; Schubert's "Great is Jehovah the Lord"; a rhapsody by Brahms; the Credo and Sanctus from Gounod's St. Cecilia mass, with Mr. Reed Miller as soloist; and the Memory Song to Amherst.

A leading feature of the evening of the lawn fête was the planting of the Beecher elms, this year being the centenary of Henry Ward Beecher's birth. A row of elms was planted along the brow of the hill at the south of the campus, between the Gymnasium and the Biological Laboratory and overlooking the new Hitchcock Field. The speech of presentation was made by Rev. Howard Bliss, of the class of '80, president of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, Syria; and responded to by President Meiklejohn. Of the Lawn Fête itself we need not speak, save to say that every year it seems better and more conducive to the delight of an Amherst commencement.

The commencement speaking, in general, reflected well the wholesome and hearty spirit which through the past year has animated the activities of the college. The speakers with their subjects were as follows:

LEWIS DAYTON STILWELL of Syracuse, N. Y. *A Plea for the Old Religion.*

RAYMOND WITHERSPOON CROSS of Rochester, N. Y. *A Result of College Experience.*

FREDERICK RUSSELL POPE, of Brooklyn, N. Y. *The Idea of Service.*

ALLISON WILSON MARSH of Quincy, Mass. *The Personal Relation.*

FREDERICK JOHN HEINRITZ of Holyoke, Mass. *The Basis of Social Reform.*

The Bond prize for the best Commencement address was awarded to Mr. Pope.

In the ceremony of investiture and conferring of honorary degrees a variation from the custom hitherto observed was made, in that the formula of request was pronounced by Dr. Talcott Williams, '73, president of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, and one of the trustees of Amherst College, while the President of the College made the award. The honorary degrees conferred this year were as follows:

WILLIAM COX REDFIELD secretary of commerce, public man of public spirit, using party as a means not an end, manufacturer associated in fiduciary relations with wide-spread interests, giving of himself to social service, national legislator wisely chosen to direct the department of commerce. Amherst seeing in him the man of public usefulness and personal devotion to public service, adds him to the list of those she delights to honor, and on behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of this college I ask you to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

CHARLES SEYMOUR WHITMAN, district attorney of the county of New York. Elected to this post because he has been, as magistrate and judge, intrepid, impartial, just, and merciful; as public prosecutor he has, by giving edge and efficiency to the sword of justice, redeemed the honor of a great city, enforced law and broken the conspiracies of evil-doers making sordid merchandise of public power and responsibility. His skill as a lawyer and his vigor and vigilance as district attorney have shown the land that ancient remedies, in the hands of men honest and strong, can meet all new evils. Amherst fondly remembers her son, faithful and fearless, at a post of public need and personal peril, and on behalf of her Board of Trustees and her Faculty I have the privilege to ask you to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

MARION LEROY BURTON, president of Smith College. Teacher and preacher, by birth and education from Iowa and Minnesota, states of New England origin. A man of vision, perseverance and courage. A theologian seeing his science as a divine plan displayed in human development, an educator who has devoted all his energies in the institution of which he is the head to improve the position of the teacher and to raise the standards of the pupil. At the threshold of an enlarging career begun by securing a great

addition to the resources of the institution of which he is the head: I ask on behalf of the Board of Trustees and Faculty of Amherst college that you confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

HARLAN FISK STONE, dean of the school of law in Columbia University, lawyer, jurist, educator, head and administrator of a great school of law, teaching men not alone the practice but the principles of an ancient calling charged with the administration of justice among men. In the midst of the storm of new doctrine and strange remedies, true to the ancient foundations of jurisprudence, Amherst recognizes in him devotion to the precedents of the past, to the service of the present, and to the imminent need and call of the future. On behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of Amherst college I ask you to confer on him, her son, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

ALFRED GROSVENOR ROLFE, educator and head of the Hill School of Pottstown, Pa., a preparatory institution set on the hill of opportunity. Wisely using the opportunities, he adds to administrative capacity, academic training, scholarship and the teacher's powers. This college educated him, and today honors him for the use he has made of her training. On behalf of the Trustees and Faculty I ask you to confer on this son of Amherst the degree of Doctor of Letters.

HARLAN PAGE BEACH, professor of theory and practice of missions in Yale University. Earlier, for seven years in China, a missionary in practice as well as theory, head of the school for Christian workers in this country, secretary of the student volunteer movement for foreign missions. Teacher of those who are to teach the world, inspirer of Christian youth in the world-labor and world-view of this world-century, he has brought to his task the scientific direction afforded by systematic geographical knowledge. A pioneer in this field, he is today its foremost authority. On behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of this college, founded and existing to render all lands radiant with divine truth, I ask you to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

JAY THOMAS STOCKING, priest of God, preacher, pastor, faithful shepherd of Christ's flock committed to his care, not forgetting the service of little children, in manifold acts for the church which has honored him: Amherst sees in him a son, one of many in all the years of all her history set apart to divine service by the divine

will, and I ask you on behalf of the Trustees and Faculty to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

WILLIAM KEENEY BIXBY of St. Louis, by early training versed in railroad management, by energy, capacity and directing ability now sitting at the council board as director of banks, trust companies, railroads and manufacturing corporations. Giving his leisure, his resources and his executive powers to the study of history, to the organization of historical study and to the private publication, in a form which adds to the triumphs of the printer, of unpublished historical documents precious to the historical student and unavailable without this aid. Honored in his home, vice-president of Washington University: on behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of this college which today adds his son to the list of her alumni, I ask you to make the father also a son of Amherst by conferring on him the degree of Master of Arts.

As the closing feature of the Commencement service, after the honorary degrees were conferred, two portraits were presented to the college, one of President Emeritus George Harris; the other of the late Professor Edward Payson Crowell. The speeches of presentation, as belonging by their subjects to "The Amherst Illustrious," are given on other pages of the QUARTERLY.

At the Alumni dinner the guest of honor and principal speaker was Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce in President Wilson's cabinet. Secretary Redfield, who has a son now in college, is a brother of Mrs. Neill, widow of the late Professor H. H. Neill of Amherst. His speech was a practical business man's plea for the saving of waste in the mental operations of school and college; illustrating the waste that he had in mind by the hard technical language in which much pedagogical instruction is conveyed, and by the dry and dead analysis which so often misses the elements of vital worth in literature and thought. It was the "efficiency system" put into the terms and operations of the higher education.

Brief speeches were made also by District Attorney Whitman, who along with Secretary Redfield and others had just been the recipient of an honorary degree; and by Mr. Atwood representing the class of 1903, the ten-year class.

The Alumni Trustee elected this year is Rev. George A. Hall, '82, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The award of the cup for the highest percentage of attendance at reunion, as announced by Howard D. Gibbs, '02, was made to the class of 1893, which reported a percentage of 75.53, seventy-one of the ninety-four members being present.

A noteworthy gift to the college, announced by the President, was the sum of five hundred dollars, given by the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, who have just completed their new fraternity house. Two collections have in the past year been presented to the college: one the library of the late Charles Sprague Smith, '74, consisting mainly of works on comparative religion; and the other the library with its fittings and furniture of the late Clyde Fitch, '86, which collection includes some rare and valuable works of art. The latter gift is made with the understanding that these furnishings be suitably housed in some place on the college campus where the atmosphere of the playwright's library can have its associations preserved for the benefit of the college students.

It looks as if Amherst were on the eve of notable developments toward giving the town and college distinction in works of artistic and monumental significance. An anonymous donation has been promised of a reproduction of the Beecher statue in Brooklyn. Richard Billings, '97, presents a bronze statue of Noah Webster, the first president of the Board of Trustees of Amherst, as an allegorical figure representing the spirit of Amherst College. In addition to these works of monumental art, it is proposed, and warmly advocated by some of our alumni, to erect on the college campus an equestrian statue of Lord Jefferey Amherst, a "soldier of the king" whose personal relation to the town is a *nominis umbra*, and to the college the embodied sentiment of Jimmy Hamilton's stirring song. But perhaps John Harvard and Elihu Yale are scarcely more in their spheres; all are "names that time can never dim."

The Amherst Illustrious

GEORGE HARRIS, D.D., LL.D.

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN

[The portrait by Hubbell of President Emeritus George Harris, a donation to the college from a number of the alumni, was presented by his classmate, Herbert L. Bridgman, M.A., who spoke as follows:]

THE pleasing and honorable duty which the unmerited kindness of my fellow alumni assigns me this morning demands but few words. Should those words appear to lack something in judicial temper or critical analysis, attribute the fact, I pray you, to the friendship, born in freshman intimacy and enthusiasm which, for more than half a century, has been in perennial flower. "Call no man happy until he is dead," runs the ancient adage. We ask you to admit to the Amherst Pantheon a living guest, to include a mortal among your immortals, Beecher and Storrs, Tyler and Seelye, Bullock, Huntington and the Hitchcocks. Yes, and noble old "Lord Jefferey Amherst, soldier of the king," worthies of whom the world was not worthy, and we do it confident of the merit of our candidate and the propriety of our request.

Embarrassment, however, awaits me should I attempt to set forth in words our case. Echoes of his voice, shadows of his presence, still haunt this hall. But "the boy is father to the man," runs another and wiser adage. Let me outline the freshman who fifty-one years ago came from "'way down East" to Amherst, and the senior who four years later, on this stage, delivered a graduation oration whose characteristic title, "Silence," I accept as a warning. Thirty years later William Sharp, that dual seer and mystic, speaking as Fiona Macleod, declared that the three most potent forces in life are love, silence and wind, confirming the vision and valuations of the Amherst student. George Harris came among us youngsters of '66, knowing none of his future and lifelong classmates and friends, unheralded, with no prestige to buy or maintain, and, as happens more surely and speedily in college than anywhere else in the world, he fell speedily and surely



GEORGE HARRIS, D.D., LL.D.
PRESIDENT EMERITUS, AMHERST COLLEGE



into his rightful place. Not the most brilliant, certainly not the hardest-working scholar of the class, he took high rank easily,—for those were the good old days of the marking system,—and held it until the end. Mathematics, the classics, the sciences, what we had of them, were all well done, but it was not so much the thing done as the method and the man which the doing disclosed.

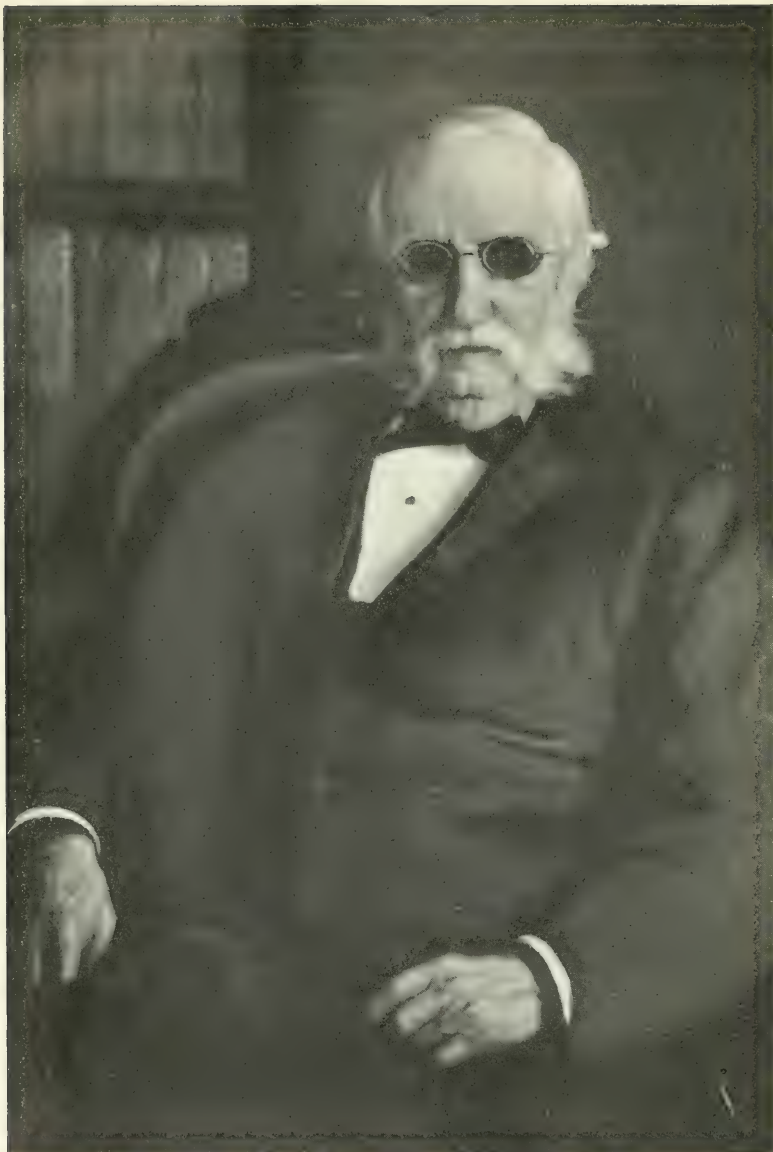
Harris had a mind of his own, and very early in the course teachers and classmates recognized the candor and the clarity of his intellect. None of our or any other class surpassed him in these powers of mental digestion and assimilation, and, when his result was reached, it was his own and he was worthy of it. Binding all together, inspiring all of us, was a rare endowment of mother wit and common sense, which lightened many a weary recitation hour and lightened irksome tasks. Sterling intellectual integrity, springing from the moral depths, was the foundation, the background upon which this simple, sturdy and lovable character unfolded before us, day by day, for four years. Surefooted and four-square, in all aspects of his nature and being,—is it any wonder that every man of '66 was proud of George Harris then, and is proud of him today?

Four years at Amherst set the pace and the standards for the future. It is not necessary for me to review the thirty succeeding and successful years, as pastor, preacher and teacher, training those who followed him in time-honored Andover to serve God and their fellow-men. And as to his administration of Amherst, we are too near the fact justly to value and finally to estimate it. But "if you would see his monument, look about you." More and better buildings, estate expanded, improved and beautified, purse strings loosened, endowment multiplied fourfold, trustees, faculty and students harmonized, public confidence restored, and faith in the future born again. I cannot forbear, in passing, to note, despite its hackneyed misapplication, that nothing in his administration became him like his leaving it. When it became obvious that the appeal of '85 and of many others was to prevail, and that the college was to "shift its emphasis," then the clear vision of President Harris, with eye undimmed and natural force unabated, solved two situations in one, and with that true and far-sighted loyalty to Amherst, he initiated the changes which today we gladly welcome, thanking God that once more Amherst steers

her course by the eternal stars, not by the harbor-lights of experiment and expediency, nor drifts helplessly, paralyzed, to dry rot and disintegration.

"*Morituri te salutamus*," we of '66, all soon to join the great majority, unite with all our fellow alumni in asking you to accept and cherish this portrait of President Emeritus George Harris, whom we love and honor for what he is to us and for what he has done for Amherst.





PROFESSOR EDWARD PAYSON CROWELL, D. D.

1830-1911

From Painting by Edwin B. Child, '90

A HERO OF HALF A CENTURY

JOHN FRANKLIN GENUNG

[The portrait by Child of Professor E. P. Crowell, painted in the last year of his life, and recently secured by the alumni for the college, was presented by one of his colleagues on the faculty, who spoke, or rather wrote out his speech for publication, as follows:]

SUCH we may call him; as such, without reservation, we honor him: the man whose features you now see unveiled before you, Edward Payson Crowell, who, for fifty years as professor of Latin in Amherst College, fought the good fight of sound learning and wisdom and godly character, waging it for half that long period in darkness,—for those blank glasses cover sightless eyes. They are no blemish to the portrait; to us who remember the later years of his heroism they reveal more than they hide. Not all of us can realize this with equal vividness; for the older alumni here present sat in the class-room of a young and clear-seeing man. As I endeavor, therefore, to speak of him I am aware of two tides of memory and sentiment that here meet and blend.

There is first the Professor Crowell of the older alumni, who remember him as he was in the full possession of his senses. Born in Essex in 1830, the son of Rev. Robert and Hannah Choate Crowell, a cousin of the celebrated lawyer, Rufus Choate, he was a true heir of the most sterling and sturdy New England Puritanism. This strain of character showed itself in him not in the austerity which we so lightly and foolishly blame, but in the steady loyalty to the highest ideals of his calling. His allegiance to the demands of sound learning was a conscience. Many here present, doubtless, can recall how strict and sharp were his methods in the class-room; he was a rigid disciplinarian. They will remember also, if their recollection goes beneath the surface, that his severity flamed out only against two things: inaccuracy and injustice. These were the fuel, so to say, which never failed to kindle the stern judgment of his New England conscience. It was so not merely in the class-room, or as a matter of pedagogic method with students, for his was no divided character. In his literary and

editorial work too, which in his prime was very productive, it was the severe demands of accuracy and thoroughness that called out his faithful powers of research. Nor was it otherwise in the affairs of the town and community, in which as long as his health permitted he was an active and outspoken influence for things just and right and sternly against whatever was crooked or unjust to any. Do not let me, however, leave with you a one-sided impression of his character. The genial and kindly side of his nature, the native sweetness which made all his severity reasonable and beautiful, lay far more deeply at the roots of his being. He was a sympathizer and friend, a faithful counselor among students, a helpful neighbor among neighbors. We recall those Sunday evenings of sacred song, in which family and students and members of the Faculty joined, and in which the mellow tones of his flute were always heard; we remember his unfailing delight in a good story, and in anything that savored of refined humor or scholarly wit. As for many years Dean of the College, he was not unmindful of the amenities as well as the necessary rigidity of his responsible office. There is a characteristic story of a certain student, who one Sunday morning, whether deliberately or otherwise, lengthened his early morning walk until it was too late to get back to College church. It was in the days when church attendance or absence had to be strictly answered for. The next day, on being called upon to report, he explained that having found himself belated he came in from the Pelham hills and attended service at the East Street church. "Ah," said the Dean, "and who preached?" The student did not know who it was; it was a stranger; and on being further interrogated gave a sadly confused and incoherent account both of preacher and sermon. "Well," replied Professor Crowell, "I am interested to know I look so different in the pulpit from how I look in the class-room." The student was fairly caught; but it would seem he lived to tell the tale, and perhaps to enjoy it—later. And he did not love his professor less for it.

Then there is another not less noble and, to us who knew and worked with him, infinitely uplifting and pathetic side of the picture: the Professor Crowell who for half his fifty years of service studied and taught in darkness. The younger alumni are bringing this to mind as I speak. The eyes that had done him so long and

efficient service were removed; he must by stern effort develop entirely new habits of work and intercourse; but he would remit no part of his college duties. He had been one of the stated preachers in College church; he continued for years to preach as his turn came. He had been a frequent conductor of chapel service; and many of us will recall how he would stand at the desk and repeat a chapter of scripture and give out the number and line of the hymn as if his eyes still saw. He held his classes in the lower front room of the library building; and one of his admiring friends, an esteemed neighbor in our town, has told me how he used to go in and see how the blind professor conducted his classes. They were seated around a table with him at the head; and on the table, in front of each student, would perhaps be a pile of photographic views illustrative of the subject in hand. "Mr. So-and-So," he would say, "in the pile of photographs before you, the third from the top, you will find such-and-such a view, and near the center you will observe such an architectural detail; please note it and pass it round." Then when its bearing on the lesson was determined, "Mr. So-and-So, in your pile of photographs, the second from the bottom, you will find such a landscape view, and near the left of the picture you will observe such a tower or temple; please note it and pass it round." So he would go patiently through the class, omitting no detail of the subject and giving each student his share of the work. The same old accuracy, the same old justice to every feature of the work and every ability of the man. Naturally, however, with the oncoming of age and with his sad affliction, his manner was much mellowed and subdued, though the strong swift power was only sleeping; it was like a sweet and gentle benison moving among us, the gentleness of a strong, self-mastered personality. As we met him in the street or at his home, he was just as ready as of old for the kindly quip and jest, just as full of interest in affairs and the ways and by-ways of genial culture—an undiminished youthfulness of spirit, an immense courage of life.

Such was the man whose memory we honor today; and we have before us the portrait, the generous gift of graduates who loved him, to remember him by. I cannot fairly leave my subject without a word about the portrait itself. It was painted by one who sat in his classes, and who, as a student and during the years since,

has felt toward him the strong drawing of reverence and love, Mr. Edwin B. Child of the class of 1890. It was this reverent affection which led him to request the Professor, in the last year of his life, to sit for the picture, although he had not been commissioned to do so. Let me read to you what, at my request, he wrote me about his work. "My portrait of Professor Crowell," he writes, "was not painted in any accidental or haphazard manner. I did not paint him with his black glasses on simply because they happened to be before me. I suppose there was no man on the College faculty whose life and character impressed me more, while in College and since, than his. To put it briefly, the way in which he took what would seem to be one of the greatest possible misfortunes, refusing to accept it so, but turning it into a triumph, doing his work blind better than most men could have done it with all their faculties, and showing to the end that he had the serene and true vision of an idealist—seeing better than many who had eyes the things of most worth to the college—this is to me one of the most beautiful chapters in the history of our Alma Mater, and this is what I have tried to record".

The Book Table

1897

LONDON IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Percy H. Boynton. The University of Chicago Press. 1913.

Not to re-present London as it has been described by great English writers—though this is what the title might seem to imply—but to present London as it environed and influenced these writers, is the purpose of Mr. Boynton's book. In his own words, it is "to give an idea of London atmosphere in the various literary periods, to expound the chief places of interest for successive generations, and to make a reasonably generous selection from old and new engravings and photographs." That precisely this task had, as Mr. Boynton claims, never been attempted before, was doubtless sufficient justification for the attempt; but to give, in the space of some three hundred pages, even an "idea" of the atmosphere of Chaucer's, Shakespeare's, Milton's, Dryden's, Addison's, Lamb's and Byron's, Dickens's London, of Victorian and contemporary London, might seem an impossibility. It is a cause of much surprise to the reader and ground for warm congratulation to the writer that he is after all decidedly successful in his attempt. Fragmentary, limited, the book was of course bound to be; but so skilful has the material been selected, so deftly illustrated from the works of the authors, so thoroughly humanized—if one may be permitted the word—by Mr. Boynton's own comments, that the reader obtains, if not the very form and pressure, at least the taste and flavor of the times. Chaucer's London and contemporary London—the former perhaps because of the scantiness of material, the latter because of its superabundance, come off least well; but there is no chapter that fails to illuminate richly the literature of its day. Best of all, perhaps, is the suggestive power of the book. The reader who is caught by the fascination of these little chapters will easily be tempted to extend his view by turning to some of the larger and more detailed works on London; and for such a reader the author has appended to the various chapters valuable lists not only of the best standard topographical and social histories, but of contemporary literature and illustrative fiction as well. The selection of illustrative prints and engravings is on the whole excellent; only the ancient maps suffer from the much reduced scale imposed by the size of the volume.

As "first aid" to the college student of English literature Mr. Boynton's book is sure to find wide welcome and use; but it is more than that—a genial and well-instructed companion whose delightful conversation no lover of English letters can well afford to lose.

[The reader is also referred to a critique quoted from the New York *Evening Post* under The Classes, p. 70.—ED.]

1883

ROME. By Walter Taylor Field; two volumes in one; Vol. I, The Rome of the Ancients, pp. 278; Vol. II, The Rome of the Popes and the Rome of the Artists, pp. 294. Boston: L. C. Page and Co. 1913.

In these volumes, first published in 1904, and now reprinted for the fourth time, Mr. Field has aimed at making a book about Rome which should be "not as barren as a guide book nor as discursive as an essay but helpful in showing what is worthy of appreciation in the monuments, the churches, and the galleries of the most interesting city in the world." Like a guide, he takes his reader on various journeys with him through the city, and, like a wise lover of Rome, he points out her many wondrous features, helps her tell her story and weave her spell. He has been successful in making a book which will serve well the sight-seer, charm the stay-at-home and revive in the mind of the returned traveler memories of pleasant and strenuous days of exploration in the "Eternal City."

Mr. Field evidently knows Rome and her history thoroughly. Moreover, he writes well, with keen insight and no little wit and humor. Notable features of the book are the imaginative reconstructions of scenes and events suggested by places and monuments. His thorough study of the authorities has not led him to overburden his pages with lesser facts. His information and interpretations seem generally sound. Only occasionally does one find a statement that seems questionable. For example, the Farnese Palace is called, on one and the same page, a specimen both of mediæval and of Italian Renaissance architecture. The statue in the hall of the Spada Palace is wrongly called Pompey, a fact which rather invalidates some remarks about "the stone which witnessed Caesar's death." A precise archæologist might quarrel with some of his statements, might claim, for instance, that what he calls the *temple* of the Twelve Gods is really a *portico*, that the Ludovisi Juno is more Roman than Mr. Field seems to think it is, and that more might be said about the Laocoön, etc. Those who know the difficulties of selection will not censure his failure to mention some chosen work of art but will regret that he has passed over some things in silence, such as *e.g.*, the Throne of Aphrodite in the Museo delle Terme. Criticisms like these are, however, of a minor sort and limited in number.

The book is then to be commended as eminently readable and reliable. It is well printed and furnished with plans and more than eighty good photographs. Finally, however, one word of blame must be here set down. The work has been reprinted, without revision, after the lapse of nearly a decade, during which excavation, building and rearrangement have gone on unceasingly in Rome. The book is surely so good a piece of work that both author and publisher should feel a pride in keeping it thoroughly up-to-date.

H. DE F. SMITH.

1889

OUR PRESIDENTS AND THEIR OFFICE: Including Parallel Lives of the Presidents of the People of the United States and of Several Contemporaries, and a History of the Presidency. By William Estabrook Chancellor. With an Introduction by Champ Clark. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. 1912.

This very interesting book is difficult to characterize in conventional terms, it moves so athwart the beaten paths of biography and history. It contains abundant materials for both, all put in short, condensed side-headed paragraphs, whose principle of arrangement (if there is one) is not very lucid; and until we read quite a distance it seems as if these materials were jumbled together, things important

and things trivial cheek by jowl; but as one goes on one comes to realize that this rises mostly from the constant endeavor to compare one character or situation with another; and in the end it is hard to think how, with such a complex object in view, the author could have produced a more consecutive sum-total of effect. The first two parts of the book, on "History of the Presidency" and on "Presidential Powers," are more of this mixed and miscellaneous character; with Part Three, "Lives of the Presidents," the book assumes decidedly more evenness and homogeneity of tissue. The presidential figures appear successively, each for the time in an almost startling lime-light, surrounded by the men, measures, and events which make the administration distinctive, and then step down, to be succeeded by another moving-picture series, in which, however, each man may come up again and again for endless comparison and contrast with others. At the beginning of each chapter the statistical details of the administration are tabulated, thus:

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT
"1901-1909
"1858—

"45-46 States

Population, 85,000,000

"Admitted: Oklahoma."

Many things in the body of the history, also, are presented statistically, as if the book were a literary World Almanac; but these are merely material for the ceaseless fire of comment, comparison, and summary which give vigor and spice to the account. The book, we may say, consists of fact and comment: the facts one literary step beyond tabulation, the comment crisp, absolute, seldom touched with humor or satire, not infrequently oracular and caustic. One is oddly reminded, as one reads his swift disposal of things, of a certain French lecturer's receipt for hunting lions in the desert. "The desert consists of sands and lions. You sift the sands; the lions remain. These you put into a bag, which you have brought along for the purpose." To press the analogy would be grossly unjust to Mr. Chancellor's book; but he sifts the historic sands so deftly, and bags the lions, big and little, so easily and absolutely, that the analogy makes itself felt. Through it all, too, we are getting frequent glimpses of the writer himself: his personal attitude, his animus, his point of view. We know, for instance, that he is opposed to the tariff; that Grover Cleveland is on the whole his presidential hero; that Washington is judged an unfortunate site for a capital; that great wealth, wherever it appears, is to be tested for corruption; and more of like purport.

The moving-picture quality of his delineations can only be realized by reading the book itself; quotations can do but little toward it. As an example let us take this portrayal of Andrew Jackson (p. 321): "For the sake of Adams himself, we may regret that Jackson defeated him for a merited second term. We may even regret that a man of many sterling and startling qualities, with as many terrifying defects as Jackson ever came to the Presidency at all. He had broken at least five of the Ten Commandments: he had daily taken the name of God in vain, he had killed, he had committed adultery, he had stolen, he had coveted. But it is wiser for us to see and to realize that we were fortunate in winning democracy without a bloody social revolution. Jackson was a safety-valve, opened wide, and screeching, thereby releas-

ing the genie of destruction into the atmosphere." As a specimen of his comparison of men with one another we quote the following (p. 577): "Let us set Theodore Roosevelt with Jackson. Let us think of him side by side with Benjamin Franklin. Even so, we see that he was unique. Perhaps Hayes was his almost exact antithesis. Perhaps, intellectually, but not otherwise, he most resembled J. Q. Adams. For all his faults, however, Theodore Roosevelt was distinctly superior to the weakest and worst of our Presidents—to speak comparatively, for not one was intentionally unpatriotic or false to his trust—to Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Grant. For all his virtues, he was measurably inferior to the strongest and best of the Presidents. His ultimate rank is of course beyond present estimation; but with his views on war and peace, on sobriety of utterance and dignity in action before a calmer world of posterity, Theodore Roosevelt is not likely to be listed with Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln or even with J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, or Cleveland." There is more to the comparison, but we have not room for it.

The motto on the title-page, taken from Grover Cleveland, is "Tell the truth." Remembering the first occasion of that remark, we are prepared to have the outs as well as the ins, the seamy side as well as the comely, deployed before us; and it cometh to pass. There is a pretty decided tendency, if there is anything unsavory, to strike for it, and not only to call a spade a spade but to hunt up all the spades in the shed; though in the end the writer balances things bad and good quite fairly, and contrives to leave each President with the best he can say of him. But if we had the presidential company before us we should be inclined to give them Burns's warning:

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it:
A chield's amang you taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it."

On the whole, if he will "nothing extenuate," it is hard to judge that he "sets down aught in malice" either; though there are touches here and there of a kind of arbitrary hardness, as if the writer had a bone to pick with things in general.

The style is full of vigor, directness, thrust,—not of charm nor of lightness and affability of touch. Sometimes a too rapid and unrevised writing has left quite needless ambiguity. Such a sentence as: "Jackson, Polk, and Lincoln made no such changes; but they worked fairly well with others, including Roosevelt and Taft" (p. 191); or, "Van Buren was born on December 5, 1782; Burr in 1756, being then twenty-six years old" (p. 347), is not dealing quite fairly by his rhetoric teaching; and I think Professor Cowles would wince at such a Latin locution as "*anni mirabili*." Such things, however, are rare.

On the whole, the book is an efficient piece of work. It could not be expected that we should agree with all his estimates and criticisms; and there are hosts of things that we should want also to weigh in other scales; but that he has pronounced on such an amazing number and variety of men, measures, and situations, has thrown his shuttle back and forth through such an intricate web of judgments in a way calculated to rouse so little dissent, is a notable achievement in itself.

JOHN F. GENUNG.

Official and Personal

THE TRUSTEES

At the Commencement meeting of the Trustees twelve members of the Board were present.

Much routine business was transacted.

The degrees recommended by the Faculty were voted to the graduating class, and several appointments were made to the Faculty. Dr. John B. Zinn was appointed instructor in chemistry; Mr. Thomas W. Bussóm instructor in Romance languages; Dr. Edwin L. Truxell assistant in geology; and Mr. Harold H. Plough, '13, assistant in Biology. Professors Bigelow and Olds were appointed members of the Library Committee for three years.

The special committee on the Alumni Council reported that the matter was now under discussion by the society of the Alumni, and that on the completion of their work further report would be made to the trustees.

The thanks of the Board were voted for numerous gifts, among them being the presentation of a portrait of President Harris by Mr. Herbert L. Bridg-

man of the class of 1866 and other donors, and that of the late Professor Crowell by Mr. Frank E. Whitman of the class of 1885 and his associates; the Phi Delta Theta Society for a special gift to the College; the Japan Society for a prize for an essay on Japanese affairs; and Messrs. C. M. Pratt, Daniel Kent, Frank L. Babbott, Winston H. Hagen, Arthur H. Dakin and Mrs. Frances W. Kimball for various benefactions.

An important announcement was of the gift by Mrs. William G. Fitch, mother of the late Clyde Fitch of the class of 1886, of Mr. Fitch's valuable library, together with the fittings and ornaments of his work-room, to be received by the College whenever a suitable place can be provided for their housing. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds was directed to consider the suitable installation of this interesting gift.

WILLISTON WALKER,
Secretary.

THE FACULTY.

The world-champion Australian cricket team at Providence, R. I., July 29, played an all Rhode Island team of twenty-two men, twice their number, and won by 190 to 66 in the first of a series of two games. The Rhode Islanders were captained by President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College. It was the first time they had played together.

Ex-President Merrill E. Gates was married on June 14 to Miss Elizabeth Farmer Head, daughter of Franklin H. Head, Esq., of Chicago.

At the Union College Commencement, June 11, Prof. J. F. Genung, who was present by invitation, listened to the following from President Richmond: "John Franklin Genung; a graduate in the class of 1870, of Rochester Theological Seminary, and of Leipzig University; professor of literary and biblical interpretation in Amherst College; author of many illuminating books; inspiring teacher; man of broad culture, and a master in many fields, honoris causa, I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters."

Prof. James W. Crook has been ap-

pointed by Governor Foss a member of the new board of labor and industry, which is to take over the duty of the enforcement of all the labor laws of Massachusetts. The appointment is for four years.

On October 6 a daughter, Sarah Eliza Sigourney, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Estey. This is the first daughter born in the Esty family since 1798.

On July 9 a daughter, Mary Bingham, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Kidder.

Prof. Arthur L. Kimball was married on Commencement Day, June 25, to Miss Julia Sayre Scribner at Amherst.

Prof. Henry Carrington Lancaster was married on June 11 to Miss Helen Converse Clark, daughter of Prof. John Bates Clark, '72, at the Manhattan Congregational Church, New York City.

Mr. Clarence E. Sherman was married Oct. 8 to Miss Inez B. Copeland, of Brockton, Mass.

On May 6 a daughter, Katharine Wolcott, was born to Professor and Mrs. Charles H. Toll.

THE ALUMNI

THE COMMENCEMENT MEETING.—The society of the alumni met in Johnson chapel at 11.30 a. m., June 24. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President H. P. Field, '80. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, William Orr, Jr., '83.

Vice-President, E. A. Grosvenor, '67, Collin Armstrong, '77, H. P. Field, '80, J. P. Cushing, '82, G. B. Mallon, '87, Isaac Patch, '97.

Secretary and Treasurer, T. C. Esty, '93.

Executive Committee, H. P. Field, '80, J. O. Thompson, '84, A. C. James, '89, H. S. Pratt, '95, H. W. Kidder, '97, J. S. Hitchcock, '89, H. A. King, '73, H. N. Gardiner, '78, F. M. Smith, '84.

Inspector of Election, A. S. Hardy, '79, H. H. Bosworth, '89, N. P. Avery, '91.

Member of the Athletic Board for three years, G. D. Storrs, '89.

Member of the Board of Public Exhibitions, for three years, A. H. Dakin, '84.

President Orr then assumed the chair. Mr. C. E. Kelsey, '84, reported for the lawn fête committee and the report, being duly audited, was accepted. Upon motion of Mr. Kelsey it was voted to reappoint the same committee on the lawn fête and to add Mr. H. B. Cranshaw, '11. The committee thus constituted is: Talcott Williams, '73, C. E. Kelsey, '84, G. B. Mallon, '87, Grosvenor Backus, '94, O. B. Merrill, '91, T. C. Hill, '09, H. C. Keith, '08, H. B. Cranshaw, '11.

The following resolution was presented by G. E. Oldham, '88:

"Resolved, That the society of the alumni approve in principal the formation of an alumni council.

"Resolved further, That the president of the society appoint a committee of fifteen alumni (of which committee the president of the society shall be a member) to consult with the Trustees of the College and prepare a plan for an alumni council, which when approved by the Trustees the committee is authorized to declare effective and put into operation when the committee deems best.

At the request of H. T. Noyes, '94, Mr. F. S. Allis, '93, presented the following resolution and it was adopted by vote of the society:

The alumni of Amherst College deeply appreciate the services that have been rendered to the College, first in connection with the recent addition to the endowment of the College, which made possible an increase in the salaries of the professors of about \$500 per annum; and second, in connection with the selection and installation of a new president of the College. The alumni of the College at this their first meeting under the new administration desire formally to express their thanks and gratitude to all whose contributions made possible the increase in the salaries of the Faculty and also to Mr. George A. Plimpton and the members of the Board of Trustees, who have carried through these two achievements, and have given to Amherst so generously of their time and ability.

Mr. C. E. Kelsey expressed his dissatisfaction with the present method of electing Alumni Trustees.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday, June 25, at 12.30 p. m. in Pratt Gymnasium, where, upon assembling they dined as guests of the corporation.

President Orr presided and grace was said by Rev. James G. Merrill, '63.

President Orr announced his appointment of the committee on the nomination of Alumni Trustees as follows: E. W. Chapin, '63, O. C. Semple, '83, J. E. Oldham, '88, C. D. Norton, '93, E. H. van Etten, '05.

A. L. Hardy, '79, reporting for the inspectors of election, announced the election of Rev. G. A. Hall, '82, as Alumni Trustee.

President Orr then announced that the Bond prize was awarded to F. R. Pope of the graduating class.

The toastmaster, Prof. J. M. Tyler, '73, was then introduced.

Mr. G. A. Plimpton, president of the Board of Trustees, read the following resolution presented by the class of 1893:

The class of 1893 at its twentieth reunion, with seventy-one men present pledges anew its loyalty to its Alma Mater; it affirms its confidence in its new President, and in his educational policy; its confidence in her Faculty and her Board of Trustees; its confidence in the College and her powers for usefulness; its confidence in the Amherst type exercising as she has for nearly a century that spiritual conception of life and the world and that ideal service which has been given her sons by her great teachers; and it affirms its confidence in the loyal devotion of her four thousand alumni and in their desire to serve her.

The class of 1893 believe that a closer union of these alumni and their College

is possible and desirable and that some form of graduate organization with a resident graduate secretary should be established at Amherst as was proposed to the Board of Trustees last Commencement by other alumni, and has been since approved in principle by the Board and by the Society of the Alumni.

To this end in grateful appreciation of all that Alma Mater has been to it, the class of 1893 offers to the Board of Trustees the sum of \$5,000 to be used by it towards the establishment of such form of graduate organization as shall seem advisable to the board and to the committee of fifteen of the society of the alumni, with the hope that the coming college year may see the beginning of such organized coöperation.

Signed: GEORGE D. PRATT, *President*.

F. S. ALLIS, *Secretary*.

The speakers at the alumni dinner were President Meiklejohn, Secretary Redfield, District Attorney Whitman, '90, A. W. Atwood, '03, and H. B. Gibbs, '02; the last-named of whom presented the re-union trophy cup to the class of 1893, that class having won the cup with a percentage of 75.53.

T. C. ESTY,
Secretary.

THE LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

THE BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION.—The present officers of the association are:

President, James S. Lawson, '95.
Vice-President, Edward A. Baily, '05.
Treasurer, Lester J. Moller, '12.
Secretary, Harold J. Baily, '08.

THE CLASSES.

1856

Hiram C. Haydn, D.D., LL.D., founder of the College for Women of Western Reserve University and president of the University from 1888 to 1890, died at his residence on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O., July 31. Dr. Haydn was eighty-one years old. He had been in poor health for several months and his death was the result of a complication of diseases. He was as prominent as a clergyman and author, as he was as an educator, and was for twenty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He was born at Pompey, N. Y., December 11, 1831.

1859

REV. EDWARD C. EWING, *Secretary*,
223 Walnut Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

Hon. Luther Rominor Smith died recently in Washington, D. C. He was born in Colrain, Mass., and fitted for college at the Shelburne Falls Academy. After graduation from Amherst he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1862 in Detroit, where he practised law for a short period. The same year he enlisted as a volunteer and became first lieutenant and then captain of the Ninth Michigan Battery during the Civil War. He was prominent in the reconstruction work in the South, a member of the state constitutional convention of Alabama, and had been for a long time judge of the seventh judicial court of that state.

1862

REV. CALVIN STEBBINS, *Secretary*,
Framingham, Mass.

The *American Historical Review* for July contained a review of Mason W. Tyler's "Recollections of the Civil War," edited by William S. Tyler, '95. Among other things the reviewer writes as follows: "Perhaps the most interesting chapter is the one devoted to a carefully written and detailed account of the battle for the salient at Spottsylvania. The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts held the apex of the angle for twenty-two unbroken hours of desperate fighting and the reader of Colonel Tyler's very graphic description will not be inclined to challenge his high estimate of the service rendered by the regiment in that terrible struggle."

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*,
604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Herbert L. Bridgman on September 25 gave an illustrated lecture before the Union League Club of New York on "Victorious Bulgaria." The lecture was based upon his interviews and experiences during a visit to Belgrade and Sofia last April.

1867

The *Columbia University Quarterly* for September contains an article by Prof. John W. Burgess on "Reminiscences of Columbia University in the last Quarter of the last Century."

1869

WILLIAM REYNOLDS BROWN, *Secretary*,
79 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

Charles H. Allen, recently treasurer and second vice-president of the American Sugar Refining Company, was in July elected president of that company. After representing the Lowell district in Congress for several terms, Mr. Allen served as assistant secretary of the Navy and as the first governor of Porto Rico. In 1904 he became vice-president of the Morton Trust Company and when that company was merged in the Guaranty Trust Company of New York continued as vice-president until his election as treasurer of the company which he now heads. He is a director of the Guaranty Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the American Surety Company, the Cape Cod Canal Company, the Electric Properties Company, and also of the Appleton National Bank of Lowell.

1872

REV. ALBERT H. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
Raymond, N. H.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for September contained an article on "The Minimum Wage" by Professor John B. Clark. An editorial in the *New York Times*, discussing the article, says: "Prof. John Bates Clark, senior professor of economics at Columbia, turns the white light of his clear and candid thought on the minimum wage in the current issue of *The Atlantic*. No one is better qualified than he to discuss the difficult and complex question and the situation from which it has arisen. His calm good sense, his fair-mindedness, and his sympathetic temperament, no less than his patience and penetration as an investigator, fit him for the task."

1873

JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

The *Independent* for August 7 contains an article by Professor Talcott Williams on "Teaching Journalism in a Great City."

1877

REV. A. DEW. MASON, *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The address of Warren B. Keith has been changed from Bridgeport, Conn., to 11 Washington Street, Central Falls, R. I.

Rev. Charles S. Nash, D.D., is a member of the "Committee of Nineteen" which has had charge of the very responsible duty of advising the National Council of Congregational Churches as to the relation of the benevolent societies to the denomination and kindred questions relating to polity and administration. This committee is composed of some of the most prominent representative ministers and laymen of the Congregational Church, and its recommendations, which are to be made to the National Council convened in Kansas City in October, are awaited with much interest by Congregationalists in all parts of the country.

Professor Erastus G. Smith is this fall serving as an exchange professor in chemistry at Harvard.

1878

PROF. H. N. GARDINER, *Secretary*,
23 Crafts Ave., Northampton, Mass.

The class held its thirty-fifth anniversary lunch at Carter's in Amherst on the Tuesday of Commencement Week. There were thirty-five present, two non-graduates and thirty-three graduates, exactly half the number of the graduates living. Two members of the

class, Brownson and Hill, were reported as having died since the previous Reunion. The Committee on the Class Fund reported that the fund would amount to \$3,000, and might be added to, and that it would be given to the College as a scholarship fund, preference in its use to be given to needy and worthy descendants of members of the class. The present officers were reelected. Prof. and Mrs. Cowles gave a lawn supper to the members in town and their families on Monday evening and put their house at the disposal of the class as headquarters during the whole Reunion period. Their cordial hospitality was greatly appreciated.

Frank L. Babbott's daughter, Mary Richardson, was married on June 5 to William Sargent Ladd, a son of William L. Ladd, also of '78.

Henry P. Barbour is chairman of the Building Committee engaged in raising \$85,000 for a new Congregational Church in Long Beach, Cal. On May 26 he presided at the meeting of leading organizations in that city convened to deal with the situation created by a terrible accident in which thirty-six persons were killed and upwards of two hundred injured.

H. N. Gardiner has been elected by the Massachusetts Congregational Conference a member of the Committee on Church Polity.

Charles H. Moore has resigned his position as national organizer of the Negro Business Men's League and has returned to his old home in Greensboro, N. C. He has recently been the moving spirit in the successful effort on the part of the citizens of Greensboro to secure for that town a Carnegie library.

Joseph H. Selden is at present minister-in-charge of the North Woodward Avenue Congregational Church, Detroit Mich.

1879

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Secretary*,
Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

The *Political Science Quarterly* for September contains an article by Professor Frank J. Goodnow on "Regulation of State Taxation."

1880

HENRY P. FIELD, *Secretary*,
Northampton, Mass.

Henry P. Field has been reelected a member of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, representing the Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden district.

In July Governor Foss appointed former Congressman George P. Lawrence a member of the new public service commission of Massachusetts. Subsequently, owing to the pressure of private business, Mr. Lawrence resigned from the commission.

Rev. George A. Strong, for the past eleven years rector of Christ Episcopal Church, New York City, recently resigned. His resignation, which is to take effect on November 1, is due to continued ill health.

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, *Secretary*,
60 Wall St., New York City.

William G. Dwight was a delegate this month to the Massachusetts state convention of the progressive party.

At the opening exercises of Columbia University on September 24, Professor James F. Kemp, head of the department of geology, delivered the customary address. His subject was "The Appeal of the Natural Sciences."

Edward Hamilton McCormick was married at Kirby-Wicke, Yorkshire, on July 31 to Miss Phyllis Mary Samuelson. He is the second son of Leander Hamilton McCormick, formerly of

Chicago, who now lives at 11 Hertford Street, Mayfair, London.

At the celebration in June, when the Lackawanna Railroad opened its new station at Montclair, N. J., among the speakers were Starr J. Murphy, '81, and George B. Mallon, '87.

1882

JOHN P. CUSHING, *Secretary*,

Hamden Hall, New Haven, Conn.

John Albree has moved his office from Barristers Hall to 35 Devonshire Building, 16 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Enoch Hale Burt is now pastor of the old First Congregational Church at Torrington, Conn. For fourteen years he was at Ivorytown, Conn., where his pastorate was a great success.

Frederic Bancroft has edited the "Speeches, Correspondence and Political Papers of Carl Schurz," which has just been published in six volumes by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work was done under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Memorial Committee.

William D. Smith has a boy born September 8. He is now principal of the schools in Scottsville, Va., to which place he moved from Bon Air, Va., five years ago.

1883

JOHN B. WALKER, *Secretary*,

33 East 33d St., New York, N. Y.

Alexander D. Noyes has an article on "The Money Trust" in the May *Atlantic Monthly*.

At the annual convention of the National Education Association, held at Salt Lake City in July, a paper on "The Wall of Tradition as It Affects the Teaching of Science" was presented by William Orr.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held at Bethlehem, N. H., in July, a paper on "New College Entrance Requirements" was read by William Orr.

Professor Charles A. Tuttle was in June elected professor of economics in Wesleyan University. After leaving Amherst Professor Tuttle taught one year in the Ware High School, and spent two years in study at Heidelberg, where he received the degree of Ph.D. He became instructor in political economy at Amherst in 1886, and in 1887 was made assistant professor. In 1893 he resigned from the Amherst faculty and for the past twenty years has been professor of economics in Wabash College. His son was graduated from Amherst last June.

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,

2 Maiden Lane, New York City.

In the baccalaureate sermon on June 15 at Middlebury College, President Thomas commented at length upon William S. Rossiter's special census report on the statistics of population of Vermont. Among other things, President Thomas said:

The people of the state have not dealt quite fairly by the historical and statistical study of the progress of Vermont published by Mr. William S. Rossiter two years ago. A few sentences have been often quoted and criticised, and it has been made to appear that Mr. Rossiter declared Vermont to be hopelessly decadent. I am not concerned to defend him, but I may say that I have read few nobler tributes to the fathers of Vermont—and none more discerning, more carefully substantiated by fact, more judicious and discriminating and at the same time more enthusiastic and truly laudatory—than the homage paid to the founders of this Commonwealth by this student whom many have branded as a calumniator.

Further quotation would show that Mr. Rossiter is not less enthusiastic as to the traits of character possessed by the Vermonters of today, as to the advantages now in our hands, the opportunities open before us, and the possi-

bilities of progress through wise and constructive statesmanship and the exercise of determination and grit. These are not the conclusions of a pessimist, and the facts submitted as to the backwardness of the state in certain respects are not the exuberations of a man who heralds our failure and proclaims our doom, but rather the warning and summons of a faithful and far-seeing friend, who points out our peril and calls us to our duty.

Mr. Rossiter's paper was a study in the statistics of population, and the fact which stands out among the conclusions of his research is the steady and persistent decrease of population in the small towns. Since 1830 a large proportion of Vermont towns have reported a diminution of population in each decade. In 1910 two-thirds of the towns reported a smaller population than ten years before. In 1890 three fourths of the towns in the state were found to have lost ground in the decade. In 174 towns, about two thirds, there was a larger population in 1850 than there was in 1910. Seven eighths of the municipalities of the state have fewer people in them today than they had at some previous time. If every town in the state could have held the maximum which it has at some time attained, without affecting the growth of those which have gone forward, our population would be nearly one third larger than it is. In our own county nine towns had more people before 1830 than they have ever had since, and not a single town in the county has as many people today as it has had at some previous time. Our own Middlebury had a larger population fifty years ago than it has now. Whatever increase has been effected in the state as a whole in the last half century has been due to the growth of the cities, which have flourished at the expense of the smaller communities. The farming towns have gone backward notably in the last sixty years, and there are one million less acres in cultivation today than in 1850. In the country districts almost steady retrograde has been the rule, and if the movement has been checked, it has not manifested itself markedly in the returns, either in the number of the people or the value of industrial products.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
490 Broome St., New York City.

The London *Times* of September 18th contained the following: "Mr. H. B. Ames, member of Parliament for the St. Antoine Division of Montreal, has been visiting the various naval ship-building yards throughout Great Britain on behalf of the Dominion Government."

Rev. Francis L. Palmer, since 1910 professor of ethics and apologetics at Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn., upon the urgent request of his old parish, returned in June to Ascension Church, Stillwater, Minn., where he had previously been rector for ten years. In December last he published a biography, "Mahlon Norris Gilbert, Bishop Coadjutor of Minnesota, 1886-1900," a book of about 300 pages, well illustrated, issued by the Young Churchman Company. The friends of that much beloved Bishop, and the book reviewers in general, have received the book most favorably.

James E. Tower is in Switzerland, engaged in literary work. His mail address is, Care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Edwin G. Warner is the first grandfather in the class. Harold Lawson Warner, Jr., son of Harold Lawson Warner, '10, was born July 7, 1912, is 1910's class boy, and attended the Triennial Reunion of 1910 in June.

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble St., Worcester, Mass.

Captain and Mrs. William G. Fitch, parents of the late Clyde Fitch, have recently presented to the College the contents of the playwright's library in his town house, in East 40th Street, New York, including books, manuscripts, desk, lamps, furniture, book-

cases, ceiling, and rare works of art, all eventually to be built into a Clyde Fitch Memorial Room at Amherst.

The New York papers state that "the great Chapel of the Intercession on Washington Heights, which many believe will be the finest example of ecclesiastical art and architecture in New York, if not in the country," will in a few months approach completion. The chapel is in the parish of Trinity Church, and the vicar is the Rev. Milo H. Gates.

1887

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the Gettysburg Memorial celebration in July, Barry Bulkley read the Gettysburg Address of President Lincoln. Mr. Bulkley's father, the late Dr. John Wells Bulkley, was among the first of the physicians to reach President Lincoln's side after he was shot, remaining with him throughout the night until his death. Another member of this class, Lieutenant William S. Magill, M. R. C., had charge of one of the outpost hospitals on this occasion. Dr. Magill is director of laboratories in the New York state department of health.

1888

ASA G. BAKER, *Secretary*,
6 Cornell St., Springfield, Mass.

The *American Historical Review* for July contained a review of Andrews' "The Colonial Period" by Professor Herman V. Ames.

The *Forum* for July contains an article on "The Church and Religious Leadership" by Rev. James A. Fairley, minister of the Unitarian Church of Hackensack, N. J.

Augustus S. Houghton is now a member of the law firm of Benjamin, Shep-

ard, Houghton and Taylor, with offices at 111 Broadway, New York City.

1889

H. H. BOSWORTH, *Secretary*,
15 Elm St., Springfield, Mass.

Professor Robert Warner Crowell was married on July 16 to Josephine McArthur at Vancouver, B. C. They will live at Waterville, Me., where Crowell is professor of Romance languages in Colby College.

1890

EDWIN B. CHILD, *Secretary*, 62 South
Washington Sq., New York City.

Rev. Charles E. Ewing died suddenly on September 27 of heart failure, while bathing at New Haven, Conn., where he was spending his vacation. For the past thirteen years Ewing had been a missionary in China under the A. B. C. F. M.

In June New York University conferred the degree of LL.D., upon District Attorney Charles S. Whitman. He has this fall been renominated for his present office by both the Republican and Democratic parties and his reelection is, therefore, assured. It had been widely expected that he would be nominated for mayor of New York by the "fusion" committee, but this did not occur. Mr. Whitman was also the recipient of the degree of LL.D. from Amherst at this year's Commencement.

1891

WINSLOW H. EDWARDS, *Secretary*,
Easthampton, Mass.

Henry W. Boynton contributed to the *New York Times* of June 29 a review of Young's "The Battle of Gettysburg" and of Singmaster's "Gettysburg."

The *American Historical Review* for July contained reviews of Ruffini's "La Giovinezza del Conte di Cavour" and of Fanfani's "La Principessa Clotilde di Savoia" by Harry Nelson Gay.

Edward Lyman Morris died suddenly from accidental asphyxiation by gas on September 14 at his home, 428 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Morris was born in Monson, Mass., October 23, 1870. He was laboratory assistant at Amherst from 1893 to 1895 and instructor in biology in 1895-1896. He then served as instructor in chemistry, botany and biology in the Washington (D. C.) High School, and from 1900 to 1907 was head of the department of biology in that school. In 1898 he served as special plant expert of the Department of Agriculture and in 1900 was a field assistant of the United States Fish Commission. Since 1907 he had been curator of natural sciences in the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He leaves a widow and a three-year-old son. The burial was at Monson, Mass., where Morris was born. Professor John M. Tyler writes of Morris as follows: "He was a fine botanist, and had done some very good work on some of the families of plants, especially the plantains. He was a steady, patient, enthusiastic worker, and a fine teacher of botany both at Amherst College and in Washington."

A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spurr Weston on May 22. Their home is at 185 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

1892

DIMON H. ROBERTS, *Secretary*,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

The *American Historical Review* for July contained review of Ford's "Writings of John Quincy Adams" by Professor Allen Johnson.

William R. Royce died of yellow fever last winter at Havana, Cuba.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the class was held on March 1, at the University Club, New York City, eight members being present.

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
21 Main St., Amherst, Mass.

The class of 1893 held a most successful and largely attended Twentieth Reunion last Commencement. Early in the year the plan was adopted of forming a Common Fund to which every man was asked to contribute and out of that fund paying every man's railway fare to and from Amherst and every man's expenses at Amherst. The attendance and expressions of the men proved the wisdom of the plan.

Miss Brown's house on Spring Street was the class headquarters. The men were housed here, at Mrs. King's, facing the Common, and in the new Pratt Dormitory. By Saturday night nearly half the class had registered and by noon of Commencement Day seventy-one men out of ninety-four, a percentage of seventy-five, thus winning for the class the Reunion Trophy Cup. Men were present from California, Utah, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland and Tennessee.

Sunday afternoon the class received the members of the Faculty and their wives and a few friends at Miss Goessmann's. Monday afternoon, headed by Stevens Band, of Chicopee, and wearing white duck trousers, dark coats and straw hats with '93 bands, the class joined the parade for the ball game. After the ball game a special trolley car took the class and their guest, President Meiklejohn, a '93 man at Brown, to the Orient. Miss Whitman, of The Pheasant, served a picnic supper around the camp fire. That evening after dramatics a buffet luncheon was served at headquarters. At the class meeting, George D. Pratt was reelected president and Frederick S. Allis secretary and treasurer, and a beautiful loving cup with the fac-simile signature

of each man present at the Reunion engraved on it was given to the secretary. Professor Howard Doughty of the Chemistry Department, a '93 man at Johns Hopkins, was elected an honorary member of the class. The resolution here passed and read at the alumni dinner by the President of the Board of Trustees, will be found under "The Alumni," on page 59.

A "Second Flight Cup" was presented to the class by Charles D. Norton, the conditions of the gift, providing that the name of every child, boy or girl, born to any member of the class, after January 1, 1913, shall be engraved upon the cup in the order of his or her birth, and that the cup shall be held successively by each latest born child, boy or girl, and shall be surrendered to the next born child at its birth. The child born last shall own it.

The class secretary received an appreciative letter from President Meiklejohn acknowledging the kindness of the class to him personally and the "splendid gift" of the class to the College. He also received letters from a large number of the men who were present, saying how much the Reunion had meant to them. Some of these had not been back since graduation. The following men were present: Abbott, Allis, Babson, Baldwin, Beebe, Beekman, Bliss, Blodgett, Breed, Brooks, Buffum, Clark, Cole, Dann, Davidson, Davis, Edgell, Ellis, Esty, Gallinger, Gill, Goddard, Goodrich, Griswold, Hamilton, Hawes, Houghton, Kemmerer, Kimball, Lacey, Lay, Lewis, Manwell, Morris, Nash, Norton, Olmstead, J. H., Olmstead, R. E. S., Parker, Pratt, Raub, Reed, Rogers, Ross, Shea, Sheldon, Smith, Tinker, Tufts, Wales, Wood, C. G., Wood, H. C., Wood, W. H., Woodworth, Allen, Baker, Brown, Byron, Dodge, Gallaudet, Hallock, Hunt,

Keating, Kennedy, Paul, Reade, Taylor, Tower, Tsanoff, Walker, Harbaugh.

S. V. Tsanoff, who is known in many cities as a pioneer of the movement for educational playgrounds, gave an interesting account of his educational work at his class Reunion. At the close of his speech he made the following suggestions for the alumni: "Amherst this year decided to form an Alumni Council. Why might not this council resolve itself into an Amherst Civic Union with branches in cities where there are a good number of alumni for promoting elaborated plans for educational work and, maybe, social betterment? The world today needs men and women whose minds have been trained to think, not mere sentimentalists, as there are many of those who meddle in public affairs. It seems to me that there is work waiting just for college-bred men to come together and take up. Thousands of them are earnest and sincere as well as free to enter public activity for the good there is in them."

1894

H. E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
Station A, Worcester, Mass.

Stephen P. Cushman has removed his offices from the Tremont Building to 60 State Street, Boston, Mass.

The Executive Committee of the class held a meeting in New York in September which was attended by Backus, Mitchell, Schmuck and Stone.

Announcement was recently made of an anonymous gift of \$100,000 to Oberlin Theological Seminary. Students returning for the new academic year will find that half of this sum has been used to endow a new professorship in "The philosophy of Religion and Christian Ethics." This important new chair will be filled by Prof. Eugene William Lyman of Bangor, Me., who takes up his work with the opening of the fall

term. Dr. Lyman graduated from Amherst College in 1894 and Yale Divinity School in 1899, taking highest honors in both, including the Phi Beta Kappa in his Junior year. At Amherst he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. Winning the Hooker fellowship at Yale, he pursued graduate studies for two years in Germany at the universities of Marburg, Halle and Berlin, supplemented recently by special study under Rudolph Eucken at Jena. Dr. Lyman has had an unusually broad experience as a teacher. Between college and seminary days he taught Latin at Williston and Lawrenceville. Specializing in philosophy and theology in his graduate work on the Yale fellowship, he was called back from Germany to take the chair of philosophy at Carleton College. After three years of college teaching, Professor Lyman decided to devote his life to theological work, serving first in the Congregational College at Montreal as professor of theology and, since 1905, in the same capacity in Bangor Theological Seminary. Both as teacher and writer in recent years he has attracted attention as one of the notable men in his field. Besides contributing to theological and philosophical magazines, he is the author of "Theology and Human Problems" (1910), and "The Influence of Pragmatism on the Status of Theology" (1906). He is a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.

1895

PROF. CHARLES T. BURNETT, *Secretary*,
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Herbert L. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, has been awarded a gold fire badge by the New York City Fire Department in recognition of his services to the department.

In making the presentation, Commissioner Johnson said, "The service which Mr. Pratt has rendered to the city in his help to the fire department is immeasurable. Through his efforts we have been able to fight big waterfront fires, with practically no loss of firemen, because he has placed at our command, through the Standard Oil Company, a fleet of fire tugs which are equipped with every device for fighting waterfront fires."

1896

THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*,
60 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Carlisle J. Gleason's law firm has changed its name to Elkus, Gleason and Proskauer. Their offices are still at 170 Broadway, New York City.

Merrill E. Gates, Jr., who has taken an active part in the Progressive campaigns in Westchester County, N. Y., has opened a law office at White Plains, in addition to his New York City office at 31 Nassau Street.

Following the reorganization of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., which has been succeeded by the International Cotton Mills, T. B. Hitchcock, class secretary, has been transferred to Boston, where the executive offices of the new company are located at 60 Federal Street.

System, the Chicago business monthly, is publishing a series of articles on advertising by Worthington C. Holman, who has been a regular contributor for more than a year and is a recognized authority upon the subject.

Clarence E. Jaggard, president of the class, after a nine months' absence from business on account of poor health, has entirely recuperated and has returned to his office at 85 South Street, Boston.

William Edwards Milne, who died suddenly on September 6, at the home

of Mr. Clinton H. Blake, Englewood, N. J., was born in Genesee, N. Y., March 6, 1873, the only son of Dr. William J. Milne, President of the State Normal College, at Albany, N. Y., and of Eliza Gates Milne. He first entered Union College with the class of '95, but on account of ill health was obliged to withdraw during his first year there; in the following fall he entered Amherst, where he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, and took an active part in college affairs; during his senior year he won the tennis championship of Amherst. After graduation he studied law at Harvard and later at Columbia, being admitted to the New York Bar in 1901. Since then he had practised his profession in New York City, for several years past as a member of the law firm of Milne, Blake & McAneny at 2 Rector Street. In 1909, Mr. Milne was married to Miss Marion Blake, who survives him. At the funeral services held at Englewood on the 9th his class and fraternity were represented by delegations and Merritt E. Gates, Jr., '96, a cousin, was one of the pall bearers.

At the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, held at Boston, October 6-9, Roberts Walker addressed the Trust Company Section upon "Additional Legislative Regulation of Corporate Reorganizations."

1897

BENJAMIN K. EMERSON, JR., *Secretary*,
72 West St., Worcester, Mass.

Rev. Herbert A. Barker has resigned from the Boylston Church, Jamaica Plain, to accept a call to the Elliott Church, Lowell.

The New York *Evening Post* of September 30th contained a review of Professor Percy H. Boynton's "London in English Literature," recently published by the University of Chicago

Press. Among other comments, the reviewer says:

"While, as he says in his preface, 'nothing is included in the volume which cannot be easily traced by reference to standard works on London and obvious sources of literature,' we have to admit his claim that the exact method and purpose of the present book have, so far as we can recall, never been anticipated. Mr. Boynton has set himself to reproduce, in chronological order, the contemporary atmosphere of successive literary periods in the history of London, and the principal value of his achievement, as he intended it should be, is in its suggestiveness.

"The book is written primarily for the student of English literature—doubtless it is the outcome of Mr. Boynton's experiences with his own students—and we shall be guilty of no disrespect towards the author if we liken his work to the tempting *hors d'œuvre* that whets the appetite for the more solid repast. There are a dozen topics touched on and passed by concerning which we would desire more information, or would wish to join issue; but it is atmosphere with which Mr. Boynton is concerned, and when with a few bold strokes he has indicated how men lived and moved and thought in a given period he is ready to pass on to the next picture.

"Mr. Boynton has done what he set out to do so extremely well that one is tempted to wish that the limitations he imposed on himself had not been quite so rigid. Even at the cost of slightly increasing the scope of the book, the topography of the city in the various periods described might advantageously have been dealt with in greater detail."

Professor Percy H. Boynton of Chicago University has an article on "Sort-

ing College Freshmen" in the February number of the *English Journal*.

Gerald M. Richmond was married on June 28 to Miss Isobel Stewart Bryan of Northampton, Mass.

On July 9 a daughter, Mary Bingham, the third in their family of daughters, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Kidder.

Rev. Augustine P. Manwell has received a call from Geddes Congregational Church, Syracuse, N. Y., to the First Congregational Church at Gloversville, N. Y.

1898

REV. CHARLES W. MERRIAM, *Secretary*.
31 High St., Greenfield, Mass.

Rev. F. Q. Blanchard has recently been elected to the following positions: president of the school board of East Orange, N. J., secretary of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association, trustee of Illotson College, Texas, trustee of Piedmont College, Ga., and chaplain of the Orange Chapter, S. A. R.

Chester M. Bliss was elected last year head-master of the English High School, Cambridge, Mass.

Robert C. Breed, formerly professor of biology and geology at Allegheny College, has become bacteriologist at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. The following is an editorial from the *Geneva Times* under date of April 20, 1913: "Dr. Robert S. Breed, professor of biology at Allegheny, has been appointed bacteriologist at the Experiment Station. It is considered that in Dr. Breed the Board of Control has secured a specially well trained man to take up the work of Dr. Harding. Dr. Breed is an alumnus of Amherst College, where he was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors in 1898. After two years of study Harvard conferred upon him the degree

of Doctor of Philosophy. Besides this graduate work Professor Breed has studied at the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission at Woods Hole, Mass., and at Gottingen and Kiel, Germany, under eminent biologists."

Charles G. Burd has resigned from the department of Public Speaking and Religious Work at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and is now an instructor in English at Columbia University.

H. Griswold Dwight has an article in the May *Atlantic Monthly* on "Two Brush Pictures," and one in the May *Scribner's* on "Turkish Coffee Houses."

Walter H. Eddy has just been elected vice-principal of the High School of Commerce, New York City. He is the author of two text-books, a "Text-Book in General Physiology and Anatomy" and "A Laboratory Manual of Physiology," both published by the American Book Co.

Julius W. Eggleston has resigned as assistant professor of mineralogy and geology at the University of Missouri to accept the professorship of geology and botany at the Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.

Thomas M. Evans died on April 27, 1913. Evans left Amherst Sophomore year and graduated from Yale 1898. On October 13, 1900, he married Miss Martha Scott Jarnagin of Mosey Creek, Tenn. At the time of his death he was president of the National Bank of McKeesport, Pa., director of the Colonial Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, director of the American Tomb Co., director of the McKeesport Chamber of Commerce, director of the Glassport Trust Co., director of the McKeesport and Port Vue Bridge Co., vice-president and trustee of the McKeesport Hospital, and a member of the University Club and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He left a widow and two children.

Samuel B. Furbish, after having been assistant treasurer of Bowdoin College for eleven years, has been elected treasurer of the same college.

Edmund A. Garland has recently been elected to the following business positions in Worcester, Mass.: treasurer of the Dodge Mill Co., president of the Bond Grain Co., and president of the Oxford Grain Co.

William H. Hitchcock was married on March 11 to Winifred Harriet Lundy of Dedham, Mass.

The Independent for October 2 contains a leading article on "Speculation and Gambling" by its associate editor, Harold J. Howland.

The First Congregational Church of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has recently dedicated a splendid new church edifice. Herbert C. Ide took the church under discouraging circumstances and has led it to a new position of influence and power.

Tyler W. James has resigned his position with the J. A. and W. Bird Co. of 88 Pearl Street, Boston, Mass.

Albert Mossman was elected this year captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, Connecticut National Guard.

Theron Potts is reported as dead by the postmaster of Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Mr. Potts left Amherst Sophomore year and has since been engaged in business in Porto Rico.

In January, 1913, Carl Stackman resigned as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Somerville, Mass.

Neil A. Weathers was married on May 14 to Miss Edna Cushing, of East Orange, N. J.

Arthur J. Wyman is the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Little Falls, N. Y.

1899

E. W. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*,
26 Broadway, New York.

The September issue of *Everybody's*

Magazine contains a poem by Burges Johnson, entitled "The Spy."

In the *Journal of Political Economy* for July is an article by H. P. Kendall on "Systematized and Scientific Management,"—a subject on which he has made himself an authority.

1900

FRED H. KLAER, *Secretary*,
334 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert Lyman Grant has recently resigned as assistant cashier of the Baker-Boyer National Bank of Walla Walla, Wash., and will make a tour around the world before reëntering the banking business in the northwest. Grant was with the Hampden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., until 1905, and then joined the force of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., leaving that position to go to Walla Walla in 1907. The Walla Walla *Evening Bulletin* speaks of him as "one of the best equipped of the younger generation of bankers."

1901

JOHN L. VANDERBILT, *Secretary*,
14 Wall St., New York.

The firm of John Somma Co., of which John P. Adams was secretary and treasurer, has changed its name to the Kensington Mfg. Co. Adams is now the president of the company, located at 541 East 79th Street, New York City, which manufactures "period" furniture.

Edwin C. Hawley has returned on a year's leave of absence from China, where he has been as a missionary. He spent last winter studying in New York. This summer he has been in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work of the Columbia Summer School at Litchfield, Conn. His address for the present is Amherst.

Ralph C. Hawley, who is a professor in the School of Forestry at Yale, has

been out west this summer investigating the national forest reserve.

In the *Hibbert Journal* for July is an article by Dr. Preserved Smith on "A New Light on the Relations of Peter and Paul."

The New York members of the class held their annual party at Coney Island on July 30, the schedule consisting of a swim, followed by a shore dinner, and then doing and seeing some of the stunts. Among those present were Bates, Everett, Farrell, H. V. D. Moore, Morse and Towne.

1902

ELDON B. KEITH, *Secretary*,
36 South St., Campello, Mass.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Henry W. Giese of Boston to Miss Emily Williston Stearns of Newton, Mass. Miss Stearns is a daughter of Frank W. Stearns, '78, and a sister of Foster W. Stearns, '03.

Theodore B. Plimpton was married to Miss Irene Snow on Wednesday, June 11, at Boston, Mass.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, *Secretary*,
168 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

Thirty-five members of the class were registered at the Decennial Reunion at Hitchcock Hall, Amherst, in June. The list follows: Stearns, Warren, Cadieux, Burke, Washburn, Jay, Clark, Getchell, J. A. Jones, Park, Boyer, Rhodes, Patrick, S. H. Tead, Favour, Foster, Fisher, Hardy, Baker, Atwood, Scott, Longman, Pratt, McCluney, Ewen, Haradon, R. D. Hildreth, W. A. Hildreth, Armsby, Phalen, Shearer, Snushall, Maloney, King, Childs. The following ladies were present: Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Favour, Mrs. Marble, Mrs. W. A. Hildreth, Mrs. King, Mrs. Baker, Miss Emily W. Stearns, Miss Caroline E. Clark, Mrs. Eugenie L. La

France, Miss Beatrice La France, Miss Louise E. Snow.

The class, captained by Park, principal of Cutler Academy, Colorado Springs, its "longest-distance" man, led the alumni parade Saturday evening, which was followed by a private celebration and dramatics at Hitchcock Hall. Monday morning '98 defeated the class badly in a very exciting ball game. In the evening the banquet was served at Hitchcock Hall. The Greenfield Military Band dispensed excellent music for the class. The Reunion costume was a senior cap and gown of purple and white.

The class exchanged greetings by cable with ex-president Harris who was traveling in Europe and whose term in Amherst began with the Freshman year of the class.

Cadieux and Warren were reelected president and secretary and Foster was chosen chairman of the Reunion Committee.

Albert W. Atwood is writing on finance each week for the new *Harper's Weekly*, and is conducting a department, entitled "Your Money and How to Make it Earn," in *McClure's Magazine*. He is also editor of *Business America*. This winter he will give a course on "Stocks and the Stock Market" in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University.

Byard W. Bennett was married on June 25 to Miss Martha Muir at Bristol, Conn.

Alexander C. Ewen is associate principal of Dean Academy at Franklin, Mass.

Foster W. Stearns has been appointed librarian of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in place of Morris Carter, recently appointed assistant director. During the past year he has been a student of library methods in the library school of the New York Public Library.

Stanley H. Tead is with George H.

McFadden & Bro. at 3 South William Street, New York City.

A son, John Cushman, was born August 13 to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford P. Warren.

1904

REV. KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
643 Eddy Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Professor Thomas C. Brown of the department of geology, Bryn Mawr, and Mrs. Brown have a son, Richard Leland, born December 2, 1912.

Dr. Heman B. Chase returned from Honduras in April and has resumed his practice in Hyannis, Mass.

Fayette B. Dow was married on June 18 to Miss Annie Lloyd Thomas, daughter of Mrs. Annie Schley Hoyt, at Denver, Col.

H. Gardner Lund is doing settlement work in East Cambridge, Mass., and is living at 38 Mt. Vernon Street, Cliftondale.

Fred E. Sturgis is living in Westfield, N. J., and is engaged in the real estate business.

Rev. Karl O. Thompson received an M. A. degree in June from Olivet College, Olivet, Mich., for non-resident study and a thesis on "Early Irish History and Literature."

A. E. Westphal is physical director at the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.

Ernest M. Whitcomb has been elected vice-president of the Hampshire Agricultural Society.

1905

EMERSON G. GAYLORD, *Secretary*,
37 Gaylord Street, Chicopee, Mass.

John G. Anderson was the runner-up in the National Amateur Golf Championship Tournament of the United States which was held at Garden City, New York, Sept. 1st to 6th. Anderson was the first representative from Massachusetts for seventeen years who was successful in reaching the final round; he was defeated for the title

by Jerome D. Travers who won the championship for the fourth time. Anderson's work throughout the tournament was characterized as sensational. To reach the finals, Anderson had to defeat Chas. Evans, Jr., the Chicago golfer. This was a particularly welcome victory for Anderson as it was Evans who defeated Anderson three years ago in the final round in France for the French national title, when Anderson compelled Evans to play through the thirty-eighth hole. Anderson was the intercollegiate golf champion throughout his college course, and won the state title in Massachusetts both in 1907 and 1911. His work this year, however, has been better than ever before and his achievement in reaching the final round for the National title has won for him an international reputation. In the September issue of *Golf*, Anderson has two articles, one entitled "French Aspirants for American Title" and the other, "The Boston Letter."

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,

92 Canon Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Rev. Ellison S. Hildreth and Miss Lottie R. Lane of Rockport, Ill., were married on June 18 at the First Baptist Church, Boston. They have this fall left for Swatow, China, where Hildreth will engage in missionary work under the direction of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. On August 2, the Second Baptist Church of Holyoke, Mass., gave Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth a farewell reception which was largely attended. Hildreth is the first member of this church to enter the foreign missionary field.

Mason W. Tyler has been appointed an instructor in the department of history and politics at Princeton.

A son, Roger Hawley, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Newton C. Wing, in August. Wing has moved to Atlanta,

Ga., where he is the local manager for the Library Bureau.

George A. Wood has been appointed an instructor in the department of history and politics at Princeton.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
424 Walnut Street, Newtonville, Mass.

T. B. Averill will be married on November 8 to Miss Margaret Irwin Nevin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Nevin, of Sewickley, Penn.

Edward C. Boynton and his brother, Morrison R. Boynton, '10, sons of Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, '79, were ordained to the ministry on May 21 at the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., of which their father is pastor. The moderator of the council of ordination was Rev. Lewis T. Reed, '93. Of the service the *Congregationalist* said: "An unusual feature was the participation of ministers of five denominations in the laying on of hands. Aside from the Congregationalists were Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Unitarians. A sixth denomination, the Dutch Reformed, was to have been represented, but the pastor was unable to attend and sent a letter of greeting to Dr. Boynton instead. An endeavor was made to have still another denomination, the Episcopal, but it was impossible to secure a representative. A gathering of such various denominations in connection with a Congregational or any other denominational ordination is unusual and perhaps unprecedented."

Rev. Hugh Hartshorne was married on Saturday, June 28, to Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Edward L. Curtiss, at New Haven, Conn. Mr. Hartshorne, who is instructor in religious education in Union Theological Seminary, has written a book on "Worship in the Sunday School." It is published by the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

1908

H. W. ZINSMASTER, *Secretary*,
Duluth, Minn.

William H. Burg is now in business for himself, dealing in stocks and bonds.

James P. Fleming of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is now located in Chicago as traveling representative for that company. Residence address, 1363 East 50th Street, Chicago.

William Haller was married on September 3 to Miss Malleville Wheelock Emerson, daughter of Professor Benjamin K. Emerson, '65, Amherst. Mrs. Haller is a Smith graduate of the class of '08. Haller is now instructor in English in Columbia University.

Philip S. Jamieson resigned May 1 from the Marsters Tours Company, of Boston, to go into the cotton and yarn business with his father.

Daniel B. Jones of the George B. Keith Shoe Co. now has charge of their business in Iowa.

John E. Marshall has become manager for Rhode Island of the Union Central Life Insurance Company. His office is in the Turks Head Building, Providence.

Charles W. Niles and Frank R. Goodell are now sales agents for the Converse Rubber Shoe Co., under the name of Niles-Goodell Company, Reade Street, New York City.

M. Hayward Post, Jr., is now practicing medicine in St. Louis.

Ned Powley is rate engineer for Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., San Francisco, Cal. Home address, 903 Fell Street.

H. W. Zinsmaster is now in the bread business with R. F. Smith, '10, in Duluth, Minn. The concern's name is the Zinsmaster-Smith Bread Company.

1909

EDWARD H. SADBURY, *Secretary*,
343 Broadway, New York.

Alfred S. Frank has been awarded a Carnegie Hero Medal for his work at Dayton during the Ohio flood.

David F. Goodnow was married on

August 2 at Ballston Spa, N. Y., to Miss Margery Smith, daughter of Dr. Samuel Smith of Ballston Spa and New York City. They will live at 1009 Edgewood Avenue, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Goodnow is now practising law in New York City, in the office of Winston H. Hagen, '79, and is a member of Squadron A. Mrs. Goodnow is a graduate of Bryn Mawr.

1910

CLARENCE FRANCIS, *Secretary*,
26 Broadway, New York.

William Sargent Ladd of Portland, Ore., was married to Miss Mary Richardson Babbott, daughter of Frank L. Babbott, '78, at the latter's country home at Glen Cove, Long Island, on June 5. Charles T. Ladd, ex-'13, was best man for his brother.

1911

DEXTER WHELOCK, *Secretary*,
75A Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The engagement of Chester F. Chapin to Miss Anna Dormitzer of South Orange, N. J., was announced last June.

Owing to the death of his father, Clayton B. Jones has entered into partnership with his brother in the firm of George P. Jones & Co., cotton brokers, at 71 Wall Street, New York.

Roger Keith and Miss Carolyn B. Hastings of Brockton were married on April 12 at Brockton.

Herbert G. Lord is in the bond business with the firm of Spencer, Trask & Co., New York.

The engagement has been announced of William W. Patton and Miss Elizabeth Boynton of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, '79. Patton is now studying at the Andover Theological Seminary.

Richard B. Scandrett has been elected to the board of editors of the *Columbia Law Review*.

Waldo Shumway received the degree of M.A. at Columbia University in June.

Frederick W. H. Stott was married on June 17 to Miss Ruth Binkerd at New Canaan, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Stott will live in Andover, Mass., where Stott will teach public speaking again this year.

Dexter Wheelock and Miss Josephine I. Newman were married on August 27 at the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J.

E. Sumner Whitten has been appointed professor of German in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.

Lawrence Wood is with the Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1912

BEEMAN P. SIBLEY, *Secretary*,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

A quiet home wedding took place Saturday, October 4, at the home of Fred W. Sloan on North Prospect Street, Amherst, when his only daughter, Laura, was married to Russell Bertram Hall, of Worcester. Mr. Hall, who was captain and manager of the 'varsity football team during his senior year, has pursued a course of graduate study at the Agricultural College during the past year, and is now engaged in fruit-growing in Medway, where he has bought a farm.

1913

Bradford Horwood is in the insurance business with Johnson & Higgins, 49 Wall Street, New York.

The engagement has been announced of Henry S. Leiper to Miss Eleanor L. Cory, Smith '13, of Englewood, N. J. Leiper will spend the coming year at Union Theological Seminary. Miss Cory is a traveling secretary of the student volunteer movement for foreign missions.

Harold H. Plough has been appointed assistant in biology in Amherst College.

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LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONÆ

MR. HARRY P. SWETT, A. M., who writes the article on "Democracy and Culture," is Principal of the High School, Franklin, New Hampshire.

REV. KARL O. THOMPSON, A. M., who writes the sonnet, "Commencement," is Pastor of the Glenville Congregational Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

PROFESSOR GEORGE B. CHURCHILL, PH.D., who answers the question, "Is the College Making Good?" is Professor of English Literature in Amherst College.

MR. HARRY GREENWOOD GROVER, who writes the poem, "Memory," is a teacher in Clifton, New Jersey.

MR. LAURENS H. SEELYE, who writes the article on "Finding the Modern College Range," is a student in the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

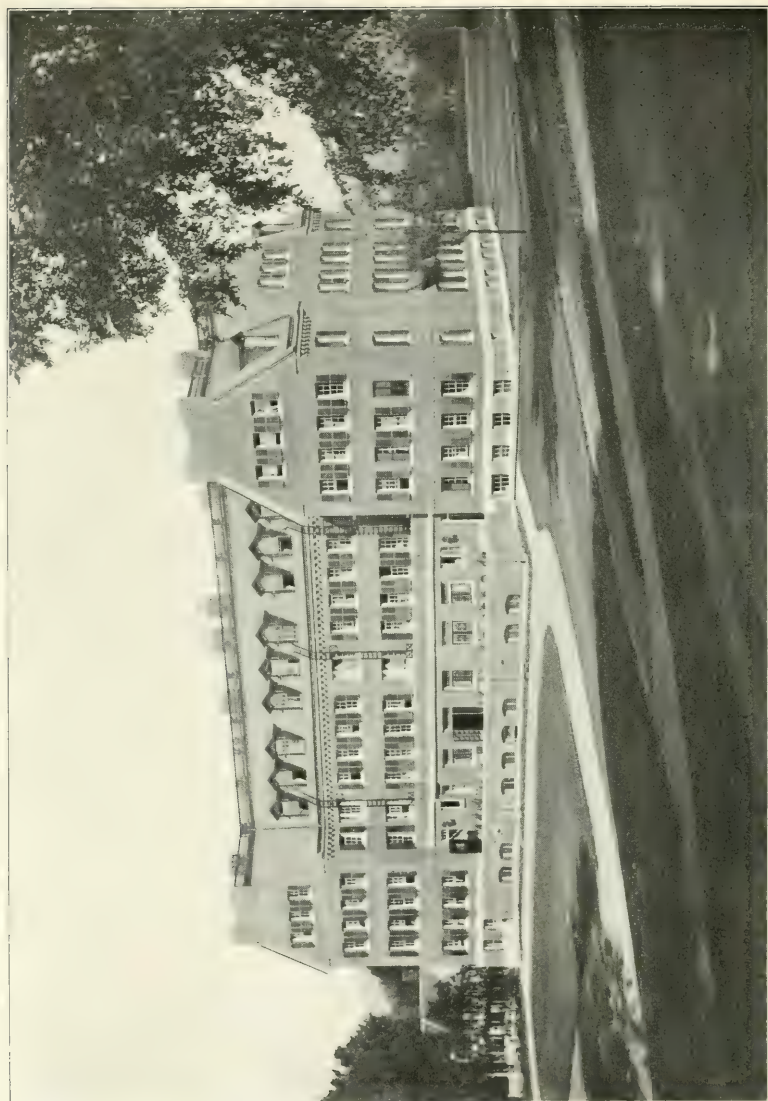
PRINCIPAL JOSEPH H. SAWYER, L. H. D., who writes on "Amherst in Civil War Time," is Principal of the Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts.

MR. FREDERICK S. ALLIS, who writes about the "Alumni Council," is Secretary of the Amherst Alumni Council, and is resident in Amherst.

PROFESSOR WILLISTON WALKER, PH.D., D. D., who reviews the book on Luther's Correspondence, is Professor of Church History in Yale University, and Secretary of the Trustees of Amherst College.

MR. RICHARD P. ABELE, who writes the Review of the Football Season is Assistant Coach in Football, in Amherst.

MR. WILLIAM J. NEWLIN, who reviews Mr. Hartshorne's book, is Professor of Philosophy in Amherst College.



THE MORRIS PRATT MEMORIAL.
WEST FRONT, SHOWING LOCATION OF SOCIAL ROOM AND LOGGIA

THE AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. III—JANUARY, 1914.—NO. 2

THE COLLEGE WINDOW.—EDITORIAL NOTES

EVERY graduate who has taken the intellectual life seriously is aware, I presume, of a certain period in his experience when there came over him a sense of disillusion, a feeling that somehow the high colors he had once imagined in life and learning had faded out and left only dull prosaism and commonplace. This is no exceptional feeling, though in each individual case it seems so, and indeed is unique according to temperament. The man who has not had some touch of it and intelligently resolved it is more to be pitied than the man who has. To some it is the fading of a poetic and imaginative glamour; to some a sense of enigma and bafflement in life; to some simply blankness and boredom. It comes quite generally about the time of the college course, and in connection with it. Then it is that the various departments of learning deploy their treasures before the student, and like Bassanio in the play he must choose, according to what is intrinsically in him, between the casket and the gem. It is essentially nothing but the elemental transition from adolescence to manhood, translated into intellectual terms, terms of learning. Wordsworth has described it in poetic and contemplative terms, in his famous Ode:

"The Youth, who daily farther from the east
Must travel, still is Nature's priest,
And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended;
At length the Man perceives it die away,
And fade into the light of common day."

The light of common day, the light wherein we share and share alike whatever our gifts or calling, and wherein lies our practical

work,—this is what it reduces to. The sphere of liberal culture, as represented in the college, is for us its atmosphere, its medium. The light of learning, with all that it reveals of inspiring or discouraging quality, is *our* light of common day.

MANY treat the sense of disillusion that comes with this transition as if it meant the real color of things; and many accordingly key their after life to it as if it were permanent. But this is a mistake. As a disillusion it is only a reactive emotional coloring, and so is as unreal, as untrustworthy, as the illusion itself, being indeed merely the same spiritual force working in inverse order. Wordsworth did not treat the youth's faded vision as a thing static and final. It is not long before he finds something better to take its place and make the light of common day doubly luminous. What this is we need not stay to inquire, further than to remark that its substance is

“The fountain light of all our day,”

and that its upshot is something very like what we seek in liberal learning, when he makes it culminate

“In years that bring the philosophic mind.”

Cardinal Newman, looking at the same period of transition, is more explicit. After describing at some length the “many-colored vision” of infancy and youth, and its gradual concentration into form and definition, he goes on to say: “The first view was the more splendid, the second the more real; the former more poetical, the latter more philosophical. Alas! what are we doing all through life, both as a necessity and as a duty, but unlearning the world's poetry, and attaining to its prose! This is our education, as boys and as men, in the action of life, and in the closet or library; in our affections, in our aims, in our hopes, and in our memories. And in like manner it is the education of our intellect; I say that one main portion of intellectual education, of the labors of both school and university, is to remove the original dimness of the mind's eye; to strengthen and perfect its vision; to enable it to look out into the world right forward, steadily and truly; to give the mind clearness, accuracy, precision; to enable it to use words aright, to understand what it says, to conceive justly what it thinks about, to abstract, compare, analyze, divide, define, and reason, correctly.”

Thus Cardinal Newman, like Wordsworth, gets the transition made by setting the mind at work in the light of common day, accepting the prose of life if it must be prose, and working the haze and glamour out of its youthful vision. The light of common day is after all the best light there is; it shows things as they are, if we will learn to take it so. But the change in scene calls for a corresponding adjustment in the beholder. To make up for what the flatness and prosaism of common day have seemed to take out of life, there must be put in the greater power and penetration of the seeing eye, and the adult seriousness and balance of the mind behind the eye. To the Cardinal this means a very definite thing, the old-fashioned virtue of concentrated discipline. "The instruction given [the student]," he says, "of whatever kind, if it be really instruction, is mainly, or at least preëminently, this,—a discipline in accuracy of mind." To the poet, who for his youthful reader dreads the time when

"thy soul shall have her earthly freight,
And custom lie upon thee with a weight
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life,"

it means harking back to the healthy imagination and eager spirit of childhood and therefrom reviving for permanent value those

"truths that wake,
To perish never;
Which neither listlessness, nor mad endeavor,
Nor man nor boy,
Nor all that is at enmity with joy,
Can utterly abolish or destroy."

The one would secure all the practical and prose avails of the transition; the other would charge it anew with the poetry it has seemed to lose.

BOTH are idealists. Both are aware that hindrances and handicaps lie in the way of making their counsels of perfection actual. The Cardinal admits that his glowing description fits only the minority. "Boys," he says, "are always more or less inaccurate, and too many, or rather the majority, remain boys all their lives." The poet is aware that both listlessness and mad endeavor must be reckoned with, and that his ideal of recovered truths must survive untoward tendencies in both man and boy. The same

obstacles to getting the perfect transition made loom large in our College life, and too often prevail; that is why, I suppose, so many graduates come back to reunions and bewail their wasted opportunities. That sad shrinkage from the net avails of learning, which it is just now the fashion to blame upon the College courses and instruction, goes back, when all is said, to the man himself; he has met his disillusion and has not resolved it, has lived for years in the presence of his opportunity and has not taken it seriously. To some listless souls, who never had any youthful vision to dispel, the revealing light of common day produces only the indifference of *nil admirari*. You recall how the "Merry Devil of Education," in Dr. Crothers's delightful essay of that title, describes this lukewarm species of student. "Toward the end of his college course," he says, "he will show signs of superiority to his parents, and there will be symptoms of world-weariness. He will be inclined to think that nothing is quite worth while. That tired feeling is diagnosed as 'Culture.' The undergraduate has become acquainted with the best that has been said and known in the world, and sees that it doesn't amount to much after all." This sort of thing, however, though it has played some part in impairing the savor of learning, is hardly more than matter for a flying smile. Not the "listlessness" or conceit in the presence of academic wealth so much as the "mad endeavor" after alien things,—the turmoil of sports and rivalries and distractions, the haste for a paying vocation, the pressure of the active life,—is the gravest obstacle to making the transition ripen into the real self-mastery of learning. A silly sentiment against prigs and pedants, too, and a morose determination to make study an infliction and grind, have their part in Wordsworth's category of "all that is at enmity with joy." It is, in fact, only by resolute survival in the face of foes and unwise friends alike that the spirit of true learning can prosper until it becomes for its devotee the light of his common day, the natural way of living; and just on that account it is worth so much the more when it does.

The College is called on all sides to stand and deliver. Its courses, its administration, its teachers, its methods, must in these critical days render account of themselves. And all these things are vulnerable, as no one better knows than those who have them in charge. But there is no occasion for apology or even putting

the College on the defensive. Its best defense is its steadfastness. Meanwhile, it may be remembered that the College life is synchronous with that momentous transition wherein the glamour and unreality of youth is fading into the light of common day, and the spiritual tissues are toughening into the fibre of manhood. Behind, the juvenility of the secondary school; before, the ripened adulthood of the university and the professional school; here stands the College, neither in sternness nor in lenity, but in fellowship, striving, so far as students and patrons will coöperate, to enrich the common day with the clear-seeing, accurate mind, and the love of sound learning as a possession for all time.

FROM the college teacher's point of view the most baffling problem in his cherished enterprise of learning, which to him has become also the enterprise of teaching, rises at the point where he looks over the boundary of the undergraduate

Learning as News

course toward the coming years of sequel. What shall the study amount to after the bachelor's examination is over? What attitude and interest shall it leave in the graduate's mind, what prepared soil in which afterward it may continue to grow and enrich his life of liberal culture? It is just here that so much of the college course seems to go for nothing, to slip away from memory and use, while the man's proficiency lies in pursuits that seem to have no relation to college at all. Of course, one can easily see how truly a part of this shrinkage, perhaps the great bulk of it, must needs be so. The student's undergraduate course is largely sampling and trying; in the variety of studies that are prescribed for him he is learning not only some rudiments of them but many important elements of his own tastes and aptitudes. By means of these studies he is finding himself. For some lines of learning he has no taste at all; they go into his system and remain inert, or perhaps work like a disease which on exposure he "takes," which runs its course mildly or severely, and thereafter leaves him immune. For other lines he has a native aptitude, and they easily pass from the sampling stage to the joy of the specialty. For still others he discovers an interest and finds in them a value undreamed of before; they bring out certain deeper elements which may count for much in his later life of liberal culture; if he does not go into further reaches of spe-

cialized learning they are what make his college life worth while. But the average graduate cannot use many of these to independent and original purpose. They remain in his reminiscence as things which he has "taken" and "passed," and for the most part he has merely a diploma to show for it. A few are vital. The rest,—well there is no call to judge harshly. There may be more vestiges left than we are aware; and no knowing when, or how, the germs may spring into life again and go on to untold enrichment.

STILL, it seems a pity that so much of the curriculum should have to be sacrificed for so little net result. Every scholarly educator has asked if there is not some remedy; if, as in intensive farming, some greater yield cannot be had from the tremendous acreage of the plowed and sown. I was thinking the matter over the other day, when I happened upon the announcement of the *New York Times Book Review*, giving their working principle: "Books as news." Here, I reflected, is a suggestion both for teacher and student in our enterprise of learning. After all, that is what we want to get about the publications of the day,—simply the news. We get distrustful of publishers' puffery of their wares; who knows but they want to sell us a gold brick? We get tired of that tone of criticism which assumes to know more about the subject than the writer who has laid out years of research and meditation on it; who knows but the critic is merely exploiting himself? It is the news that we are after. If we have the news, fairly and intelligently told, we can judge for ourselves whether we want to buy or not, and the book itself does the rest. The analogy holds in Learning as News. As the review has, as it were, conducted us to the spot where we can judge the outside of the book, so the true spirit of learning takes us to the inside, to the centre from which we can build our scholarly edifice constructively. From there onward our whole work is a voyage of discovery, full of the zest of new things and of new meanings in old things. We lose the whole worth of it by approaching our work either for the sake of some shallow veneer of culture or in the superior attitude of the critical high-brow. It is as news that learning appeals to us on equal terms; neither claiming adulation as dictator nor patronage as suppliant, but imparting of her stores as benefactor and friend. It is worth

much strenuous self-culture for us, teacher, student, alumnus alike, to get and maintain this feeling toward learning. We do well in our interpretations of life to reduce things to terms simpler and more familiar,—that is the sound principle. But it takes off the dullness and inertia of our quest to reduce things also to more interesting terms—to values with zest in them. Stevenson has expressed it for the teacher and author, but the student can appropriate it as well. “Let us teach people,” he says, “as much as we can, to enjoy, and they will learn for themselves to sympathize; but let us see to it, above all, that we give these lessons in a brave, vivacious note, and build the man up in courage while we demolish its substitute, indifference.” This is neither puffery nor criticism; it is giving truth and instruction the zest of news.

TO APPROACH learning as news is a simplification of things; it is coming back, as it were, to a first principle. Our critical age has become stuffed full with learning as doubt and criticism; it has become self-conceited and sophisticated with its sense of mental cleverness and insight. There is need of such return. And it begins with that healthy alertness and curiosity by which every-day men, according to their sphere of interests, add to their stock of facts and truths. The zest of news extends through all degrees of culture, from the talk of the neighborhood and the reportage of the newspaper up to the highest deductions of mind. You can gauge one's learning or at least one's respect for learning by it. It may move among trivial and ephemeral things; it may stop with the idle fact, of whatever nature, and yet never get wisdom from it; there are infinite grades, indeed, between gossip and learning. The Athenians, who “spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing,” may have been the inquisitive busybodies that Demosthenes reproaches them with being; but they were more than gossips, they could appreciate a high class of news and judge it from the standpoint of disciplined thought. They were alert and responsive, at least; and that is more than can be said of some whose chances have been far more rich and varied. It is a pity if the standard of live learning in which they habitually moved should put us college graduates to the blush.

THE learning whose principles have been grounded in us in college may furnish us news all the rest of our lives. We need not

be original investigators in it or minute specialists; and yet we can appreciate its growth and modifications as the years bring its changes,—for every department of learning is alive and has the interest of life. We can continue to appreciate its life and its appeal—the history, the biology, the philosophy, the literature which in college opened so many vistas of attractive research. We can note “what is doing” in any lines that have interested us; can enter into the growth of discovery and opinion and understand it in the technical terms that belong to it. Our college course has fitted us for this; has put the rudiments of many sciences into our hands as a working-tool. In other words, it has enabled us to take the news in learning, and to keep it fresh and moving. It is for that purpose that it has made its curriculum so varied and comprehensive, so that each type of mind may find its own. We cannot retain the information that was given us in the classroom, but we can retain the ability to ripen what we have and to get more. The whole sphere of the learning that finds us is opened as a bureau of news. And so our college course, from year to added year, is not merely a reminiscence but a continued zest, wherein activities of the study mingle on equal terms with the activities of the field and the fraternity, and learning is not an outworn drudgery but a voyage of discovery.

THE AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY has passed through two full years and one quarter of the third year of a somewhat experimental, but on the whole, encouraging existence. Naturally, when we began we heard it whispered that we

**From Our
Treasurer's
Desk**

could not survive our first year. But to quote our red-blooded young American, “we are still in the ring and going strong.” Beginning with a very modest list of subscribers, we now number between fourteen and fifteen hundred. The loyalty and generosity of a very few alumni who guaranteed our existence for the first year, was renewed and continued for a second year, in spite of a large deficit after the first year. But our second year, although closed with a deficit of a few hundred dollars, was considered encouraging enough to continue on our third lap. In order, however, that the QUARTERLY may advance towards its highest usefulness and influence, two important things are needed: *First, more subscribers*

(there are over four thousand living alumni and non-graduates on the College records); *second*, more advertisements [there are hundreds of alumni in business who could well afford to advertise with us—even if (which premise we deny) they derived no material benefit therefrom].

At this point another member of the editorial board would urge a third desideratum: *more contributors*. To be a contributor both increases your own interest and adds to the interest of your fellow-graduates. If in response you ask, "What shall I write about?" the answer is, Any subject of live interest which your life of liberal culture has yielded. Our coöperative ideal for the QUARTERLY is to talk our intellectual interests over with one another, and thus add to that stock of news of which the preceding editorial speaks.

One of our contemporaries has been materially helped by entire classes having subscribed as a unit—guaranteeing 100 per cent. of paid subscriptions, and defraying any deficit out of the class treasury. Why is not this example worth while in regard to your own College and its only Alumni publication? If this were carried out in good measure—and we believe Amherst spirit can and will do it—the future success of the QUARTERLY is assured. Will you help along a good plan?

DEMOCRACY AND CULTURE

HARRY PREBLE SWETT

EDUCATION is older than democracy. But new ideas that are destined to hold their own in the higher life of the race will inevitably modify our most ancient conceptions. They lead us to discover what in the old is lasting, what temporary. This is a law of mental growth, and it is illustrated by nothing better than by the moulding or destructive action of the modern conception of democracy,—an action that is apparent wherever we look.

The fundamental ideals of democracy are, I believe, imperishably sound; and we can do nothing wiser than to combine the permanent elements of both education and democracy. But, in this combination, we should remember that the reverse of the apprehensive thought just hinted at is also true: old ideas should not yield too easily to the new; they also should have a moulding effect upon what may be denominated as modern. Not everything that is called democracy is wise or permanent.

What is true of education in general holds good for that phase of education which we sum up in the term culture. In the time-honored principles of a cultural education there are permanent elements as well as in democracy. There is, it may be shown, no implacable antagonism between the two, when we grasp the essential principles of both in one thought. But—forgetting neither phase of mental growth already mentioned—of the two, democracy and culture, democracy is the larger as well as the newer and more popular idea, and to it should accordingly be given the right to choose the terms of the discussion. We need, that is, a definition of culture which is entirely in democratic terms, a definition which no freeman, to go back to the good old English word, can refuse to endorse, and which will be just as acceptable to the humanist.

A good deal of discussion turns upon the value of Latin and Greek as a means to higher education. This is likely to lead to trivialities; but, even so, there is suggested an opportunity for

complete agreement where difference is maintained. A democrat, so to say, calls these languages dead; the classicist replies by explaining that they are fully alive, and bases his defense upon this explanation. This, of course, gives the modern at once the advantage of position, without regard to any merits of the debate; for both admit that the mere past is of too little value to defend.

This discloses plainly one of the sound instincts of democracy. Its interests, when true, lie mainly in the future. Its citizens do not look back longingly to a garden of Eden, nor sigh for the time when there were giants in the land. They are right: with time regarded as the standard for judging, it is the greatest human glory to be able to control the future, the limitless unknown. So long as its interests remain there, democracy will never be wrecked. It will keep its daring, it will make mistakes, it may lose its reckoning for a while, but it will not become completely lost.

But if this paradise yet to be is not to prove a disappointing mirage, the future must always grow out of the past. The enthusiastic democrat absorbed in the future may bring himself to imagine that the future may be uncoupled from the rest of time; he does not stop to think that such a future would run wild. The ignorant person is often scornful of the treasures of the past; he really parades only his ignorance. The culturist has a useful and constant task to dispel ignorance and to cool extravagant enthusiasm by showing that the inheritances from the past are necessary capital for developing the future. But these treasures are of all varieties—literature, politics, religion, science, mathematics, language, the arts, manual and fine. It is a vandal waste of human life to bring up a youth in ignorance of such treasures of old. It is like slashing a Rembrandt; those treasures are as much lost to him as the painting to the world.

While the future, in general, is boundless, one's individual future must be selective of what in possibility is before one. A person cannot be everything, if he is to be somebody. So of the past; one cannot be skilled in all the accomplishments of other generations. We must select from what has been as well as from what is not yet. But in selecting from the past we are not fated in our choice; for the individual, as for the race, it is the future that determines what in the past is for him of most significance. With our mental rather than our physical life in mind, it is true that

the future controls our past more than the past controls our future. We cannot change the past, indeed, but we can use what of the past we choose. But this fact, that one's future determines what use shall be made of the past, it must be admonished, does not allow one to rest content with a narrow choice. In this selection, the person must remember that he is a social human being as well as a desiring, planning individual; he cannot neglect his own humanity without cramping his individuality.

With time still in mind, the most ardent classicist and the most radical modernist may agree in another essential particular—they may both condemn the love of the fleeting moment. The mere present, without union with the past or future, is worth nothing. But the love of the present is the danger of democracy, as of all individuals or nations that look neither before nor after. We may shut our eyes to the future, we can forget the past, but we cannot then get away from the present. Our bodies are in the present, the nerves of themselves know only the now. With either the past or the future in our minds, we have authority over the present; but with neither it has authority over us. But in its proper relation the present cannot be justly scorned or neglected. The present is the shifting point between the gone and the coming, from which both may be valued, and from which new bearings may constantly be made for the future. He is wise who so uses the present. We would have a civilization which, to look at, is magnificent; but this can happen only because we have had and are yet to have a history.

But the problems of education are not settled best by discussing the present, past, and future. Time is a good setting for the discussion, but we need to draw away from time in order to get a good perspective. Time, moreover, is not essentially a democratic term. We need some principles which will comprehend both democracy and education, and which, in addition, are not affected intrinsically by age.

The fundamental educational principle of democracy ought to be as new as the modern type of society and old enough to be classical in the best sense of the word. Such a principle, ancient and modern at once, may be found in Plato's theory of education as enunciated in the *Republic*. In his ideal state the rulers were to have the most careful training. They were to be educated

to become "lovers of wisdom" and, as such, they were to attain "a knowledge of what is for the interests of each and all the other parts of the state"; and the interests of the state were "to be the rule of all their actions." This "height of knowledge" was, in a phrase, the attainment of a vision of "the whole."

This ability of the mind to grasp wholes is still recognized as the highest human endowment—our ability to control the future depends upon it. Philosophers make it their task to comprehend in some way the totality of things; religion makes a practical relation between this sensible and a supersensible world; the scientist unites in complete laws myriads of facts of nature.

But, in one particular, the whole of modern democracy is far superior to Plato's whole, broad as was his vision. With him, only a select few could become "truly wise" through this view of the whole; most men and women were to remain permanently in classes, unable to reach, or to hope to reach, complete emancipation of the mind. Both Plato and Aristotle thought that slaves were necessary for the higher pursuits of superior persons.

To democracy, Plato's whole is only a partial truth, which it has rounded into completeness. Our "whole" is based upon a far higher estimation of human worth; we do not acknowledge any stratified differences in normal human minds; it is believed that not a select few, but all, may reach the governing principle of their lives of having at heart the interests of all.

This principle of universal interest in all human beings is the greatest gain of recent over earlier times. It is the best new basis for education or, indeed, for human advancement. But, though it is democratic to its inmost meaning, its real significance has been caught sight of so recently in history that it is used very imperfectly as a basis for guiding conduct and thought. If it be asked, for instance, who are included in the common phrase, "the people," we must answer, *all* the people; but this answer can scarcely be realized without reference to the conception of time which was dismissed a short space above. "The people" are not primarily the persons living in the present; they are more truly those who are to come in the future, for they are so much more numerous; the people include, as well, all those who have gone before us, whose deeds and thoughts have helped to make democracy the hope that it is today. No person that is willing

to overthrow ruthlessly the institutions that have come to us from the fathers can claim to have the democratic spirit in sincerity and in truth; and no one who does not dare to abandon a time-worn practice that has lost its usefulness, in order to advance the interests of the present or future generations, is truly democratic.

A democracy, so understood, is, again, an amplification and a realization of the classic sentiment, *Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto*—because I am a human being, I think that every other human being, every human characteristic, every human need and desire have for me a deep concern. This is the union of the democratic and the cultural spirit. Yes, democracy, with its wholeness and its human sympathy, is unavoidably cultural. Whatever institutions or systems of thought are reared upon it are also cultural, however much the new constructions may seem to differ from what other generations or peoples have done.

Such is the first principle of a cultural education which is at once democratic and classical, ancient and modern. It is the duty of those who hope for the perfection of the human race, to see to it that this social spirit, this interest in all mankind, is attained by all. That education may be termed cultural, as distinguished from other phases of education, which directly aims to do this, and those studies cultural which purposely tend to cultivate this spirit, or to investigate its nature and relationships. Our people have always liked to think that there is, to this end, no course of studies necessarily prescribed. They love to think that from every spot where a human being is located, whatever may be his environmental conditions, from that spot is a path to the love of other human beings. To say that there is no path is to doom them permanently to intellectual death; to say that this cannot be attained without certain studies is to advocate intellectual snobbishness; and snobbishness and culture of this type are implacably hostile. Americans are proud of their self-made men, who have reached real mental freedom. They will not admit that Lincoln is an entirely isolated case, due to a divinely endowed genius, which cannot be reproduced in other men and women.

One of the objects of an advanced cultural education is to investigate the best means for inculcating this social spirit in

the young and also in the mature, who for any reason have been retarded in acquiring it. This is a broader task than the cultural education of a generation ago. It allows for a permanency of principle and a variety of method, detail, and application, which unceasingly gives it the zest of freshness.

A second object of such education is to show that all the activities of life are related to this idea and are wasteful unless unified by this one comprehensive principle. Here, again, the details of the investigation are endlessly new, although the same constant problem. With increasing complexity of civilization and division of labor in all fields of endeavor, this unification becomes increasingly difficult. But—this suggests the permanent necessity of a cultural education—progress of society depends upon keeping this unity.

A third object is to show the relation of all other principles of education to this, and to disclose wherein lesser principles fall short of or are completed by it. Such a principle is efficiency, now, possibly, more in the minds of all classes of persons than any other educational idea.

Efficiency, it is to be noticed, is as natural to our democracy as equality. It was first introduced into America by Captain John Smith; efficiency was demanded by the natural environment, which had to be controlled before homes could be established; it is now as necessary, since the western coast has turned us back upon ourselves and is forcing us to a more intensive and intelligent efficiency.

Efficiency is, also, a valuable complement of the more general social principle. It is commonly said of those who sound the praises of fraternity, that they tend to run into inane sentimentality. Those who cry efficiency are not of this type; they are hard-headed, active persons, who are praised and who praise others, because they "do things." To attempt to belittle efficiency is to run counter to our natural vigor. Still more, efficiency, as a standard, is older than Plato's thought of the whole; it is older than the *Iliad*, the story of the efficient warrior; it is as old as the first human beings, who had to defend with crude weapons themselves and their families from the wild beasts. On the basis of efficiency all peoples have judged their great men. So were estimated Demosthenes, Pericles, and Praxiteles, Cicero

and Caesar, Charlemagne, Napoleon, and Washington. Let us not hesitate to admit that efficiency is a permanent educational principle. The advocates of Latin and Greek as the chief means to culture, moreover, have always claimed that these studies cannot be mastered without efficient mental action. Modernist and classicist again meet here in agreement.

But efficiency is an incomplete principle, after all; it cannot be its own standard. Art for art's sake, and virtue for virtue's sake, are intelligible phrases; but efficiency for efficiency's sake is a blind rule. Activity for the sake of activity is child's play, unsuited to rational adults, except for purposes of recreation. Nor does the expenditure of much force constitute efficiency; Napoleon's army expended more energy during the campaign to Moscow than during that of Marengo. An efficient act is one that accomplishes the end intended, but, with efficiency as the only standard, that end may be either large or small, good or bad. The champion prize-fighter, the ward heeler that elects his man, are entirely efficient according to their own standard. If we should accept efficiency for efficiency's sake, we should have to admire them as much as a statesman with international vision.

In order to make efficiency the useful principle that it may be, it is necessary to keep in mind along with it the view of the whole. When we are wise, we wish to know how we can best spend our time, how we can best put to use our abilities and conditions. This can be determined in actuality only by the serviceableness of our acts to society; and in proportion as our vision is broad, in that proportion are we able to reach satisfactory decisions. Having decided what we are to do, we have then to execute our thought. Here efficiency has to be applied; it is the principle of execution.

Logically, the lesser principle is included in the larger, when the latter is sincerely held. But life is not logic, practically. We have to emphasize and apply now this thought, now that, before we realize their true relations. Our country is now displaying stupendous activity and talking efficiency. Whither is it all tending? Some persons, possibly, can foresee; but—this is the important question—do the actors themselves realize the end? If they keep in mind the thought of all, they do; if they neglect this harmonizing principle, the result will be—what history everywhere

teaches—an inharmonious clash, a readjustment, and a fresh start. The path of progress can be made more straight by keeping in sight the light of this one principle of the whole.

The two, together, make a practically complete basis for human development. Together, they lack nothing of the ideal, nothing of the practical. The idea of the whole is of the mind—a guide for thought, universal; efficiency is for the body, through which we perform all that we do. The two are in harmony with democratic tendencies, but are, besides, the enduring elements of every system of education that has ever been. In a certain sense, the mind of man never changes, but its constant reaction upon an ever changing environment produces manifold effects. So, in a sense, a true education never changes; its fundamental elements remain the same throughout all time; but their application varies to suit the shifting environment of nature and society.

Democracy is not a method for changing the nature of man, but a means for developing the eternal possibilities of mankind. The process of culture may be described in precisely the same words. Naturally, it is found that, while their unessential externals have at times appeared decidedly unlike, their fundamentals are practically identical. Both democracy and culture are found to mean the broadest possible vision, which must include all human kind; and both exclude applications that do not attain the highest efficiency.

In brief, then, the function of the cultural part of education is to preserve in active operation the greatest ideas the race has so far developed. This can be done completely only by getting them accepted by every individual. Democracy has helped us to see clearly some of the most important of these ideas; and chiefest of these I have named efficiency and a broad-visioned equality—the claim upon our interest of all human souls.

COMMENCEMENT

KARL O. THOMPSON

ANTICIPATED as the day that ends
The steady happy course of fellowship,
Scholastic problems, sport and merry quip,—
Four years that bring us noble, lasting friends;
Remembered as the time when life ascends
To face its work for man with surer grip,
And sees ahead new realms in which to dip
With conscious power that grows as it contends.

A day of mingling past and future hope,
A day whose sweet associations woo,
Whose joy of ends attained with lesser strife
Foretells the truer joy of larger scope
That comes with sacrificing work to do,—
Prophetic day of ever growing life.

"IS THE COLLEGE MAKING GOOD?"

GEORGE B. CHURCHILL

OF THE various devices employed by the newspapers and magazines to enliven the "dull season" of 1913, not the least successful was that of *The Outlook*, which on August 16 published an article entitled "Is the College Making Good?" by Edward Bok, editor of the prominent educational paper, *The Ladies' Home Journal*. College teachers who had almost forgotten, in the northern wilderness or by the cooling sea, that any such things existed as college problems, and who could not yet hear, even afar off, the trumpet-call of the September *reveille*, were roused from their peace, annoyed, perturbed, and heated to a temperature otherwise unknown in a fairly tolerable summer. Attacks upon the efficiency of the colleges, too common to be seriously disturbing, are taken as "a part of the day's work," during the college year; but if the enemy is to introduce the fashion of battle in the season hitherto consecrated to peace, where shall rest be found by the weary? It is to be assumed that to the disturbance and heat caused by this thought was due somewhat of the lack of ceremony in the defense and counter-attack.

The substance of Mr. Bok's charge is this. In 1912 he had sent a letter to each of the students about to be graduated from the six leading women's colleges, asking what, in her opinion, college had done for her physically, socially, and intellectually. From the answers received "one hundred letters were taken as a basis to see how these graduates, about to go out into the world after sixteen years of schooling and drilling, would stand in a simple test for composition, grammar, spelling, punctuation, and more particularly to examine the thought and the quality of English."

The result of the examination was that not a single letter was absolutely correct, by the test mentioned; that only three could be ranked between 90 and 100, and that more than one-third failed to reach the passing-mark of 70. "The chief trouble was in spelling," "punctuation was practically thrown to the winds," "crude and illegible handwriting" was frequent; as to grammar

"the results were astonishing." Conclusion—that something must be fundamentally wrong with our educational system.

In 1913, Mr. Bok applied a similar test to the 1913 graduates of the five leading men's colleges. The letters received were better than those from the girls. "They are fair," writes Mr. Bok. "But it cannot be truthfully said that they are excellent, or what we have a right to expect from a four years' course at college and at least twelve years' previous training."

Thus, he claims, the very least thing that a collegiate education should do for a student—teach him simple good writing, spelling and grammar—it does not do. Who, then, shall blame the parent that asks, "What benefit is there in an academic college course for my son who is preparing for a business career?" The results obtained from an examination of these letters, acknowledges Mr. Bok, are, to be sure, only "straws"; but straws show the way the wind blows, "and," he concludes, "judging from these straws, the wind seems to be blowing a little bit 'sou'-sou'west,' in the direction of a negative answer to the question in the title of this article."

Now there was nothing new or unusual in this attack, with which the college teacher has a long-standing and familiar acquaintance, save that, as delivered by Mr. Bok, it was unusually inefficient and vulnerable. That it received so many replies in the newspapers, in periodicals like *The Nation*, in *The Outlook* itself, must be ascribed to the aforementioned heat and perturbation—or to something else. The defense was as usual: It is not the business of the college, but of the elementary and secondary schools to teach composition, spelling and punctuation; it is not the function of the college to teach the elementary principles of business life and business methods; it is the function of the college to give the liberal culture that creates dissatisfaction with our actual "practical" life of largely meaningless, wasteful, and selfish activity. Then the counter-attack, alluring and certain. What deficiency in logic, to reason that because a college student cannot spell or write grammatically his college has not "made good" in giving him knowledge, training and character, far more important! What absurdity in attacking the colleges for not teaching boys and girls to "know how to say what they mean," when the mature and practised Mr. Bok in his very attack, by his turgid, hetero-

geneous sentences, his slovenly and incorrect diction, his grammatical errors, even, shows that he too does not know how to say what he means!

Bewildered by the vigor of this defense and counter-assault, even the editors of *The Outlook*, in an endeavor loyally to support their contributor, were led into putting into his mouth things he had not said, and giving half his case away. As umpires of the conflict, they declared, "We find nothing in the criticisms made which controverts effectively Mr. Bok's main contentions—that a college-bred man should write good English, that a knowledge of one's own language is the very basis of all education, and that the secondary schools, because of the pressure by colleges for high examination standards in other branches, are not sending boys up to college with the training in English which they should get in the schools."

And here, since most of Mr. Bok's charge against the college has been transferred to the secondary schools, and what remains is not directed against the English department, the college teacher of English might breathe a sigh of relief—and go to sleep again.

But in that sleep what dreams do come! The college teacher of English knows that the victory is empty, that, whatever the deficiencies of the attack, so far as English teaching is concerned the cause was just. He knows that a large majority of the graduates of our colleges cannot write mechanically correct, respectable English. He may, or he may not, hold himself partly responsible for the fact; but, if he is worthy of the name of teacher, he cannot remain content with it. He may, or he may not, believe that the blame should be laid elsewhere than upon the college; but he cannot help eagerly desiring to find a way by which the college may assist to remove the cause of blame. It is truly a condition and not a theory that confronts him; and whatever the correct theory of educational progress in English he is more interested in remedying the condition.

His first necessity is an adequate knowledge of the whole condition. As he begins to trace the first steps of the child he realizes that the enterprise of learning English is one of unique and enormous difficulty. It is the assumption of nearly all men, including those teachers who do not teach English, that because English is the pupil's native tongue, English is the easiest thing to teach

him. The teacher of English knows that for this very reason the exact contrary is true. Before the days of school begin, for some three years, the child is acquiring the English of his family and of the family servants. In nine-tenths of our families and from nearly all servants he hears an incorrect, slovenly, more or less ungrammatical English, and by the time he goes to school he has acquired habits of speech which can be eradicated only by very great and long-continued labor, if at all. During his school years he learns most of his English, his habitual and practical speech, outside the schoolroom; and, what is worse, he *unlearns* outside, in the company of his comrades and of his family, a large part of what he learns within. Rarely does his speech receive correction from elder or parent, and of what he writes, no one save his teacher takes any notice. He does, it is true, learn much in school, but what he learns outside and becomes habituated to, is precisely that which defeats the attempt to teach him the habit of a mechanically correct and grammatical English.

Of the teaching of English in the grade and secondary schools, let this be said emphatically: The college teacher who really knows the conditions will have to confess that the teaching of English composition is as efficient in the schools as in the college, and often more so; that the devotion and faithfulness to the work are greater. It is true that the results are inadequate, that a knowledge of how to secure results and how to measure them is rarer in this subject than in almost any other; but the same is true in college. If the task in the school seems almost impossible, it is made so by the same factor as in college.

For by this time the investigator is aware that the chief cause of defeat really lies outside the school and the college. The American people do not write or speak correct English, nor do they care to do so. The habitual speech and writing of the vast majority, including the school-bred, is far below any standard tolerable to one who is really educated in English. Test it, you who read these words, in any circle with which you come in contact. How many of your acquaintances write excellently as regards mere mechanical correctness in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and the power to say simply and clearly what they mean? How many speak habitually an excellent English, grammatical, free from slang, clear in meaning? And how many "simple, intelligent, correctly spelled,

grammatical business letters" do you receive? One is tempted to say that, like miracles, they do not happen. Certainly, they are so rare as to convince one that the vast business of this vast America has gained and holds its success without them.

A low standard of spoken and written English prevails among all but the very well educated; and it is to this standard, tremendously powerful, constantly exerting its influence against the influence of the schoolroom, so limited in scope and in time, that the pupil unconsciously tends to conform even while in school, and to which he does conform when, and after, he is out of it. That is what the school teacher of English has to combat. He fights a fight laid upon no other teacher; it is a marvel that he wins so far. Improvement of teaching, extension of time, cannot make him wholly victor. Somehow or other the pupil and the pupil's circle must be made to *care*.

The college teacher, then, who is familiar with school conditions, whatever his beliefs or hopes as to added accomplishment in the schools, will recognize not only that they do not now, but cannot for a long time, fulfil the task that he would like to lay wholly upon them. If the college graduate is to write English respectably, the colleges must accept the obligation; they merit all the blame that is cast upon them, if they do not.

The first part of this obligation, one which it might be expected by all to recognize and accept, is that it should preach, and do all in its power to foster, a higher national standard in the workaday English of the people. If a low popular standard causes such difficulty in the educational process of the schools, and the defects of this process are largely or partly responsible for the poor English of college students, who should be so eager as the college to raise this standard? Might it not be expected also that in the college itself, of all places, there should reign a standard of the highest; that it should seek to impress its students with the power, the beauty, the sacredness of English pure and undefiled; should teach them that poor English is disloyalty to all the ideals of culture and, to be "practical," that it is inefficient and unserviceable? But where is the college that, as a college, is eagerly trying to raise the popular standard or really maintains a high standard of its own? Departments of English may do so, but to them the other departments, the college as a whole, willingly resign the task.

In their view, it *is* the task of a department, not that of a college. Few, besides the teachers of English, give their assent to the proposition of *The Outlook* "that a knowledge of one's own language is the very basis of all education"; or if they assent, they do not interpret "knowledge" as a knowledge above a very low standard, not high enough to secure even the mechanically correct, respectable English for which Mr. Bok calls, and they do not interpret "basis" as an indispensable foundation without which no education worthy of the name can be built. Why should they? Are there not college professors, "well-educated" and highly reputed men, who neither speak nor write a truly respectable English? And how should the student, then, fail to think that the standard set by his teachers of English is exaggerated, unnecessarily high for the "practical" man, who is not to pursue a literary calling, but a business or at most a business-like professional life? The attitude of other departments and the success and standing of other professors is for him convincing. And this attitude is supported and strengthened by the attitude of the college government, the trustees and faculty. What college really makes the writing of good English a condition for the reception of its B. A. or B. S. degree? Other conditions and requirements there are. In Amherst College, for instance, every student must pass an examination that proves his possession of a good knowledge of two foreign languages, both modern or one modern and one ancient, before he may receive his degree; but there is no examination that requires the proof of his ability to write respectable English. There is, indeed, no requirement that he shall study any English at all after his Freshman year.

So that the English teaching of the colleges, as of the schools, is immensely hampered by the influence of a standard far lower than that of the department, a standard far more influential than it with the eight-tenths of the students whom it is most necessary to educate in English, a standard accepted by them, and rightly, as the standard of the college. So long as it is the standard of the college it is quite certain that the college will not "make good" in sending forth graduates of nearly all of whom it may be said that they write respectable English.

But it may be claimed that an efficient English department should, in spite of these exterior difficulties, be able to produce the

results desired. Let us then consider the difficulties within the department. The boys that enter college, it might be thought, should be found both better trained already, and more responsive to training, than those who have not prepared for college. This is the case with a few, and, it may be said, as set-off to the opinion that their education in English has been scanted because of the too heavy requirements of the colleges in the other departments, that these few are generally boys who have received excellent training in the classics. At the threshold, most colleges interpose a barrier in the form of a statement to the effect that no student's examination paper in English will be considered satisfactory if seriously defective in punctuation, spelling, or other essentials of good usage. Attempts more or less successful to enforce this requirement are doubtless made in the colleges that admit by examination only. At Harvard, for example, it is known, the entrance examination in English is found the most difficult to pass. But it is equally well known that many men who write an English seriously defective in the essentials of good usage are graduated from Harvard, as from other colleges. In the large number of colleges which, like Amherst, admit upon certificate it is impossible to enforce this requirement. In a certificated Freshman class the men are found to show a very wide variation in ability to write English, and few have really that ability upon which the college pretends to insist.

Here is the job of the college cut out for it. And to handle it, the English department is generally allowed a one-year's course of three or four hours a week, required of all Freshmen, and in this course, probably wisely, much of the time is devoted to the study of literature. After this year the courses of the English department are elective; and from any composition courses that may be given those who need them most escape. Such further courses are usually meant only for those of exceptional ability and advancement. In the Freshman course the same pass-standard must be maintained as is the rule in all the college courses. A Freshman who manages barely to obtain a passing mark of 60 per cent. or even 70 per cent. can hardly be thought to have acquired the ability to write good English. No one acquainted with the actual conditions will be disposed to maintain that such a required course of one year can ever, even with the best of teaching and the

most devoted effort, accomplish with many students the desired result.

But this best of teaching and faithful effort, it must, perhaps to our shame, be said, are very hard to procure. The reading and correcting of students' themes, the continued drills in the mere mechanics of writing, are a drudgery wearisome beyond compare. Few college teachers are content to give themselves wholly to this work, and the temptation to neglect and inefficiency are enormous. Young instructors, to whom in many colleges this work is given over, though mature experience and ripened ability are required here if anywhere, may be content to begin their college career in this work; but they expect soon to be promoted to the teaching of literature, and rebel if the promotion is delayed.

Under all the circumstances, it is safe to say that in most colleges the teaching of English composition is far less well done than the teaching of English literature. At all events, it is true that college English departments do not bring it to pass that the college "makes good" in teaching its students as a body to write "good English."

This paper is not meant as an apology for the English department of Amherst College or of any college. Its purpose has been to set forth baldly the actual conditions under which the teaching of English is carried on in our colleges and schools, and so to show that this "very least thing that a collegiate education should do for a student" is really about the hardest of all the tasks imposed upon it, and that its results in this work are in no sense straws from which it is safe to judge whether the college is making good upon the whole.

But the college cannot stop here, with an exposition of the difficulties of its task. The task remains. The very existence of the college is justified only if it is the clear proclaimer of the ideals of intelligence and culture upon which the higher life of our people depends, only if it is the loyal servant of these ideals, faithfully and eagerly training the chosen youth of our country toward realizing these ideals in their own lives and influencing therewith the lives of others. Out from the college go the successive generations of graduates, uneducated and remaining uneducated in English largely because of the influence exerted by the previous uneducated generations, to exert in their turn the same baleful

influence upon the generations that follow. Somehow the viciousness of this circle must be abated, and the circle ultimately converted into one of beneficent influence. However hard the task, however distant its accomplishment, the teaching of college-bred men to write good English is the very least thing at which the college must *aim*. For the ability to speak and write good English, "respectable" English, is a primary and necessary tool, if intelligence and culture are to be made efficient.

If it is to set itself in earnest toward the accomplishment of this aim the college must begin by attacking those difficulties which itself has created. If the greatest difficulty in the work is the fact that the student who most needs training generally cares least for it, he must be made to care. If he is strengthened in his indifference by the apparent indifference of the college authorities, they must adopt regulations which will convince him that the college regards good English as a necessity, and will help to create that compelling influence which is to make him care.

The governing bodies of the college, trustees and faculty, must proclaim it as the unalterable policy of the college to secure in every student the ability to write good English, that tolerable minimum of mechanically correct and respectable English alone referred to throughout this paper; and they must demand and insist upon having loyal devotion to this policy on the part of every member of the teaching staff.

The ability to write good English must be made an unavoidable condition for the obtaining of the bachelor's degree.

Since the ordinary passing-standard of the college is not sufficient to secure the end desired, English composition courses given for the purpose of enabling all students to reach the recognized college minimum of accomplishment in English, must be allowed—compelled, if necessary—to set a higher standard.

There must be a system of coöperation between the English department and all other departments of the college, in which any directing or advising general committee of instruction must be a party, by which, without hampering any teacher in his own specific business, every student is held up to a certain standard of accomplishment in the English of all his work.

Further, the English department must recognize or be compelled to recognize, that while all proper courses should be offered

and effort made for the advancement of those likely to acquire some degree of genuine literary ability, its major obligation is to the eight-tenths to whom English is to be merely a necessary means to efficiency in their life-work. If more required composition courses for deficient students are necessary, the English department should be allowed to give them; and, in general, no student should be allowed to escape required work in English at any time in his college course until the department is satisfied that he has attained the tolerable minimum, or cannot obtain it.

To do this work the college authorities should provide the necessary staff of teachers. Few, if any, college English departments are today sufficiently manned for it. Most colleges could probably safely and wisely contribute to this necessity by diminishing the number of literature courses offered; but everywhere some increase in the teaching-staff is imperatively demanded.

And, lastly, this teaching-staff must be composed of the right kind of men. Here, the writer has already confessed, is another of the greatest difficulties. To find men undismayed and uncorrupted by drudgery and drill, men who value the end as of worth high enough to pay for all the work that it costs to attain it, men of such pedagogical ability and enthusiasm as will reduce the wearisomeness of the drudgery to the lowest possible limits, and carry them and their students triumphantly over the long trail—there is the rub. But drudgery and drill are not to be found in the English department alone. In nearly all departments men are doing such work uncomplainingly and faithfully. In our schools thousands of teachers are doing work which in itself brings no spiritual or intellectual reward, but only the reward that lies in the attainment of professional success and in the life of the taught. Such men there must be for service in the English departments of our colleges; if they are not to be found, the colleges and universities must raise them up. And meanwhile by distribution and sharing of labors we must make shift with the kind of men we have.

"And when will all these reforms be made?" asks with a smile the skeptical critic of the efficiency of our colleges. Who knows? But this is sure: these or most of them are the price that will have to be paid before a collegiate education does do what Mr. Bok rightly declares to be assumed in the mind of the average parent as the very least a college education should do for a student, —teach that student simple good writing of his native tongue.

MEMORY

HARRY GREENWOOD GROVER

THIS morn I heard the hermit thrush
 Within the heart of our deep wood,
 And straight from out my mind did rush
 All sense of things that round me stood;
And I was back upon a lawn
Among the Pelham Hills at dawn,
 A-gypsyng with thee.

One star remains in all the sky,
 Unpaled by Phœbus' distant car.
The little birds that sang hard by
 Upon a sudden cease, and far
From down the forest's waking throat
There comes to us a wondrous note,
 A thrilling note to us!

A note of love so liquid clear,
 It seems more perfect than its theme;
A note of joy that day is near,
 Of primal freedom such I deem
As men at dawn can only know
Who sleep beneath the stars and go
 A-gypsyng alway.

We rise from off the ground and stay
 The breath to catch each note that marks
The measures of this wilding lay,
 More sober than the song of larks,
More buoyant than the song of wren,
And sweeter than the songs of men:
 Far sweeter than their songs!

The star grows dim, the east is bright,
 As space behind the sun-god falls;
The song is stilled, and gone the night,
 When, hark! the song or echo calls
As now came back from whence 'twas gone
The memory of thee at dawn
 A-gypsyng with me.

FINDING THE MODERN COLLEGE RANGE

LAURENS H. SEELYE

IN AMHERST circles there has been much discussion of the college. Its methods, its aims, its personnel—everything, with the possible exception of its definition, has been churned over many times, and still seems to bear churning. The chief conclusion at which the layman can arrive after such discussion is that something is the matter, that the college *is* unsatisfactory. In this belief those interested in Amherst have only shared the wider unrest. Educators state that the college does not educate, that it fails to lead men up to new levels of living, that college instruction imparts information without vitalizing it. Men of affairs say that the college puts men out of touch with life, that it makes them too “theoretical.” Ministers tell us that college graduates seem to have been alienated from the civic, and particularly from the religious, activities of their home towns. And in the maze of various opinions, and some knowledge, one might welter hopelessly, all for the lack of the basic, essential point of view. It would seem as though the correct point of view from which to study the college as an institution is to be found in that distinct field, known as “Education.” Not from the standpoint of the man interested only in language and literature, history, physical science, or philosophy can a correct estimate of the college be made. “Education” is a separate department in our larger universities, a field as specific, as scientific, requiring as thorough a training, as any one of the above-named disciplines. Whatever other light may be thrown on the subject by the specialists in each of the first-mentioned fields of study, the interested layman naturally turns to the expert in the field of education for assistance in deciding the issues involved. From the educator, the man trained in the science of education, he hopes to secure those underlying, fundamental principles by which the various questions may be adjudicated. Turning a deaf ear for the moment to the clamor of the witnesses and the jurymen, he would address himself to the judge. He must turn to the field of “Education,” and take and use the

principles that experts in that field have studied out and are using. If in this field he cannot find any light on the question of the definition, function and scope of the college, where can he hope to find it?

I

The modern movement in education is suggested by the titles of recent books, "Education and National Character," "The Unfolding Life," "Education and the Larger Life," and others. It repudiates entirely that conception of education to which the Cambridge man referred when he remarked that an Oxford education enabled a man to allude gracefully to a great variety of subjects. It makes education a great process, coextensive with the life-process. In his recent book on "Education," Professor Thorndike starts out by stating that anything, idea, object, situation, or personality, which changes the human personality, is to such an extent educative. President Butler says, "Education is part of the life-process. It is the adaptation of a personal, self-conscious being to environment, and the development of capacity in a person to modify or control that environment."¹ Thus education is not simply a phase of life limited to the schoolroom; it is the effect of *all* the elements of experience acting upon human beings. This position effects important changes in the older practice which implied that education and instruction were synonymous. In the first place, education is a larger term than instruction. "For 90 per cent. of our people, character receives greater stimulus and is more largely and continuously influenced and determined in agencies which we do not think of as at all educational. The great universities for American people after all, are the farms, the stores, and the workshops."²

In the second place, instruction—the passing on of ideas from one mind to another—is by no means a satisfactory or vital process; in short, it does not of itself educate. "Words about things may or may not produce the desired tendencies to respond correctly to the things themselves. There are certain elements of knowledge, certain tendencies to response, which can be got only

¹ "Breadth of the Modern View of Education." N. M. Butler, *Educational Review*, Dec., 1899, p. 425.

² "Character Development Through Social Living." H. F. Cope, *Religious Education*, Vol. 4, 401.

by direct experience of real things, qualities, events, and relations. . . . The original and fundamental form of learning, in the child, and in the animal kingdom as a whole, is by connecting actual movements of the body with the situations which life offers."¹ Dr. Dewey says on this point, "The assumption that information which has been accumulated apart from use in the recognition and solution of a problem, may later on be freely employed at will by thought, is quite false."² Along the same line Dr. Coe says, "Development, rather than instruction, is, therefore, the central idea in education. . . . Moreover, instruction is not necessarily educative at all; for it may issue in increase of knowledge, without any increase of self. Instruction is truly educative, only when it contributes to self-development."³ In brief, imparting information is not instilling wisdom. The tendency of progressive thinkers is to maintain that a man is educated, not by being informed or instructed, but by acting a situation through, by thinking his way through a problem; in short, by functioning in the stream of experience.

Through all the discussions one finds the social and moral aim of education emphasized. President King, in his inaugural address, said that the college had as its sphere, "the training of minds to act influentially, as leaven in the life of society." President Nichols, in his inaugural suggested that "while moral power is latent in all active intellectual discipline, modern education needs to be permeated with the sense of social obligations." The modern movement demands the bringing out of the latent possibilities of the person educated; the effecting of complete, spontaneous self-realization. There is less than there used to be of the idea of information passed out to the student or of instruction to be accepted on authority. Its methods emphasize physical and mental activity on the part of the individual, directed by the teacher. It endeavors to effect the alignment of the interests of the individual with those of the body social; to arouse in the individual creative activity that is socially directed. Modern education is vital, social, ethical. In short, it aims at character.

¹ "Education." Thorndike, pp. 176 and 185.

² "How We Think." Dewey, p. 53.

³ "Education in Religion and Morals." Coe, p. 106.

II

The application of this modern idea of education to the college makes an important requirement, namely, that the college define and hold before itself the modern educational aim. At present there are two great obstacles to this. In the first place, the college is not sure of its aim. It is debating whether "Knowledge" or "Character" should be its educational goal. Under various guises one finds this issue ever present in discussions. In the second place, admitting that "Knowledge" does not comprise *in toto* the aim of the college, there is opposition to the word "Character" as failing to embody the college's undoubted *intellectual* function. If these two obstacles were better understood, there would be little difficulty in persuading the college to identify its ideal with that of modern education.

A fair example of the controversy over the question as to whether the aim of the college is "Knowledge" or "Character" is that which appeared in this quarterly a little over a year ago. In order to illustrate what is involved in such a discussion, both men will be quoted. By examining their disagreement we may be able to find the real issue involved. An article by Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge, '89, of Columbia University, entitled "The Enterprise of Learning,"¹ stated:

"Character is far better than marks, but not in a college, just as it is far better than the ability to swim, but not when you are in the water. . . . We should like to see [the college] pursuing knowledge, not with the purpose of incidentally imparting sound information about history, literature, and the progress of science and philosophy, but for the purpose of turning such information into a powerful stimulus to intellectual conquests and creative activity; . . . making young people essentially intelligent and accidentally good, so that there may be a fair chance that their goodness will be rational goodness, and not merely instinctive and emotional goodness."

Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, '83, having discussed this article at lunch with a group of college professors, says:

"If it is simply a question of emphasis, as between mental discipline and what you call the outside interests, including character building, then I am not inclined to take issue with you. If, however, it is not a matter of emphasis, but of aim in modern education, then there are statements in your article which cut across some of my

¹ *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*, Oct., 1911, p. 13ff.

most cherished ideals. On page 15, where you are giving us what amounts to an educational creed, you say: 'He frankly believes in the intellectual life as a better life for man than any other. He holds to the conviction that it is far more important to make young people intelligent, rationally alert and inquisitive, blest with a buoyant and trained imagination, than it is to make them efficient or to make them good.' On the same page you state, 'He is assured that the world suffers more from ignorance and folly than it does from vice and crime.' Now the above statements put forth absolutely, as they are here, suggest to me the inquiry whether your ideal of education is not Greek rather than Christian. Does it not imply that the intellect is supreme in man rather than the spirit? If I gained anything at Amherst, it was that man must be considered primarily as a *spiritual* being. . . . Should not this conception of human personality dominate our educational ideals?"¹

Possibly because he feels that a precious ideal is being destroyed, Dr. Patton fails to note Dr. Woodbridge's explanation of the "intellectual life," which, to be sure, is not very clearly stated. Dr. Woodbridge repudiates an intellectualism of the kind that teaches

"that theories of perception and of the way the mind acquires knowledge point out the road to salvation, or that the essence of all philosophy is at last this,—that the world of our experience is the only real world, or that the outcome of our intellectual striving is the confession of ignorance."

Of such a view, he remarks that it is not surprising that some people should come to the point of insisting

"that education should be practical and provide young people with the kind of knowledge they will find useful in their future undertakings."

Later, in a rather hidden passage, he gives his idea of the intelligent man, a man—who, looking out upon the world, saw

"not the constitution of things, but a prospect. His first questions were not, Why does yonder sun shine self-poised aloft, or yonder rivers flow along their course? He asked rather after the morrow and what lies beyond the enclosing trees. Henceforth paradise discontented him. He felt equipped for an enterprise. He would attain an ampler existence than he discovered his to be. Forth he went, not to live in accordance with nature, but to subdue it. At every step, there was borne in upon him the realization that his anticipations must be disciplined, not through any increment to his instincts and emotions, but through a progressive insight into their import, their tendencies, and their efficacy, and through a progressive conquest of natural forces. Put in words less figurative, we should say that philosophy is now beginning hopefully to recognize that the primary function of the mind is imagination. The dawn of intelligence in the world indicated, not, first of all, that some

¹ *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*, Jan., 1912, p. 118ff.

Amherst Graduates' Quarterly, Oct., 1911, p. 18.

one had become aware of its processes, but that some one was taking thought of the future. It indicated that these processes would be learned because there had first been born the intent to use them. In a cosmic sense it meant that conceptions of the future, ideals attractive and worth while, had now become factors in the world to change and transform it, and that the discipline of the imagination had become imperative."

And again in closing he says:

"Only let them (our colleges) pursue knowledge, not for the primary purpose of imparting true and useful information, or of affording some proof and justification of instinctive beliefs, but for the more exalted purpose of keeping the imagination awake and creative, and thus holding the mind true to its natural office of enlarging the future that the present may be redeemed."

When we analyze this discussion, we find no issue clearly defined. Dr. Woodbridge emphasizes the need for creative, imaginative mind; while Dr. Patton fears lest this position fail to take the spiritual in man into account. We might sum it up roughly by saying that Dr. Woodbridge offers, as the educational aim of the college, intelligence that is primarily rational and "accidentally good"; while Dr. Patton would advocate character that is primarily good and incidentally rational. The only element that does stand out clearly is that each of them feels that *both* aims, "Knowledge" and "Character," are in some way a part of the goal of the college education.

This recognition of *both* of these aims is so important for the development of the subject that we may well look at another illustration. In President Meiklejohn's inaugural address, which is on the same general subject, we find a feeling and implication that both "Knowledge" and "Character" enter into the educational function of the college, but no explicit statement as to *how* they come in. His words are:—

"Whatever light-hearted undergraduates may say, whatever the opinion of solicitous parents, of ambitious friends, of employers in search of workmen, of leaders in church or state or business,—whatever may be the beliefs and desires and demands of outsiders,—the teacher within the college, knowing his mission as no one else can know it, proclaims that mission to be the leading of his pupil into the life intellectual. The college is primarily not a place of the body, nor of the feelings, nor even of the will; it is, first of all, a place of the mind."¹

¹ *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*, Vol. II, p. 57.

It would perhaps seem as though he were limiting himself to the ideal of "Knowledge," but in the course of his address President Meiklejohn shows what he means by an "intellectual aim":—

"But the college is called liberal as against both of these because the instruction is dominated by no special interest, is limited to no single human task, but is intended to take in human activity as a whole, to understand human endeavors not in their isolation but in their relations to one another and to the total experience which we call the life of our people. . . . When our teachers say, as they sometimes do say, that the effect of knowledge upon the character and life of the student must always be for the college an accident, a circumstance which has no essential connection with its real aim or function, then it seems to me that our educational policy is wholly out of joint. If there be no essential connection between instruction and life, then there is no reason for giving instruction except in so far as it is pleasant in itself, and we have no educational policy at all."¹

In these sentences we find that the speaker believes the college to have an ethical as well as an intellectual function. But once again we recur to the question involved in the Woodbridge-Patton controversy—*how* are these two functions connected in the college? Evidently we should be on the wrong track if we started to argue for either "Knowledge" or "Character" as opposed to the other; for open-minded men realize that both must in some way be brought into the theory of college education. *How to bring them in*, is the question. The lack of understanding of the definite function of each of these in the college scheme offers the first great barrier to a clear definition of the aim of the college, and thus to its alignment with the modern movement in education.

III

This failure to clarify the relationship between "Knowledge" and "Character" results from the lack of definition of the word "college." It is often assumed that all persons engaged in the discussion have a definite idea as to what the college is. In none of the instances previously cited does any of the men define what he means by the "college." For purposes of popular conversation each man knows perfectly well what the college is, as distinct from other institutions. But when it comes to the question of the theory of college education, then we must observe the college in action, and analyze and define its function in the social scheme. When we do this we make an important discovery: namely, that two factors enter into the idea of college—the cur-

¹ *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*, Vol. II., pp. 63, 65.

riculum, and the community. The college appears as a curriculum and as a community.

It will not be difficult to realize the first of these. The college commenced its history as curriculum; it has remained curriculum through succeeding years; and its chief excuse for existence today is the curriculum, around which everything centers. It is the curriculum which differentiates the special function of the college from other social institutions, such as the home, the church, and the vocation. It is because of the studies included in the curriculum that the faculty have been brought together, and it is that which keeps them together and alive. They recognize this fact, that the college is curriculum. To a large extent, men who discuss college education start from this conception of the college. Without doubt, the college is curriculum.

But it is more than curriculum. It is a community. This community consists of young men brought together by the curriculum, not returning to their homes, but *living* together until they have completed the curriculum course. This was not so apparent in the early history of the college. Then men came simply for the curriculum; and the college as curriculum was concerned with the men as they were members of curriculum classes. But slowly the college as curriculum began to recognize the college as community; it began to see that the success or failure of the curriculum depended upon the community life of the men. In fact, the history of the American college, in one of its phases, shows the gradual enlargement and extension of the authority of the faculty—representing at first simply the curriculum interests—over the extra-curricular life of the students, over their community life. Probably this has not been done because of any theory on the part of the authorities, but simply in response to a need, brought about by changed circumstances. At any rate, today we find that in their practice, the authorities recognize the college as a community. This certainly does not mean to imply that the faculty have given up their idea of the college as curriculum; nothing could be further from the truth. Neither does it mean that the faculty think of two definite and separate elements in the college, namely, curriculum and community. But it does mean that the faculty are realizing more and more that *the curriculum work is vitally related to the community life of the students*. It means that in their practice they do not assume that the curriculum is the *whole* college.

This will help to illustrate what is meant. The faculty are brought together to teach the men. They meet the men in the classroom,—they lecture, answer questions, obviate difficulties, make assignments, submit grades. This is their legitimate activity in their relation to the college as curriculum. But when we examine the facts, we find that they do not stop there. They put a minimum limit on the air-space in fraternity houses. They confine social activities to certain hours. They enter into athletic activity and enforce eligibility requirements. They tell the men on the musical clubs, college paper, and in dramatic societies that unless they evince a certain activity in their curriculum work they will have to eliminate outside activity: the faculty believe in a very definite relationship between the two. Furthermore, the heads of the curriculum require students to attend church. Unless this is simply a relic of bygone ideas of religious instruction one would naturally wonder what this had to do with the curriculum work. In short, if the faculty believed that the college were *simply* curriculum why should they depart from the curriculum to make rules and regulations regarding extra-curricular matters? The faculty are related to the college-as-curriculum; what right would they have to step outside their prescribed circle of authority to legislate on other matters, unless they assumed that the college *includes the communal life* of the men as well as their courses? Here is the case of a college student who becomes intoxicated, is arrested, tried and fined. The faculty learn of it and request the student to leave college. He may have had a high average in his courses. He may not have exceeded his allowed absences. As a member of the college-as-curriculum he is faultless; and yet the faculty act in regard to him. Woolly white as are his curriculum relationships, his failure to come up to the standard of the college-as-community consigns him to the goats. The only basis upon which the faculty could take such action is that they believe the college to be community as well as curriculum.

The college authorities do not simply tolerate the college community. They take part in it; they enjoy its games and festivities; they participate in its life. In fact, they foster it. As heads of the curriculum and as members of the social order they act as though the college-community existed, and as though its presence were desirable. In their practice they believe that the community

life of the college is integral with the curriculum life of the college.

The recognition of these two factors in the college throws light on the controversy between those who support "Knowledge" and those who uphold "Character" as the aim of the college education. It will doubtless be generally admitted that the aim of the college as curriculum is "Knowledge." What then is the aim of the college as community? It must be the same as the goal of any community. In other words, *it is identical with the aim of the larger communal life, of society.* It was brought out in the first part of this paper that modern philosophy of the body social tends to proclaim "Character" as the goal of the whole social process.¹ Consequently, the aim of the college as community is "Character." In the contention over the educational objective of the college it has often been assumed that the college is simply curriculum. Since "Knowledge" is the aim of the curriculum, those who have supported this view have had the balance of evidence on their side. The partisans of "Character" have often had to fall back on a general religious or ethical desire in support of their position, just because they failed to bring out the fact that the college is a community, is recognized as such by the authorities, and consequently shares in the goal of the social process. We must never forget that the college is *not only thinking, in preparation for life; it is life.* Its two functions are not exclusive, they are complementary; for the college is a curriculum-centered community. As such its aim is "Intelligent Character."

The culminating interest of the layman is, therefore, that this community life be admitted into the theory of college education. The evident facts of the case show that the college is, and in practice considers itself, both curriculum and community. A partial philosophy of the college might rest content with either one of these factors. A thorough-going philosophy of the college must include them both. If a comprehensive definition of the college must embrace curriculum and community, a complete definition of the aim of the college must incorporate "Knowledge" and "Character." To say that the ultimate goal of the college is "Intelligent Character" does not express a double aim, with con-

¹ "Society as actually constituted, exists for the sake of an end that is fundamentally ethical." *Outline of Philosophy of Education*, J. A. MacVannel, p. 158.

flicting, dissociated elements; each element fills out that connotation which the other lacks; it holds before the college a rounded, final objective for each individual, toward which must converge the influence of faculty, alumni, trustees, and students.

IV

Now that we have considered the first obstacle in the way of a clear statement of, and general agreement upon, the goal of college education, we must see why it is that there is opposition on the part of those who are interested in intellectual advancement to the use of the word "Character" in connection with the mission of the college. It suggests to them a minimum of mental functioning. This connotation, however, is already sliding down the pathway of obsolescence. In order to show the way (one might possibly call it the evolutionary way) of considering "Character," as the word is used in current literature and books on education, the following tabulation of tendencies is offered. It does not pretend to be inclusive, exclusive, or to express exact divisions; it aims rather to show the drift of thought, in order to present roughly the difference between "Character" in its ancient and in its modern connotations.

Previous Tendency.

1. To think character a "something" which a man is.
2. To think of character as an *habitual* way of moral living.¹ Growth of character meant extension and induration of the bonds of habit.
3. To think of character in an individualistic way—an attitude toward God perhaps.
4. As a result of (3) to consider character something static, for God is changeless and unchanging.
5. To think of character as a matter of the habituated will.
6. To think of character as an essence.
7. To think of character as "doing right,"—the "right" being fixed.

Present Tendency.

1. To think character is the way in which a man acts.
2. To think of character as habit, but more also. It is *growth* in moral living. Discrimination, and choice involved in growth. Growth in character a development, an unfolding.
3. To think of character as an acting, living relationship toward men.
4. As a result of (3) character is dynamic, developing, evolving.
5. To think of character as a will working under growing ideals and enlarging knowledge.
6. To think of character as a process.
7. To think of character as discovering and doing the right,—the "right" possibly influenced by circumstances and by knowledge.

¹ "Morality includes nothing more than a denial of ungodliness and worldly lusts, and a living soberly and righteously in this present world." *The Religious Education of Children*, *Christian Quarterly*, April, 1875, p. 192.

In this general contrast one will see what the modern definition of "Character" adds to the older definition. The person who thinks that character has nothing to do with the mind, or is even hostile to intellectual functioning, would seem to have secured his idea of character from a religious tract rather than from personal experience and observation.

Modern thinkers, like Dr. Woodbridge, who speak about the aim of the college being "primarily intellectual" and "accidentally good," are pioneers in this new movement, and as such must hyper-emphasize that element which has hitherto been neglected. As a matter of fact, they do not wish intelligence *without* character. By their definition of intelligence they try to eliminate any such possibility. They wish character that is intelligent. As this conception of character takes increasing hold upon those interested in the theory of college education—faculty, trustees, and all—there will be much less opposition to their declaring unequivocally that the aim of the college education is "Intelligent Character." When there is this universal agreement, there will be that efficient coöperation which is made possible by common devotion to a great, basic principle. Not until this is done can the college catch up and put itself in the vanguard of educational activity. But when the ideal of the modern movement in education is held clearly by each, and in common by all, the college will exert that inspiring, creative influence over the individual which is now sometimes lacking.

The Amherst Illustrious

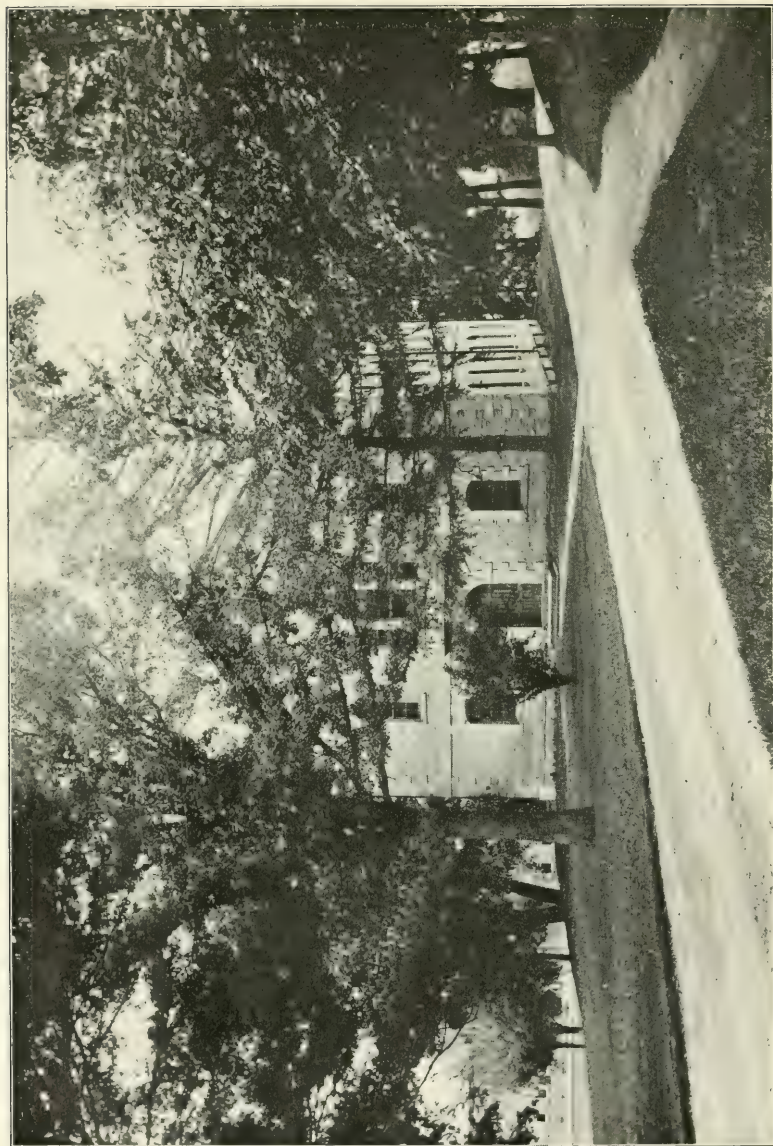
AMHERST IN CIVIL WAR TIME

JOSEPH H. SAWYER

THE Amherst class of 1865 entered college in September, 1861. The Civil War had then begun and battles had been fought. When the class graduated in June, 1865, Lee and Johnston had surrendered and the grand review in Washington had passed. The class entered seventy-eight men, and the whole college enrolled two hundred and thirty-five in 1861-62. The class graduated fifty-seven, and the college enrollment in 1864-65 was two hundred and twelve. During Freshman year twenty-eight left the class, most of them entering the army, and four enlisted during Sophomore year. Late arrivals and members of other classes who returned after expiration of their enlistments filled the vacancies in part. In 1861-62 the faculty numbered seventeen; in 1864-65 it numbered fourteen. During these four years ex-President Hitchcock died; Charles H. Hitchcock went to Dartmouth; and Lucius Boltwood, librarian, resigned. The chairs of geology and zoölogy and the office of librarian remained unfilled.

The course of study was straight classical: three years of Latin, Greek and mathematics, with now and then a term of one of these intermitted; one year of modern languages; one year of physics and astronomy; one term in chemistry; a few lectures in zoölogy, human anatomy and physiology; a minimum of English literature; some English composition, debating and declamation; and the whole crowned with the philosophical studies of Senior year. The course was distinctly marked and had only one elective—the choice of modern language. French or German could be chosen, but not both. English was learned through translating foreign languages, and there has not been better drill in accurate or elegant English.

This course of study was narrow, but it required good work; and the main purpose of education is not attainment of knowledge, but increase of mental power. The faculty was composed of strong men, and a serious purpose pervaded the student body. Has Amherst known a stronger faculty than this class knew: President



BARRETT GYMNASIUM, NOW BARRETT HALL

BUILT IN 1859-60

Where, beginning in 1861, Dr. Edward Hitchcock conducted to remarkable success a college department which almost everywhere else had proved a failure

Stearns, the successful administrator; ex-President Hitchcock, Ebenezer S. Snell, Charles U. Shepard, William S. Tyler, William S. Clark, James G. Vose, Julius H. Seelye, Edward P. Crowell, Edward Hitchcock, Jr. ("Old Doc"), W. L. Montague and R. H. Mather? More than half of this faculty were clergymen, and the college pulpit was filled by them in rotation. Very rarely was a stranger seen in the desk on Sunday.

There were three fraternities in the beginning of the period here reviewed and four in the end. None of them owned houses. Psi Upsilon had a hall in Sweetser Block; Alpha Delta Phi, in Adams Block; Delta Kappa Epsilon, in Phoenix Block; and, later, Chi Psi in a new bank block. Not more than half of the student body were members of these organizations and college politics was influenced, if not determined, by that fact. Interchange of visits between colleges was rare. The Hoosac tunnel did not exist, and Williams was beyond the mountains. Yale and Harvard were far, far away. Absences from college duties were few, very few. I recall seeing four men start to drive across country to Williamstown to attend some fraternity function, and wondering how they had the hardihood to risk an absence of three days. Outdoor athletics? No, not even swings in the grove. The college had no teams. Barrett Gymnasium opened as the class of '65 entered, and Dr. Hitchcock, who came from Williston Seminary with the dozen boys who entered from that school, was the director. The novelty of the exercise attracted visitors daily and the boys drilled like soldiers. There was no fooling. Charts were posted and renewed at intervals, giving physical measurements of each man, and there was healthy emulation for excellence and improvement. The first attempt at baseball appeared in the Senior year of this class, when a man who could pitch straight ball—Lancaster of '68—assembled a team. But little interest, however, was awakened.

Altogether these four years were a solemn time. Men could not be hilarious when classmates in the army were dying from wounds or disease; when delegations were attending funerals in nearby towns, and badges of mourning were so often in evidence. When the life of the Nation hung in the balance and hope alternated with despair at news of success or reverse of the national arms, boys became mature men. But youth cannot be wholly crushed. When news of the surrender of Lee was received the boys broke

loose. The chapel bell was rung and a tumultuous rabble poured forth. The college has known nothing like it since, nor will the college know anything like it, unless another victory of as great national import shall come. Down the street the boys ran in wild confusion. As the crowd was passing the Baptist Church they saw Professor Seelye going toward college on the opposite side of the village green. A break was made across the Common and the Professor was surrounded by a hatless crowd in diverse sorts of attire,—all of them excited beyond control. Probably they thought—but also probably they did not think, they only felt. Somebody yelled for a speech. That brought quiet and expectancy of something worth while. “Young gentlemen,” said the Professor, “having conquered our enemies, we must now conquer ourselves.” This ended the celebration. But the boys were sure that Professor Seelye had thrown away the opportunity of a lifetime for making a speech which would have won for him undying fame.

Does some college boy of today think that the life a half century ago, with so much work and so little play, must have been flat and joyless? The only answer is that he who finds no delight or satisfaction in his work will find neither delight nor satisfaction in what he may call his recreations.

THE ALUMNI COUNCIL

FREDERICK S. ALLIS

PRESIDENT NICHOLS of Dartmouth, speaking at a meeting of the Dartmouth Secretaries' Association on the relation of the alumni to the College, is reported to have said: "Alumni aid to the college takes various forms, and the readiness of the alumni to give aid of one kind and another makes advisable such definite organization as shall insure maximum results from expended effort. . . . There is a field for a constantly working body with a central office and a central secretary. The tendency of the present is toward organization, and the message of the college to the alumni is 'Organize.'"

An examination of the alumni organizations of our colleges and universities show that to a considerable extent their alumni have organized. Harvard has its "Associated Harvard Clubs"; Yale its "Alumni Advisory Board," its "Alumni University Fund," its "Association of Class Secretaries"; Princeton its "Graduate Council"; Cornell its "Cornellian Council"; Dartmouth its "Dartmouth Secretaries' Association" and its "Dartmouth Alumni Council"; Brown University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology their Alumni Councils.

The work which these alumni organizations are doing may be brought under three general heads. First, obtaining information; second, increasing the interest of the alumni in the college; and third, getting alumni to respond to the needs of the college.

The alumni headquarters is a Bureau of Information about everything that concerns the college. It becomes informed about the aims and ambitions of the President and the Faculty and their educational policy; about the alumni, who they are, where they are, what they are doing and how well they are doing it; how able they are to give to the college time and money; about the alumni associations: what the condition of each association is; whether it is doing any work as an association for the college; and what the alumni associations of other colleges are doing to keep in touch with their colleges and each other; about the class organizations and the

efficiency of those organizations; the kind of reunions they hold and the methods other colleges are using to promote the welfare of the college through the medium of the class; about the undergraduates, their organizations and activities; where they come from; what sections of the country are practically unrepresented; how many students need financial help, and are working their way through college in whole or in part.

It is said that fifteen years ago one of our universities realized that it was drawing its students largely from New England, and that the university was little known in certain parts of the West. As a result an alumni organization was started which has become a powerful factor in making the university known all over this country.

The next work of these alumni organizations has been to plan systematically to increase the interest of the alumni in the college. To do this they have undertaken three principal activities:—

First, the publication of an alumni paper or magazine, edited from the alumni point of view which is informing, interesting and in some cases of decided literary merit.

Second, the promotion of class reunions; the publication of class records and class bulletins; the establishment of a trophy cup competition; the doing every thing possible to bring alumni back to the college and give them a good time when they get back. The larger universities have standardized the class records which are published at reunion periods. These are published at a minimum cost and contain material of much value to the college authorities and often to the public as well. With a central office adopting systematic methods and putting the experience of one class at the disposal of all, the attendance of alumni at reunions steadily increases and reunions become pleasanter, cheaper and more easily handled.

A third activity is keeping the college before alumni during the year through the medium of the local associations and clubs. Old associations are strengthened, new ones are organized, speakers are provided for the annual dinners, successful features adopted by one association are put before others and every effort is made to keep the college spirit strong in the local alumni group. In all this work the alumni organization, through its committees and executive officers is the promoting, directing agent. But an alumni

organization which is simply a bureau of information and an agency for making class reunions more successful and association dinners more entertaining, has of course failed of its purpose. The main function of all such bodies, to which these are subsidiary, has been to aid the college, to help the President and Trustees meet certain of its needs.

The needs of all colleges are about alike. Every college needs money. Every college needs picked boys, boys who want an education, boys who will be leaders because of birth or fortune, as well as boys who have their own way to make and the stuff in them to make it. Every college needs to be understood, to occupy an approved place in the public mind, the mind of educators, of parents and of the boys themselves, and of Colorado and Oregon as well as New York and New England. And every college needs at times help in solving special problems, the problem of athletic control, of self-help for undergraduates, and often a problem of the town where the college is located, the problem of better hotel accommodations, of some common meeting place for Faculty and alumni.

For some time Amherst alumni have known of the work which alumni associations of other colleges were doing and have discussed an alumni council for Amherst. In November, 1912, in response to the petition of Frederick K. Kretschmar and others, the Trustees appointed a committee to confer on the subject with an informal committee of the alumni, consisting of Henry T. Noyes, '94, Henry P. Kendall, '99, and Frederick K. Kretschmar, '01. Last winter Mr. Noyes and Mr. Kendall met with the President and the Dean of the College and Prof. Esty to consider the details of a proposed plan, and later they met with the committee of the Trustees.

Last Commencement the Society of the Alumni passed a resolution authorizing the president of the society to appoint a committee of fifteen alumni to prepare a plan for an alumni council and when it had been approved by the President and Board of Trustees to put it in operation.

Pursuant to this resolution William Orr, 83, president of the Society, appointed the following committee:

Pres. William F. Slocum	Class of	1874, Colorado Springs.
Henry P. Field, Esq.	" "	1880, Northampton.
Frank H. Parsons, Esq.	" "	1881, New York.
William Orr (<i>ex officio</i>)	" "	1883, Boston.
Joseph R. Kingman, Esq.	" "	1883, Minneapolis.
William B. Greenough, Esq.	" "	1888, Providence.
Prof. Thomas C. Esty	" "	1893, Amherst.
Mr. Henry T. Noyes	" "	1894, Rochester.
Dwight W. Morrow, Esq.	" "	1895, New York.
Roberts Walker, Esq.	" "	1896, New York.
Mr. Henry H. Titsworth	" "	1897, Chicago.
Mr. Henry P. Kendall	" "	1899, Norwood.
Mr. Harold I. Pratt	" "	1900, New York.
Mr. Frederick K. Kretschmar	" "	1901, Chicago.
Stanley King, Esq.	" "	1903, Boston.
Mr. Ernest M. Whitcomb	" "	1904, Amherst.

Mr. Noyes was not able to serve.

The committee held its first meeting in Springfield early in October. At this meeting a sub-committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Orr, Prof. Esty and Mr. Kendall to confer with the President of the College and the President of the Board of Trustees regarding the details of a council plan.

This sub-committee held several meetings and the last of October the Committee of Fifteen adopted a plan, authorized the sub-committee to present it to the Board of Trustees through the President of the College, and voted if and when it was approved by the Board to organize on this plan an Alumni Council. The committee also engaged as its secretary Frederick S. Allis, '93. The Board of Trustees at its November meeting voted unanimously to approve the plan presented and expressed the opinion that the council will be of great benefit to the college.

The plan adopted provides for changing the constitution of the present Society of the Alumni and establishing a General Alumni Association which will be composed of all the living alumni of the college and of all the living non-graduates who were connected with the college one year or more. Its functions and powers will be to meet annually during Commencement week and at such other times as the President may appoint; to elect officers to preside at

dinners and meetings of the association; to initiate suggestions for action by the council, and to elect certain representatives-at-large to the council. The deliberative and executive body of the General Alumni Association will be the Alumni Council.

The council will be composed of representatives from every class and every alumni association or club and certain members-at-large. The object of the council will be to advance the interests of Amherst College by establishing closer relations between the college and its alumni and promoting such activities as alumni individually and collectively may properly undertake.

The business of the council, which will be varied, will be carried on largely through committees. There will probably be a Committee on Alumni Associations, whose duty it will be to assist in strengthening existing associations, organize new ones and promote a group of aroused alumni bodies in each section of the country which will keep its members in touch with the college and with each other and engage in such local activities as each may decide upon; a Committee on Class Organization, whose duty it will be to coöperate with the officers of the several classes in the endeavor to promote successful reunions, uniform class records and an efficient class organization; a Committee on Publication, which will assist in the management of the ALUMNI QUARTERLY if the Board of Editors so desire; and Committees on Alumni Fund, Trophy Cup, the Needs and Activities of the Under-graduate Body, and special committees for handling special problems. Under the plan the council must also be prepared to consider questions which may be put to it by the Trustees or Faculty and give its opinion on them.

The plan states that the present intention is to hold only one meeting of the council during the year and that during the winter months, the hope being that the meeting will be held each year in a different city and that in connection with the meeting of the council there will be a general meeting and dinner of the alumni of the vicinity. The plan provides for a secretary resident at Amherst who will devote his entire time to the business of the council.

The service which this secretary will probably aim to render the college and the alumni has been indicated by the outline given of the work of alumni organizations generally. When the council has been organized and the principal committees appointed, the secretary will probably assist each committee to carry on its work.

Representing in turn the several committees in charge, he may meet with the Executive Committees of the classes holding reunions and assist them to carry out their plans. He may gradually visit the various alumni associations, coöperate with their officers in extending their work and plan with them for the organization of new associations. He may assist in the management of the GRADUATES QUARTERLY. By his residence at Amherst he will be enabled to keep in touch with the college and by his frequent contact with alumni he will be enabled to know them and, it is hoped, assist in maintaining between them and the college authorities a cordial and efficient coöperation.

The Committee of Fifteen are now at work drafting a constitution and by-laws for the Alumni Council, following the plan adopted. As soon as this has been completed a copy will be mailed to every alumnus, together with a report of the committee.

The committee are also at work organizing the first council. It is clear that the success of the council will depend on the men who make up its membership, and the seriousness with which they undertake their work. The committee, therefore, are asking the officers of the respective classes and associations to assist them in choosing, as candidates for representatives in the first council, men, who by the ability shown in their chosen occupations, have demonstrated that they can be of great service to the college, and who by their interest in Amherst in years past have shown that they will be able and willing to give time to the council's affairs.

The response of alumni to every request of the committee for assistance indicates, the committee believes, the response which the alumni body generally will make to this new work for Amherst. The Alumni Council has the hearty approval of the President of the College and the Board of Trustees, and they join with all friends of Amherst in wishing it great and enduring success.

The Book Table

1901

LUTHER'S CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER CONTEMPORARY LETTERS. Translated and edited by Preserved Smith, Ph.D., Fellow of Amherst College. Volume I, 1507-1521. Philadelphia: The Lutheran Publication Society. 1913. Pp. 583.

It is a satisfaction to have this volume bearing the name of a scholar of Amherst College. Dr. Smith has so made the field of the German Reformation his own that anything that comes from his careful pen is sure of a cordial welcome, and it is with favorable anticipations that one opens the volume now under consideration. These expectations are fully borne out by the content and by the manner in which Dr. Smith has done his work. Luther's own letters are now made readily accessible for the English reader, and they are immensely illuminated and increased in value by the presentation of other epistles either written to Luther or about him and his movement. In no other way can the reader gain so vivid an impression of the hopes and fears, the struggles and expectations, and above all, of the growing clearness of Luther's own apprehension in the important years which this volume covers. The translation is especially well done. The letters read vivaciously, the effect is very much as if English had been their original vehicle. The translator is to be heartily felicitated on doing for the English reader of these letters what Luther himself did for the New Testament when he made the apostles and evangelists speak German. The continuation of Dr. Smith's work will be awaited with anticipation.

WILLISTON WALKER.

1904

PEACH BLOOM. An Original Play in Four Acts. By Northrop Morse. 1913. Sociological Fund, Medical Review of Reviews. New York.

"*Facit indignatio versus*," wrote the Latin poet whom we ordinarily read rather for grace than vigor; which may be paraphrased, when the poet is thoroughly stirred by a great wrong his verse burns with the sense of it. In the prose medium of our day, too, this is so. It is the salient feature of this Mr. Morse's first play, believed to be the first play published by an Amherst graduate since Clyde Fitch's death. We do not need the assurance that he "wrote it earnestly, and after much study of the subject,—one of the most appalling problems of today." The play, though appearing first in book form, was written for the stage, and is technically well adapted thereto; but it was not "made to sell," in the ordinary acceptance, nor to capture by its art or charm. In a word, it is a problem play (if we can call its subject a problem rather than a horror), its subject being the White Slave Traffic. Of course, there is no question of didacticism here; the thing itself is its own burning, terrible lesson. Nor is there any slightest tinge of salacity—there cannot be, at the moment when the veil is removed from the horror and the unspeakable vice appears as the

"monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen."

Mr. Morse, by the directest methods, has made the monster appear as she is, in her most alluring habitat; and by the story of an unsuspecting seventeen-year-old girl, who was quietly forced into the hell-place while doing an act of ordinary kindness, he rescues her eventually in time to preserve her innocence intact, but only at the hardest, and after the search-light is flashed upon the various motives of greed and lust and secrecy, and at the hidden culture sources of the evil, which combine to make the problem so inveterate. It will not do to give away the story; suffice to say, it is thoroughly and skillfully wrought out, with every hearing and stage requirement satisfied; it aims straight at its purpose and hits it hard. The question, to the mind of the reviewer, is not as to its stage-power, but as to its fit audience. Whom shall we invite, to sit side by side with burning cheeks and hear it? The book seems rather one to be read, and as is earnestly hoped by a great many,—though preferably not aloud. For too reticent mothers, for too heedless and confiding girls, and for too self-indulgent young men, it is a prophylactic; and it is the part of wisdom and tact to know how such things should be conveyed.

J. F. GENUNG.

1885

MAHLON NORRIS GILBERT, Bishop Coadjutor of Minnesota, 1886-1900. By Francis Leseure Palmer. With an Introduction by Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Presiding Bishop of the American Church. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Young Churchman Company. 1912.

A good many of us, I suppose, labor under the limitation of regarding a bishop as belonging somehow to a higher order of beings,—one with whom we would never think of being intimate, much as we feel the need of and prize the hallowing influence that by virtue of his office emanates from him. To such mistaken imaginations this gracefully written biography, wherein the biographer himself, though wholly out of sight, makes himself felt in the love and discriminating respect he bears to his subject, is to be recommended. It is not the ecclesiastic that we find portrayed here, but the man; whose noble personality, whether in the hardships of Indian and pioneer settlements or in the comparative comfort of a western diocese, never failed to find what was best in men, and to be a companionable influence among all. It is a real uplift to read the life record of a man of whom the following could be said:

"Bishop Gilbert was more than a missionary. He was a leader of men. If responsibility was to be borne, he shouldered it. If work was to be done, he met it more than half way. If a choice were offered between a difficult and an easy task, he allowed some one else to have the lighter burden. If one asked his counsel, he never asked in vain. If directions were to be given, they were given positively, yet tenderly. Virility, humaneness, hopefulness, charity, these were some of the characteristics that caused the Bishop to be loved and followed. And all were fused together by a true reverence for God and for his fellow-men."

These are presumably not Mr. Palmer's words but the words of an editor, written soon after the Bishop's death. To have such a personality for them, however, is an inspiration to a good biography; to preserve the record of such a character is a service to the church and the age; and Mr. Palmer has not missed his opportunity.

J. F. GENUNG.

1907

WORSHIP IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. By Hugh Hartshorne. New York, Teachers College, Columbia University. 1913.

One of the handicaps of higher education is the inadequacy and inefficiency of preparatory schools. What is true of the secular common school is even more often true of the Sunday School. If the latter is to attain any marked success as a social prophylactic against wrong-doing it is necessary that every available force be employed, and that too with the greatest possible technical knowledge and skill. Here, as elsewhere, willingness is a poor substitute for technique.

That "worship" is capable of being a powerful aid in Sunday School training, but has been sadly neglected, is the theme of "Worship in the Sunday School," by Hugh Hartshorne. The author fully justifies his task in the first third of the book by his excellent discussion of the individual and social significance of worship, presenting it as preserving and revitalizing the higher values, and as being itself a value—"a way of finding social fellowship" in common ideals. It becomes thus both an end in itself, and also a means to certain valuable "feeling attitudes."

The efficient and intelligent use of forms and methods in worship for the development and control of the desired "feeling attitudes" necessitates a study of the nature of "feeling." To this study is given the second third of the book. The discussion is in terms of "behavior" psychology, and quite properly so. The author is widely read on the subject and has presented the problems of "feeling" from every possible aspect so far as they relate to education in general and religious education in particular. But it seems as if he had slipped into a pitfall that is ever-threatening in the discussion of this peculiarly elusive topic. Of all words "feeling" is the one richest in meaning. In psychology the term is so loosely used as to include in different contexts such various sorts of data as "content" (*e.g.*, "feeling of heat"), "motor-attitude" (*e.g.*, "feeling of fear"), and "state" ("pleasure-pain"). Philosophically used, the term often connotes consciousness of one's unanalyzed process of reaction to a situation, as a whole (*e.g.*, "feel convinced"). Each of these and other "feelings" has its own adequate method of treatment; but the community of name makes the fallacy of extrapolation extremely hard to avoid. The author recognizes the variation in methods of treatment, but seems to attribute it to differences in point of view of the writers quoted, instead of to an intrinsic difference in the concept itself; hence in his use of the term he too covers and includes an extremely wide range of psychological and philosophical objects. This does not materially affect his practical application to "worship," for the reason that nearly all "feelings" do have some rôle in this experience; but it leaves his theory in some confusion which could have been avoided by analysis into more specific concepts and separate study of the conditions and methods appropriate to each.

The remaining third of the book is devoted to a most interesting account of an actual experiment in "worship" conducted by the author during the season of 1912-1913. Full details are given of the methods used, and of the attempts to secure definite evidences of positive result. It is possible that this section and the first will be of the greater interest and of very certain value to that great majority

who in this age are more interested in getting results than in understanding the theories that underlie successful processes.

A well selected bibliography suggests sources and opportunities for further investigation. It seems to the writer that Martin G. Brumbaugh's "The Making of a Teacher" would be a desirable book to add to the list on "Religious Education and the Sunday School."

The present attempt to inject more intelligence and efficiency into education is a hopeful sign; and this book in its purpose and manner of presentation is a very definite indication of progress in the field of Sunday School instruction.

WM. J. NEWLIN.

The Undergraduates

REVIEW AND PROSPECT IN ATHLETICS

Review of the Football Season.—The football season of 1913 was opened with good material and the student body looked forward to a most successful season. The first game with Rhode Island State resulted in a 10 to 6 victory. However, the team showed a lack of drive and power which although inherent could not be brought out. The men seemed possessed of a waiting attitude and were not carrying the fight to their opponents. The Colgate game showed an improvement in these lines, and for one half the teams played on even terms. But injuries which deprived the team of both kickers broke down the Amherst game and Colgate won 21 to 0. This game with resultant injuries marked the beginning of trouble. The following week the team met Springfield and the latter's open game proved too much for a disorganized back field. Trinity next scored a 14 to 0 victory over a team which, by that time, had lost all confidence in its ability. Again the team was defeated 9 to 0, this time by Wesleyan, a team which was able to make only three first downs through the line as compared to nine made by the Amherst team. This game was played in a sea of mud and no real test could be made. Wesleyan, however, took advantage of her opportunities, while Amherst did not; hence the former deserved victory.

The Dartmouth game found the Amherst team back on its feet and giving one of the best battles of the year. Twice Dartmouth had the ball on the one-yard line and failed to score in four downs. The policy of the coach in developing a strong defense showed to advantage in this game, and from then on confidence appeared among the men. The following week Worcester Tech was easily defeated 38 to 0. The final game, resulting in a 12 to 0 victory over Williams on Weston Field, the first in several years, gave a pleasant ending to what would otherwise have been an unsuccessful season. The policy of the coach was fully justified as a careful analysis of the game will readily reveal. Williams made only three first downs, one through the line and two forward passes; thus an idea of the Amherst defense may be had. On the offense Amherst carried the ball three out of the four periods, and only once was Williams in possession of the ball in the former's territory. The score fails to give any idea of the comparative strength of the teams.

Although the majority of the games were lost, I believe that a system has been inaugurated which if followed will prove to be the making of future Amherst teams. No team can progress without a knowledge of and an ability to carry out the fundamentals of the game. Once these are accomplished a team can build and progress without danger of a serious setback.

During the early weeks of the season much dissatisfaction with both coach and players was expressed by student correspondents. Such criticism, coming from those who know little or nothing of the game, can do no good, and it is capable of much harm, as it shakes the confidence of the players in their coach, which is the one

essential for a successful team. Of course no Amherst man desires to see a losing team, but, if criticism is necessary, it should come from one who is capable. For years these critics have been at work, and never to my knowledge has any good resulted. The tolerance of this practice lies with the student body, and as an alumnus who has the success of Amherst teams at heart, I would heartily appreciate the fostering of a sentiment against such work. The adjudgment of the work of coach and players in Amherst football is especially the duty of Amherst Football Alumni, and to them I make an appeal for a deeper and more active interest. If such can be had then our teams will gain the success which is rightfully theirs.

The development of a winning team is no easy task, and, if such is to be had, everyone must put his shoulder to the wheel. One weak position makes a weak team, and it is usually this unfortunate who receives the bulk of his opponents' attention. Were the same position filled by a more capable man, not necessarily a star, there would be a balance between a weak and a strong team. There are men in college who possess as much as or perhaps more ability than those who are upon the field, but they are unwilling to give it a trial. One does not necessarily need former experience, although everyone will admit it to be of value. There are amongst the student body a large number of men who like to play the game, but they never come out simply because they think they have no chance to make the team. Yet right in this lot lies the strength to give the college winning teams; for one or possibly two men of ability are sure to be found, and these will turn the balance in favor of a winning team. To say that such material is not available is preposterous, for class teams always find eight or ten men other than varsity candidates ready to defend their supremacy against their rivals, and that with only three or four days training. Such actions only point to a predominance of class spirit over that of college, and such sentiment will never produce a successful varsity. To you, men, as well as to the alumni, I make an appeal for support of the varsity teams.

RICHARD P. ABELE,
Assistant Coach.

The Hockey Team.—The Amherst hockey team has just secured the services as coach of John P. Henry, 1910, who played two years on the hockey team when he was in college. For the past three years, Henry has been the star catcher for the Washington team in the American league, which team finished second the past two seasons. Henry is a good hockey player, and as he lives in Amherst, the team is unusually fortunate in securing his services for the entire season. The schedule of games has just been announced and shows two newcomers. Harvard will be played for the first time in several years, while Tufts will come to Amherst for a game January 17. The usual two games with Williams will be played; and the schedule also includes the Aggies and West Point—the same as last year. The team has been handicapped so far by lack of ice, and has resorted to soccer for the purpose of conditioning the men. The outlook for the team is good.

The following are the games as announced:

January 7, Harvard at Cambridge.	January 31, M. A. C. at Amherst.
January 10, Trinity at Amherst.	February 7, Y. M. C. A. College at Amherst.
January 17, Tufts at Amherst.	February 13, West Point at West Point.
January 24, Williams at Amherst.	February 14, Williams at Williamstown.

Official and Personal

THE TRUSTEES

The autumn meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Springfield on November 20. There were present Messrs. Plimpton, Meiklejohn, Walker, Ward, Pratt, Simpson, Patton, Robbins, Rounds, Gillett, Williams, Woods and Stone.

Announcement was made of the election of Rev. George A. Hall (1882) by the Alumni as a member of the Board. Mr. Hall is at present in India.

The annual election of officers and committees of the Board resulted as follows:

President—Mr. Plimpton.

Secretary—Mr. Walker.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Simpson, Pratt, James and Whitcomb.

Committee on Instruction—Messrs. Walker, Ward, Williams and Rounds.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Patton, Gillett, Woods and Hall.

Committee on Honorary Degrees—Messrs. Stone, Allen, Robbins and Williams.

The report of the treasurer was accepted and approved for publication and distribution to the Alumni.

Gifts were announced as follows:

From Frank L. Babbott, Esq., for a scholarship fund of the class of 1878, \$3,000, and also a gift for current scholarships of \$1,000.

From class of 1893, as a fund for the establishment of the Alumni Council, \$2,500.

From Harold I. Pratt, Esq., for repairs of the swimming pool, and for its current expenses, \$2,930.74.

From the class of 1902, on account of

its subscription towards Hitchcock Field, \$150.

From George D. Pratt, Esq., for the purchase of land in connection with the Pratt Health Cottage, \$1,000.

From the parents of Mr. Clyde Fitch, the contents of his study, including books, works of art, carved oak ceiling, etc.

In accordance with the suggestion of Prof. F. B. Loomis it was voted that the income of the fund presented to the College last year by the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity be used towards founding a scholarship to pay the tuition of a student from Amherst College in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Mass.

Probably the most important business of the meeting was the approval by the Trustees of the plan for an Alumni Council, as proposed by the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Alumni at its meeting at the last Commencement. The establishment of this Council marks a step of great importance in the prospective efficiency of Amherst College.

Leave of absence for a sabbatical year was voted to Prof. Frederic L. Thompson, beginning next July.

In view of the importance, architecturally and otherwise, of coöperation in the development of the College and its surroundings, the Board voted "That the Trustees request the fraternities contemplating building to confer with the Committee on Buildings and Grounds."

The spring meeting will be held on May 7, 1914, in Amherst.

WILLISTON WALKER, *Secretary*.

THE FACULTY

President Meiklejohn will be one of the speakers, on January 28th, at the annual dinner of the Brown Alumni Association of Boston. He will conduct the vesper service at Brown on March 11th. In connection with his visit to Cleveland in October, in addition to speaking at the alumni dinner on the 24th, he addressed two large audiences of members of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers Association, on liberal college training, one of the audiences numbering about 3,500. Later he was entertained at a small luncheon at the Union Club, President Thwing of Western Reserve University being one of the guests. President Meiklejohn also spoke at the dinner of Amherst Association of Pittsburg on December 30th, at the Fort Pitt Hotel. The *Brown Alumni Monthly* for October contained pictures of President Meiklejohn in cricket costume, taken at the time of the match with the Australians last summer.

At the Triennial Council of Phi Beta Kappa in New York, on September 10, 1913, Professor E. A. Grosvenor was for the third time elected, for the term of three years, President of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. On December 5th he gave an oration on "A College Man's Morals" at William and Mary College, where the society was originally founded, the occasion being the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the society of Phi Beta Kappa and on the same day the college conferred on him the degree of LL.D. This is the fourth time he has received this degree. On December 6th, he gave an address

on "The Intent of Phi Beta Kappa," in connection with the organization of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of Washington, D. C.

On November 26 Professor Charles W. Cobb was married to Miss Harriet Anderson, in New York City.—In the January number of the *Hibbert Journal* Prof. Cobb has an article on "Certainty in Mathematics and in Theology."

At a conference of Collegiate and Preparatory School Teachers of the Bible, held at Columbia University, New York, Dec. 30, Prof. J. F. Genung read a paper on "How to Teach the Bible as Literature."

Dean Olds left Amherst recently to be gone for several months. The college turned out in force and heartily cheered both Prof. and Mrs. Olds. Later the Dean was prevailed upon to speak a few words. Since this is his first leave of absence in twenty-five years he expects to enjoy it as a "second honeymoon." He will travel in Europe with Mrs. Olds, sailing from New York in January and returning to Amherst next May. The month intervening between the date of their departure from New York and the present will be spent in his old home in Rochester, N. Y., in New York, and in Poughkeepsie with his daughter, Miss Clara Olds, who is a Sophomore at Vassar. As the train pulled out of the Boston and Main station, the singing of "To the fairest College" gave a final touch to a tribute as splendid and spontaneous as any ever accorded a victorious athletic team.

Professor Paul C. Phillips attended three meetings at New York City in December. The first was the meeting of the Athletic Research Society which will be held at the Hotel Astor. The second was the meeting

of the National Collegiate Athletic Association held at the same place. And the third was the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, of which Dr. Phillips is secretary.

THE ALUMNI

The Pacific Northwest Amherst Alumni Association fraternized with the Williams College graduates resident in the same section of the country at a joint banquet held at the Rainier Club, Seattle, Wash., November 15. On the same day at Williamstown, Mass., the Amherst football team had scored a substantial victory over the Williams College boys and news of this event came by telegram to the alumni of the two colleges while at the banquet. The older men at the Amherst tables seemed to be not far behind the younger fellows in enthusiasm over the news, while the Williams crowd withstood the good-natured banter leveled at them and reminded their Amherst friends of the record of the teams in the previous year when results were different. The commission form of government for cities, a plan which will soon be voted upon by the citizens of Seattle, was elucidated in an interesting and sympathetic talk by William C. Brewster of Amherst, '88, who took office in June as one of the five commissioners who rule over the city of Portland, Ore. David Whitcomb, of the class of Amherst '00, was toastmaster. Besides about twenty Williams College men there were present the following Amherst alumni: W. C. Brewster, '88, of Portland, Ore.; T. L. Stiles, '71, of Tacoma; James B. Best, '85, of Everett, Wash.; Prof. Henry A. Simonds, '83, of Bothell, Wash.; Ralph H. Clark, '03, of Tacoma; and the following Seat-

tle residents: DeWitt A. Clark, '09; J. D. Cornell, '10; Carroll S. Daniels, '10; Ezra T. Pope, '90; D. B. Trefethen, '98; Dr. Paul A. Turner, '04; Richard C. Turner, '08; David Whitcomb, '00.

D. B. Trefethen was elected president of the association for the coming year and Dr. P. A. Turner secretary.

December 19, 1913.

EDITOR AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY:

Dear Sir—Will you in behalf of the Committee on Alumni Trustees kindly do us the favor of calling attention in the January number of the AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY to the following matter viz: That the Nominating Committee of Alumni Trustees will be glad to receive suggestions for candidates and would like to have the name of each candidate suggested accompanied by full information, giving the qualifications of the candidate. The candidates must be laymen. Please send the names to the chairman of Nominating Committee in the early part of January, so that the committee may make proper selection of three nominees and have their names sent to the alumni on or before February, 1914—as required by the constitution of the college.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD W. CHAPIN,
Chairman of Nominating Committee.

The New York Association.—The fall smoker of the New York Association was held at Healy's on Friday, December 5th. The retiring president of the association, Mr. Herbert L. Bridgman, '66, gave an illustrated lecture on "Amherst in Bulgaria," based on his observations in Bulgaria and Servia last spring. Professor Bigelow was the guest of the evening, and spoke entertainingly. Ex-President Harris also spoke briefly. About seventy-five alumni were present. Five new members of the executive committee were elected, as follows: Mallon, '87, Morrow, '95, Walker, '96, Pratt, '00, and Bale, '06. The executive committee subsequently elected the following officers: president, Collin Armstrong, '77; honorary vice-president, George Harris, '66; vice-president, George B. Mallon, '87; Dwight W. Morrow, '95; secretary, John L. Vanderbilt, '01, 14 Wall Street, treasurer, Harry V. D. Moore, '01. The annual dinner of the association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Friday, February 27th.

The Brooklyn Association.—Forty Amherst men attended an enthusiastic banquet of the Amherst Alumni Association of Brooklyn, at the University Club of Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, November 26th. James S. Lawson, '95, president of the association, acted as toastmaster. Dr. Edwin G. Warner, '85, talked of his recent travels abroad, taking for his topic, "The Land of the Midnight Sun, or the Land of the Modern Servant Girl." Edward M. Bassett, '84, spoke on the "Regulation of Buildings in Size, Shape and Position." Harold J. Baily, '08, told of "What the Association is Going to do in the Near Future." Short speeches were also given by Principal James D. Dillingham, '87, of Elmhurst, N. Y., Rev. William

A. Lawrence, '61, of Jamaica, N. Y., Charles R. Fay, '90, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. Frederick P. Young, '00, of Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN SMOKER.—The Brooklyn Association met at the University Club, Brooklyn, for a smoker on Monday evening, December 29th. A short business meeting was held, at which J. B. O'Brien, 1905, reported for the committee appointed by President Lawson last winter to look up preparatory school athletes with a view to interesting them in Amherst.

On motion of E. A. Baily, 1905, the following "Committee for Boosting Amherst in Long Island Preparatory Schools" was elected: Rev. F. E. Bolster, '96, Chairman; E. G. Warner, '85; F. B. Pratt, '87; J. D. Dillingham, '87; E. C. Hood, '97; J. H. Low, '90; L. C. Stone, '96; Edwin Fairley, '86; and Chas. R. Fay, '90. With the exception of the Chairman all of the men have had or now have an active connection with some Long Island high school. They have power to add to their number, and it is intended that every high school on Long Island having an Amherst man on its faculty should be represented.

H. J. Baily, 1908, outlined the plans for the Annual Interscholastic Athletic Meet under the auspices of the Association. The meet will be held at the Commercial High School Field, Brooklyn, on Saturday May 9th. A large and handsome trophy cup is offered to the school winning the most meets in seven years. The first three legs on this cup have been won by the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn. Medals or individual cups are given to point winners in the various events. The first point winners in certain specified events (the 100 yd., 200 yd., and 440 yd. dashes; the 880 yd. and mile runs, high

jump, broad jump, pole vault, shot put, hurdle race and open relay race) will be sent at the association's expense to Amherst for the preparatory school meet held there in the spring. Charles R Fay, '90, is raising money for a scholarship to be given to some deserving Brooklyn youth.

President James S. Lawson, '95, introduced the speaker of the evening, Judge Isaac Franklin Russell, Chief Judge of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City. Judge Russell's unique and entertaining address, "The Triumph of the Truth," had many suggestions for thought, sugar coated with witty thrusts.

Two musicians helped make the evening enjoyable, and a supper was served. About forty men were present including a good number of undergraduates.

The Cleveland Association.—The annual dinner of the association was held on October 24th at the Hotel Statler, and was attended by thirty-four Amherst men. Charles K. Arter, '98, president of the association, acted as toastmaster, and the principal speaker was President Meiklejohn, who was asked to talk informally on the affairs of the college.

The Connecticut Association.—The alumni of the Connecticut Association will hold their annual dinner in Hartford on Friday evening, February 6th. President Meiklejohn has accepted an invitation from Rev. Charles S. Lane, vice-president of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy and president of the association, to be present. He will speak on "What Is Being Done at Amherst."

The Michigan Association.—On November 7th about twenty of the Michigan alumni took dinner at the Hotel Griswold, Detroit, in honor of the visit of President Meiklejohn. The Amherst Alumni Association was organized at Grand Rapids, Mich., a year ago last October with Professor Tyler as the guest of honor. The new officers elected at Detroit are: president, C. F. Adams, '77; secretary, W. A. Sleeper, '09.

The Pittsburgh Association.—The Amherst Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania held a banquet Saturday evening, January 3, at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., in honor of President and Mrs. Alexander Meiklejohn. Mr. Frederick S. Allis of Amherst was also a guest on this occasion and about forty of the alumni and their wives were out to greet them. Dr. Meiklejohn was a speaker on December 31 before the Pennsylvania Educational Society at Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, on the subject, "What Knowledge is For," and the large audience present was very enthusiastic.

The secretary, Mr. Kenneth R. Cunningham, writes: "We have in the neighborhood of sixty or seventy-five Amherst men in this vicinity and we propose to hold several informal meetings throughout the year and an annual banquet. We have had an alumni association here for quite a number of years now, but it has not been very active until recently. The officers propose to have regular dues hereafter and to devote a portion of said dues to the subscription for copies of the AMHERST GRADUATES QUARTERLY. In this way we can keep up the interest of the men in what is going on at Amherst and also help the cause of the QUARTERLY."

THE CLASSES

1848

Rev. William A. Fobes died at the age of eighty-six on December 22d at his home in Lake View, Mass., after a short illness from paralysis. After leaving Amherst he graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary and for more than forty years held pastorates in various towns of New England.

The death of Rev. Elijah Woodward Stoddard, '49, at the age of 94, leaves Rev. William Spooner Smith, '48, of Worcester, the oldest graduate of Amherst in years. Rev. Artemas Dean of Mt. Carmel, Pa., was graduated six years before the latter, in the class of 1842, but his age is only 89. Mr. Smith was born in Leverett, July 10, 1821, the son of Paul G. Smith. He was fitted for college at the old Amherst Academy on Amity Street. He entered the class of 1847, but at the end of his first year left college to return in 1845, in the class of '48. He studied theology for three years at Union Theological Seminary, graduating in 1852. He was ordained in April of the same year, and served as pastor of Congregational churches in Prompton and Bethany, Pa., New York City, and Stratford, N. H. His last parish was in Guilford, Conn.

1849

Rev. Dr. Elijah Woodward Stoddard, who for fifty of his sixty-one years in the ministry was pastor of the Succasunna Presbyterian Church, died Wednesday, October 29th, at Succasunna, N. J. He was born at Coventryville, Chenango

County, N. Y., April 23, 1819. When Dr. Stoddard was 25 years old he started for Amherst College, traveling by a four-horse stage coach 150 miles, and 80 miles by railroad. He later spent three years in Union Theological Seminary and in May, 1852, was licensed and ordained to preach by the third presbytery of New York. Dr. Stoddard's years of early service in the ministry were as follows: November, 1852, to November, 1855, at Hawley, Penn.; November, 1855, to May, 1860, at Amenia, N. Y.; May, 1860, to May, 1864, at Angelica, N. Y.

1850

Henry Walker Bishop died September 27th, 1913, at Pittsfield, Mass. He was the son of Hon. Henry W. and Sarah Tainter (Bulkley) Bishop, was born in Lenox, June 2, 1829, and fitted for college at Lenox Academy. He attended Williams College 1846 to 1849 and Amherst for one year. He then studied law at Lenox and at Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Lenox in 1853. He practised there from 1853 to 1856, and in Chicago, Ill., from 1856. He was a Master in Chancery of the United States circuit court for the northwestern district of Illinois in 1863. Mr. Bishop was married August 8, 1861, to Anna H., daughter of Joshua Richardson of Portland, Me.

Rev. William Hayes Ward has resigned as editor of the *Independent* after serving in that capacity for forty-five years. He will remain a contributing editor. With his sisters, Miss Susan

Hayes Ward and Miss Hetta Hayes Ward, he will move shortly to South Berwick, Me., where they have a summer home. Dr. Ward is seventy-eight years old, but is in good health. He was associate editor of the *Independent* from 1868 to 1870; superintending editor from 1870 to 1896; and since then editor-in-chief.

1865

Dr. Joseph H. Sawyer, principal of Williston Seminary, was absent from his post, on important school business, during part of the fall term, and in his place the duties of principal were performed by Charles A. Buffum, '75.

1867

Columbia University has appointed John W. Burgess as exchange professor to the Austrian universities for the year 1914-15.

Alfred Hoyt Granger's "Charles Follen McKim," published in November by the Houghton Mifflin Co., is dedicated "to William Rutherford Mead, the last of a great Triumvirate."

1869

WILLIAMS REYNOLDS BROWN, *Secretary*,
79 Park Avenue, New York City.

Clarence Fuller Boyden, principal of the Cohasset Grammar School, and for a long term superintendent of the schools in Taunton, died recently at his home in Cohasset, Mass. His connection with the public school system covered a period of more than 40 years. He was born in Attleboro, March 5th, 1846, the son of Alexander A. and Harriet G. (Fuller) Boyden. He received his early education in the public schools of that town and at the Stoughtonham Institute, Sharon. After his graduation he taught school for a year in North Providence, R. I., resigning to take up the

study of law. He studied law with Judge Allen at Salem, N. Y., 1870-72, but owing to his father's death he gave up his legal studies and resumed teaching. He went to Taunton in 1872 as submaster in the high school there and was afterward principal of the Weir and Cohasset grammar schools. In 1899 he was elected superintendent of schools and was re-elected until 1905. He then resumed his former position as principal of the Cohasset school, which he held until his death. He was married July 4th, 1876, to Isabell H. Anthony, of Taunton, who survives him.

Professor Emeritus Waterman T. Hewett of Cornell University has recently finished his work on "The Bibliography of the Writings of Goldwin Smith." Professor Hewett has been engaged in the preparation of this work for several years. In this he has received assistance from the librarians of the Bodleian, the British Museum, and all of the important libraries in the United States. The book contains an Introductory Note by Professor Hewett, an index of periodicals to which Goldwin Smith contributed, the bibliography itself, which was compiled from all of the original sources, and an Appendix. Professor Hewett is spending the winter in Egypt. In the spring he will travel through the Holy Land, Greece, Italy and Germany. Later he will spend some time at the University of Oxford. His stay abroad will be indefinite.

1870

George H. Eaton of Calais, Me., died in Boston July 9. He was born in Milltown, N. B., in 1848, the oldest son of Henry F. and Anna L. (Boardman) Eaton. After graduating from Amherst, he returned to his native town to enter the

lumber business. In the course of a few years he became, with his brother Henry, a partner of the firm widely known as H. F. Eaton & Sons. In 1871 he was married to Miss Elizabeth W. Boyden of Chicago, and a few years later moved to Calais, Me. He was a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a director of the Maine Missionary Society and a trustee of Bangor Theological Seminary. The prominence of Mr. Eaton in the business world, together with his sound judgment and strict probity of character, secured him many positions of honor and trust. He was the head of several important financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, and served the state in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The old Plymouth Church of Milwaukee, Wis., has been sold, and a new house of worship in the north part of the city, near the Milwaukee Downer College, is in process of construction, under the leadership of the pastor emeritus, Rev. Judson Titsworth.

1871

Raymond L. Bridgman has been giving a series of lectures at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on "World Politics."

1872

REV. ALBERT H. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
Raymond, N. H.

George E. Church died of heart disease, in Providence, R. I., on September 28th. At the time of his death he was principal of the Pease Street Grammar School of that city and was the oldest teacher in grammar grades in point of service, having been a principal in Providence grammar schools for 41 years. These positions, his associations with educational affairs and genial character,

made him very widely known. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1846, his early education there being interspersed with work on the farm and with assistance to his father in making shoes. He taught school one winter term at Hampton, Conn., when only 16 years of age, and then studied at Phillips Exeter Academy. Mr. Church was principal of Thurber Avenue School for five years, principal of Oxford Street School for twelve years, and since 1889 had been principal of the Pease Street School. He was also ex-president of the Rhode Island Institute; president of the Barnard Club not only when it was an association of grammar school masters but afterward when its field was broadened. He was secretary of the American Institute of Instruction for five years and president in 1899; was first chairman of Board of Directors of Barnard Club School of Pedagogy, and of Barnard Club School of Child Study. He had been president of the Amherst Alumni Association of Rhode Island and a director of the National Educational Association for a number of years. He is survived by a widow and two sons, one, George Dudley Church, principal of the Family School for Boys at Farmington, Me., the other, Frederick Ashley Church, of the Mechanic National Bank of Providence.

1873

JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Doane Rich Atkins died October 11th at South Haven, Mich. He was born April 25th, 1845, at Truro, Mass., the son of Paul and Kezia (Paine) Atkins. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and attended Yale Divinity School, 1837-1876, graduating with honors. He was ordained

in 1877, was pastor first at Westbrook, Conn., and then did home missionary work in Dakota in the years 1881-1887. He served at Brimfield, 1879-1881, and in the Congregational Church, Calumet, Mich., 1888-1892. He was the author of a "Historical Discourse" commemorative of 150 years of the Congregational Church of Westbrook, Conn., "Report on Olivet College" and "The David Irving Calendar." He was married December 25th, 1883, to Elizabeth Wessen of Worcester.

Talcott Williams, director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, and one of the editors of the *Columbia University Quarterly*, has just been elected president of the Honest Ballot Association, "a union of citizens without regard to party to insure clean elections in New York City, and to prevent honest votes from being offset by trickery and fraud." He was also elected president of the American Conference of Teachers of Journalism at Madison, Wis., on November 29th. Dr. Williams gave an address before the Christian association meeting of the college on Sunday, December 7th. His subject was "Journalism as a Profession."

1874

ELIHU G. LOOMIS, *Secretary*,
28 State Street, Boston, Mass.

William F. Slocum recently celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as President of Colorado College. During his presidency the college has grown from an enrollment of thirty students and nine instructors to a college of 587 students and seventy-two instructors. President Slocum was a delegate to the Hague conference during the past summer.

Melvil Dewey is the author of a chapter on "Office Efficiency" in Dunham's

"Business of Insurance," recently published in three volumes.

1875

PROF. LEVI H. ELWELL, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Arthur F. Skeele has just finished a pastorate of five years at Olivet, Mich.

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*,
277 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Rev. John Howland of the Colegio International, Guadalupe, Mexico, was one of the speakers at the Council of Congregational churches held recently in Kansas City.

The lecturer appointed for this year on the William Brewster Clark Foundation is Professor George Howard Parker, of the department of zoölogy at Harvard. His subject will be "Biology and Human Problems."

1877

REV. A. DEW. MASON, *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On October 12th, the Congregational Church at Westfield, N. J., of which the Rev. Samuel L. Loomis is pastor, dedicated a new parish house. The building is three stories in height and provides splendid accommodations for all the activities of the church. The basement contains a large hall which will be used as a gymnasium and basket-ball court, also for a banquet and school room. The main floor contains the assembly room and class rooms for the Sunday School and the balcony floor provides other accommodations for school and social work.

William Alexander Macleod died at his home in Dedham, Mass., on November 3rd. He was the son of William and

Helen (Harvie) Macleod and was born in Providence, R. I., March 19th, 1856. He fitted for college under the private instruction of President Goodell of Amherst. He attended the Massachusetts Agricultural College 1872-1876 and Amherst 1876-1877. He received the degree of B.S. at Boston University in 1876, and LL.B. at the same university in 1879. Mr. Macleod was the senior partner of the law firm of Macleod, Culver, Copeland (Amherst, '77) and Dike, with offices in Boston and Washington, D. C., and had a widely extended reputation as a patent attorney. He was also for many years connected as president and counsel, with the Florence (Mass.) Manufacturing Company of which the late Frank N. Look was treasurer and manager. He was married June 15th, 1882, to Lola, daughter of Ward J. McConnell, of Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Macleod passed some months in Europe during the summer of 1913, in the effort to re-establish his impaired health, but was not able to resume his usual duties on his return, and lingered at his home until his death. A delegation of the Class, consisting of Copeland, Kyle, Keith, Tobey and Gray, were present at his funeral. Since his death his son, Cameron Macleod, has been admitted as a partner into his father's law firm, which continues under the same firm name. Mrs. Macleod and four children survive him.

Rev. A. DeW. Mason and Rev. Sidney K. Perkins each have a son in the freshman class of the college.

Sumner Salter has written arrangements of the "Te Deum" and the "Jubilate" which have become favorites at West Point, where they are rendered with a full orchestra and a chorus of eighty voices. The choirmaster wrote the composer "that he did not know what he would do without them as they

were used on all special occasions." They are also used at Harvard, Yale, Columbia and other colleges. Salter is head of the Department of Music at Williams College.

1878

H. NORMAN GARDINER, *Secretary*,
Northampton, Mass.

Henry P. Barbour was the principal speaker when on November 5th ground was broken for the new Congregational Church at Long Branch, Cal., and on the evening of the same day gave an illustrated lecture on the new building, which he has been largely instrumental in getting erected. The building is to cost \$120,000 and it is believed that it will be the finest of its kind in Southern California.

Dr. Marcus B. Carlton, after many years of exhausting work as superintendent of one of the largest leper asylums in India, has been nervously prostrated and is now under the care of Dr. Joseph A. Sanders, '78, in the sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Classmates are asked to send him cheering letters.

Rev. Edward O. Dyer is still a lover of the mountains and the woods, among which he spends his vacations, and of literature, to which he occasionally contributes. His latest publication was a poem in fourteen stanzas called "The Bells of Chester." Chester, Conn., is where he is settled.

H. Norman Gardiner read a paper on November 18th before the Hampshire Association of Congregational Ministers, meeting at Amherst, on "Eucken's Contribution to Religious Thought."

Dr. Guy Hinsdale of Hot Springs, Va., was awarded the Hodgkins prize of \$1,500 by the Smithsonian Institution to be equally shared by Dr. S. A. Knopf

of New York City. The prize was awarded for the best essays on Tuberculosis and Atmospheric Air.

Charles H. Moore, who recently resigned his position as organizer of the Negro Business Men's League, is now working in the interest of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., one of the schools established under the auspices of the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also frequently contributes to the press articles dealing with the welfare of both the colored and the white race.

Walter B. Mossman's daughter, Helen, was married on October 11th, at Lee, Mass., to Edwin Clyde Robbins, a graduate of the University of Iowa and at present a candidate for the Ph.D. at Columbia University.

Rev. Stephen A. Norton has been given a leave of absence by his church in Woburn, Mass., and plans to travel with his family for several months in Bible lands and through Europe, sailing from New York on the *Caronia* on January 31st.

Rev. Stephen A. Norton and Rev. Joseph H. Selden attended the meetings of the National Council of Congregational Churches recently held in Kansas City.

Orren Burnham Sanders died in Boston on September 25th, 1913. He was born in Rockingham County, N. H., November 18th, 1855. After leaving Amherst he went to Boston University where he was graduated in 1879.

Frank W. Stearns' daughter, Emily Williston, was married on November 15th at Newton, Mass., to William Henry Giese, '02.

Alfred O. Tower, who is District Superintendent of Schools for the Southern Berkshire District of Massachusetts, is the editor of a set of books entitled,

"Gold Nuggets of Literature," published by the Educational Publishing Co., Boston.

1879

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Secretary*, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

At a recent dinner of the men of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., held at the University Club, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, '79, presided. Among the speakers were Charles S. Hartwell, '77, Rev. Morrison P. Boynton, '10, and G. Preston Hitchcock, '92. Edwin Fairley, '86, was chairman of the dinner committee, and other Amherst men present were Dr. Arthur R. Paine, '71, Samuel C. Fairley, '92, and Arthur P. Paine, '08.

A recent number of the *Outlook* contained the following: "Henry Clay Folger, Jr., is said to have one of the finest collections of Shakespeariana in the United States. He recently became the owner of the late Sir. Edward Dowden's Shakespearean library, comprising some 2,000 volumes. Book-collecting is Mr. Folger's avocation; in the business world he is known as the President of the Standard Oil Company of New York."

Professor J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., will be one of the lecturers at Brown University this year. At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, in December, he read a paper on "Reasons for Studying American Religious History," and led a discussion on the "Present Status in Regard to a National Archive."

The New York *Evening Post* of December 11th reprinted from the Peking *Gazette* an article by Professor Frank J. Goodnow, legal adviser to the Chinese government, on the draft constitution prepared by a committee of the Chinese

Parliament. After this was prepared, a further draft, prepared by Professor Goodnow, was submitted to Parliament by the President of the Republic. Professor Goodnow has been lecturing at Peking University and also at the Government, formerly the Imperial, University.

Before his departure for China, Professor Goodnow and Dr. Frederick C. Howe were appointed by the Board of Estimate of New York to investigate the city's system of school administration. Their report has recently been published in part, and has aroused much favorable comment.

The First Presbyterian Church of York, Penn., of which Rev. John E. Tuttle is pastor, celebrated, in a series of meetings from December 7 to 10, the sesqui-centennial of the church and the centennial of the granting of the charter.

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, *Secretary*,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

Price Collier, the well known author, who died suddenly last November, was for one year a member of '81.

The Macmillan Co. has recently published a volume by Rev. Charles H. Dickinson on "The Christian Reconstruction of Modern Life."

The *Columbia University Quarterly* for December contained an article on "The Appeal of the Natural Sciences" by James F. Kemp. Professor Kemp attended the international geological congress at Toronto last August, and before the opening of the congress received the honorary degree of LL.D. from McGill University.

Starr J. Murphy has been elected a director of the Manhattan Railway Company and of the American Shipbuilding Company.

1882

JOHN P. CUSHING, *Secretary*,
New Haven, Conn.

In the October number of the *International Review of Missions*, President Howard S. Bliss, of the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, discusses the Balkan War and its effect on Christian work among Moslems. It will have as a first effort a fresh awakening of the Moslem mind, a greater readiness to receive new ideas. This, however, secondly, will not at once make them more inclined to receive the Christian faith, but for a time will make them more bitter. Thirdly, it will put upon the Christian missionary an obligation to put emphasis on points hitherto not sufficiently prominent,—so that while he must continue to be as heretofore ardent, zealous, fearless, tireless, confident, he must also be discreet, tactful, large minded, generous. "As never before he must convince men of his desire to pursue his task in the spirit of frankness, of humble-mindedness, of teachableness, of fairness, of sympathy, and of appreciation; in the spirit of gentleness and sweet reasonableness."

At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, in December, Frederic Bancroft read a paper on "Some Phases of Ante-Bellum Politics."

Arthur F. Odlin, formerly judge of the Court of First Instance in the Philippine Islands, spoke at Mohawk conference in October on "Independence, a Bane and Not a Blessing."

Dr. Watson L. Savage, formerly director of the Pittsburg Athletic Association, has returned to New York and opened a private exercise studio at 56 West 45th Street, especially for individual work requiring medical oversight. A squash and hand-ball court will be

maintained in connection with the gymnasium.

Walter S. Ufford and Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Baltimore, Md., daughter of John Wilson Brown, were married on November 15th, at Baltimore. Their residence is at the Argyle, 3220 17th Street, Washington, D. C., where Ufford is general secretary of the Associated Charities.

1883

WILLIAM ORR, *Secretary*,
307 Ford Building, Boston, Mass.

Walter Taylor Field had a poem, "Thought for the Morning," in the *Congregationalist* for October 16th.

The Bangor (Me.) *Daily Commercial* of October 29th, contained a long article based on a paper read by Martin L. Griffin before the Maine branch of the American Chemical Society on the subject of the measurement and commercial valuation of wood for the pulp and paper industry. Griffin is chemist of the Oxford Paper Co., at Rumford, Me.

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton of Boston, who has just returned from a trip around the world, visiting the mission stations of the American Board, delivered the closing address of the United Missionary Campaign Conference at the First Church, Northampton, Thursday evening, December 4th. He is home secretary of the American Board, having oversight of the cultivation of the churches with reference to obtaining the men and the means for conducting the Board's work. On December 14th, Dr. Patton gave an illustrated lecture in Johnson Chapel on "Along African Trails."

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
2 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Arthur H. Dakin is president of the Amherst Country Club.

Rev. Frank J. Goodwin has an article in the *Congregationalist* of December 18th entitled "Providing for the Minister's Old Age."

James H. Tufts was recently elected president of the American Philosophical Association.

Guy W. Wadsworth is now engaged with the Board of Temperance of the Presbyterian Church as secretary of the Western District, including the nine Pacific Coast and Mountain States. His headquarters are at Los Angeles, Cal.

Walter F. Willcox represented Amherst at the inauguration, in October, of Kerr Duncan Macmillan as president of Wells College.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
490 Broome Street, New York City.

Arthur F. Stone, former editor of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian*, has published a volume entitled "Speeches of Wendell Phillips Stafford," a jurist and orator of whom Vermonters are proud.

In the January number of *The Forum* is an article by Alvan F. Sanborn on "The New Nationalism in France."

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble Street, Worcester, Mass.

Rev. John Brittan Clark, pastor of the Westminster Church, Detroit, Mich., preached at Washington, D. C., on Sunday, November 24th, filling the pulpit at the 4½th Street Church. On the following day he lectured before the Waldernarian Society of Baltimore, Md., repeating the same lecture that evening in the First Congregational Church of Washington.

Rev. Allen Cross preached recently at the First Congregational Church at Amherst. He is at present living in Brook-

line, but has no permanent pastorate.

Edward H. Fallows is president of the Harmony Club of America.

Rev. Milo H. Gates, vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, New York City, was recently elected missionary bishop to Cuba, but declined the appointment. The New York papers published his letter of declination, as follows:

My appreciation of the unexpected action of the convention in electing me to succeed Bishop Knight is the profounder because you seemed to have thought that I could in some measure carry on the wonderful work which he has built up in Cuba. I think that everywhere those who are familiar with the character of the Spanish peoples are the most impressed by the real grandeur of what, under God, he has accomplished there. It is felt that his accomplishments in Cuba deserve to rank with any of the victories of missionary progress.

To have been privileged to share in such a cause would be to me the greatest joy. Since learning your will I have given every consideration in every way one so called by so plain a voice from God could give to learn my duty.

I have been aware that, in the interests of the work, an answer should be given at once. I feel that the decision which I have made would have been the same had I considered for weeks instead of for days. My clear duty seems to be to remain at my present post.

At the annual convention of the American Bankers Association, held at Boston in October, Clay H. Hollister submitted his report as chairman of the committee on bills of lading.

The *North American Review* for January contains an article by Daniel F. Kellogg on "The Disappearance of the Right of Private Property."

The Los Angeles Church Extension Society under the able superintendence of Rev. George F. Kenngott has made remarkable progress. It now owns property valued at \$10,000. From *The Occidental College Bulletin*, of Los An-

geles, under the head of Additions to the Faculty, we quote:

George F. Kenngott, Ph.D., who offers courses in Social Ethics this coming year, is an honor graduate of Amherst and Harvard, receiving his doctorate from the latter. He is the author of several works, one being "The Record of the City," which has been adopted as a text-book at Harvard. His activities have been almost altogether along humanitarian lines, and the blend of academic and practical training, topped by his remarkable enthusiasm, have given him a mastery of the subject rarely attained. His class room, it is safe to say, will prove a magnet for those students who think more than carelessly upon living questions.

1887

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alexander Brough has been appointed deputy comptroller of New York City.

Seelye Bryant of Winthrop Beach has moved to South Attleboro, Mass.

In a recent number of *The Christian World*, Kanzo Uchimura, who is a devout Christian Japanese, expresses doubts of the success of American Missions in Japan, on the ground of the difference in temperament and spiritual attitude of the two races. The American practical and active nature seems to him like lack of piety, and it does not know how to approach the more mystic and contemplative mind of the Oriental.

1888

ASA G. BAKER, *Secretary*,
6 Cornell Street, Springfield, Mass.

The annual report for 1911 of the American Historical Association, which has recently been issued by the Smithsonian Institution, contains the twelfth report of the Public Archives Commission, of which Professor Herman V. Ames is chairman.

Harmon Austin is located in Cleveland again.

Albert S. Bard is now engaged in a new phase of work for the betterment of New York City. He is one of a committee to investigate the complaints of Broadway hotel keepers that the large electric advertising signs are disturbing the sleep of their patrons. He served last year as secretary of the Billboard Advertising Commission, appointed by the late Mayor Gaynor; its report was recently published, and is quite elaborate. Bard is now secretary of the Municipal Art Society of New York City, and is also a member of the executive committee of the Honest Ballot Association.

Rev. Irving A. Burnap for five years pastor of the Pilgrim Church, Parkville, Hartford, Conn., has resigned to accept a call to the First Congregational Church at Ivoryton, Conn. He assumed his new duties on November 15th.

Shattuck O. Hartwell of Kalamazoo, Mich., was elected president of the Michigan State Teachers' Association at their recent meeting at Ann Arbor.

Warren J. Moulton, of Bangor Theological Seminary, has been a director at the American school in Jerusalem during the past year. In connection with his work, Dr. Moulton has traveled extensively in Egypt, Syria and Palestine. He returned this fall to Bangor Seminary.

John E. Oldham is now chairman of the committee on public service corporations of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. At their second annual convention, held at Chicago in October, he spoke on "Public Utility Boards."

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Paul Revere Trust Company of Boston, Mass., William M. Prest, a director, was elected president to succeed Edmund Billings, who resigned to be-

come Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston.

Robert H. Sessions and Miss Mary Fitzgerald were married on December 1st, at Duluth, Minn. Their home will be at 708½ East Fourth Street Duluth, Minn.

1889

H. H. BOSWORTH, *Secretary*,
15 Elm Street, Springfield, Mass.

William Estabrook Chancellor had an article, "Starvation Ahead for Millions," in *Neale's Monthly* for September.

Rev. William H. Day, pastor of the Congregational Church in Los Angeles, Cal., the largest Congregational church in California, and one of the largest in the country, has been granted a year's leave of absence during which he will make a tour around the world.

Arthur Curtiss James is a director of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum at Newport, R. I.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Teachers Association, held at Bangor recently, an address on "Measuring Efficiencies" was given by Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools at Newtonville, Mass. Prof. Robert W. Crowell, '89, of Waterville, Me., also read a paper.

1890

EDWIN B. CHILD, *Secretary*,
62 South Washington Square, New York.

The item in the last issue of the *QUARTERLY* concerning Rev. Charles E. Ewing was, we are glad to state, an error, although reported apparently with authority. The illness was of only short duration, and his recovery was complete.

Charles S. Whitman will speak at the tenth session of the conference on "The Relation of Higher Education to the Social Order," of the Religious Education society at Yale University on

March 7th. Mr. Whitman's topic will be "Making Social Citizens."

1891

WINSLOW H. EDWARDS, *Secretary*,
Easthampton, Mass.

Rufus M. Bagg, professor of geology and mineralogy at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., has recently published an article on the "Pliocene and Pleistocene Foraminifera of Southern California," *Bulletin* 513, U. S. Geological Survey, and also in *Economic Geology*, Vol. VIII, No. 4, June, 1913, and an article entitled "The Discovery of Pyrrhotite in Wisconsin with a Discussion of its Probable Origin by Magmatic Differentiation."

The New York *Evening Post* of October 24th, contained an article on "The Novels of Edith Wharton" by Henry W. Boynton. The New York *Times* of November 2nd contained a review by Mr. Boynton of Brander Matthews' "Shakespeare as a Playwright."

At the annual convention of the American Bankers Association, held at Boston in October, Arthur B. Chapin addressed the Trust Company Section on "The Advantages of Coöperative Publicity in Trust Company Functions."

At the annual dinner of the New Hampshire Society of New York, held at Delmonico's on December 13th, H. A. Cushing was one of the speakers. He has been elected a member of the Committee on Library of the Union League Club of New York.

The date for the Boston alumni banquet has been fixed for January 27th. Rev. John Timothy Stone will probably be the speaker of the evening.

Rev. Charles N. Thorp of the First Congregational Church of Duluth, Minn., is the first pastor in his city to

undertake the plan of down-town vesper services.

Robert S. Woodworth has recently completed, in collaboration with Professor Ladd of Yale, a volume on "Physiological Psychology." He was recently elected president of the American Psychological Association.

1892

DIMON H. ROBERTS, *Secretary*,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

The executive committee of ten members of the class is planning its yearly meeting in New York, sometime during the latter part of February or the first of March. This committee consists of ten members elected at the twentieth reunion.

In the *Boston Transcript* of December 24th Professor Hubert L. Clark has an article on "Carnegie Scientists in the Antipodes," giving some discoveries in Torres Straits, the great barrier reef of Australia, by a company of scientists of which he was one.

Cornelius J. Sullivan is now vice-president of the National Exhibition Company, the corporation which controls the New York "Giants."

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
21 Main Street, Amherst, Mass.

The Class Secretary has received the "Second Flight Cup" from the donor, Charles Dyer Norton. The cup is a copy by Crichton Brothers, New York City, of a Charles II tankard. It has a flat silver lid on which is engraved:

"Amherst '93
Second Flight Cup
While there is life there's hope"

On the cup are engraved the names:
"From Charles Dyer Norton to Mahlon

Sistie Kemmerer, February 13, 1913, John Francis Edgell, May 26th, 1913, Mayda Belle Gill, May 30, 1913, Donald Wales, June 21st, 1913, Sarah Eliza Sigourney Esty, October 6th, 1913, Frederick Scouller Allis, Jr., November 21st, 1913."

On the bottom of the cup is engraved: "The Class Secretary, as Custodian under the deed of gift will give this cup in succession to each Class child born after January 1st, 1913, the child born last to hold the cup permanently."

Two members of the class who attended the reunion last June have recently died. Henry H. Baker, a prominent lawyer in Hyannis, died not long since. He was counsel for the Cape Cod Construction Company and a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association. He had a wide reputation as a public speaker and as a trial lawyer. While assistant district-attorney for southeastern Massachusetts he won many noteworthy cases.

Ernest M. Bliss of Attleboro also died recently. Mr. Bliss had been seriously ill for a number of years, but he was present at the class reunion. He was a member of the Attleboro firm of Bliss Bros., and was prominent as the president of the local Y. M. C. A. It was under his administration that the association put up a splendid hundred thousand dollar building.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the class:

The Class of '93 of Amherst College mourns the death of two of its members both of whom were at the class reunion last June—Ernest M. Bliss and Henry H. Baker.

Bliss had been ill long and kept to the end his spirit of hope and courage. He served faithfully his town and his class and his fellowmen.

Baker died under an operation for appendicitis. As a lawyer and a public servant he too won the regard of those who knew him.

The class remembers these men with pride and extends its sympathy to their families.

Frank M. Lay is treasurer of the Galesburg and Kewanee Electric Co.

Herbert C. Wood, connected until last June with the Cleveland Public Schools, has recently opened an office for the practice of law and has given up his school work.

George B. Zug, of the department of fine arts at Dartmouth, has this winter arranged for an extended series of art exhibitions at Hanover. In the evening course of lectures at Dartmouth, by various members of the Faculty, his subject was "The American School of Painting."

1894

H. E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
Worcester, Mass.

Professor Eugene W. Lyman of Oberlin Theological Seminary is to conduct a Question Box in *The Congregationalist* and *Christian World* on the general subject "The Building of a Faith for To-day." His purpose is constructive, to build and not to undermine.

Rev. Austin Rice of Wakefield, pastor of the First Congregational Church, recently addressed the students of Western College, Oxford, Ohio, at chapel exercises.

In the December number of *The Missionary Herald* Principal Alfred E. Stearns has an article on "China and Western Civilization; an Indictment of Modern Commercialism." "The greatest obstacle to our progress is the foreigner," he reports as a remark from an intelligent Western educated official of Kwantung province; and goes on to show the obstacles that Young China

must encounter in trying to bring to its nation the advantages of western civilization,—obstacles interposed by the very nations to whom it has naturally looked for help and guidance.

Harlan F. Stone has been elected by the executive committee of the class to the office of class president. He has appointed the committees necessary for the Vicennial Reunion, and the race for the Trophy Cup inaugurated by the Class in 1904 is now on.

Willis D. Wood is a member of a special committee of the New York Stock Exchange to consider the question of the admission of new issues of securities to the list of the exchange, and also the subject of corporate organization and financing.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, *Secretary*,
30 Church Street, New York.

Herbert L. Pratt has been elected president of the firm of Frederick Loeser & Co., one of the oldest and largest mercantile concerns in Brooklyn.

Rev. Jay T. Stocking of Newtonville has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., and has declined a call to a Milwaukee church.

1896

THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*,
60 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Worthington C. Holman is now contributing to *System* a series of articles on the subject of advertising.

A son, Laurence Archison, has been born to Rev. and Mrs. Herbert A. Jump. Mr. Jump recently accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church of Redlands, Cal., and assumed his new duties in December. An article by him appeared in the December *Congrega-*

tionalist entitled "Winston Churchill, Novelist and Preacher."

At the annual meeting of the Hampshire branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Prof. Everett Kimball, of Smith College, was elected one of the directors of the society.

John T. Pratt is one of the new directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co.

Mortimer L. Schiff has been elected to the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society.

William S. Thompson, until recently in the publishing business in New York City, is now with the house of John C. Winston in Philadelphia.

At the annual dinner of the Chicago Bar Association, on November 12th, Roberts Walker spoke on "The Income Tax." The address was later published in the *Chicago Legal News*.

1897

DR. BENJAMIN K. EMERSON, JR., *Secretary*,

72 West Street, Worcester, Mass.

Richard Billings has been elected a director of the Brinson railway, a Georgia company.

Rev. Carl M. Gates of West Portland, Me., has accepted a call to Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Edwin P. Grosvenor of Washington, D. C., son of Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, who has been connected with the Department of Justice since 1905, and a special assistant to the Attorney-General since 1912, in charge of the prosecution of the bathtub, harvester, moving picture and other so-called trusts, has resigned his position and will become a partner of former Attorney-General Wickersham and Henry W. Taft in New York City. During his connec-

tion with the Department of Justice, Mr. Grosvenor has been exceptionally successful. The law firm with which he is now connected, which from Strong and Cadwalader now takes the name of Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, is one of the oldest firms in the city, having done business over one hundred years.

Raymond V. Ingersoll has recently been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Parks of New York City, having charge especially of the parks in the Borough of Brooklyn. He is also a director of the Legal Aid Society of New York.

Raymond MacFarland was recently elected president of the New England Association of College Teachers of Education.

1898

REV. CHARLES W. MERRIAM, *Secretary*,
31 High Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Charles K. Arter has recently been chosen president of the Amherst Alumni Association of Cleveland and vicinity and Charles W. Disbrow, '94, secretary.

From the "Additions to the Faculty" in the *Occidental College Bulletin*, Los Angeles, we quote:

Another Amherst-Harvard man is Professor Julius W. Eggleston, M.A., who comes to the chair of Geology and Botany. Besides taking his master's degree at Harvard, he was instructor there before going to the Colorado School of Mines at Golden. For the last three years he has occupied a chair in the Mineralogical department of the Missouri School of Mines. Some distinguished names vouch for Professor Eggleston's ability, and also for his genuine interest in the varied activities of student life.

The fellow-teacher here alluded to is Dr. Kennigott of '86.

Rev. Oliver B. Loud of Vernal, Utah, has accepted a pastorate at West Springfield, Mass.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have recently published "The Cubies' A. B. C." with pictures by Earl H. Lyall, and verses by Mary Mills Lyall.

Cornelius B. Tyler has been elected a director of Milliken Brothers, Incorporated, manufacturers of steel products,

1899

E. W. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*,
26 Broadway, New York.

Burges Johnson is now associated with E. P. Dutton & Co., with offices at 681 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The First Congregational Church of Keene, N. H., recently celebrated its 175th anniversary and also the 125th anniversary of the dedication of the church. The historical address was given by the pastor, Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, '99. An address was also given by Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, '82, of Portsmouth, N. H.

1900

FRED H. KLAER, *Secretary*,
334 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The college treasurer has received a check for \$3,000 from Harold I. Pratt to pay for the relining of the swimming pool.

David Whitcomb was toastmaster at the fourth annual Amherst-Williams banquet, held at the Rainier Club, Seattle, Wash., on November 15th. Among the speakers were William L. Brewster, '88, who spoke on "Commission Government in Portland," and D. Bertrand Trefethen, '98.

1901

JOHN L. VANDERBILT, *Secretary*,
14 Wall Street, New York.

Edwin C. Buffum, known on the stage as Edwin Cushman, is now play-

ing in "Prunella" at the Booth Theatre, New York City.

Aubrey C. Kretschmar is now located at Rochester, N. Y., being associated with the German-American Button Co.

Ernest M. Pelton has recently been elected president of the Central Advisory Council of New Britain, Conn., an organization composed of representatives from all the charity organizations of the city. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Pelton on December 15.

Helen Kendall Smith, wife of Preserved Smith, died on December 23rd of typhoid fever at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. The burial was from her former home at Walpole, Mass. Mrs. Smith was a sister of Henry P. Kendall, '99, and a niece of George A. Plimpton, '76.

John L. Vanderbilt was married on October 30th to Miss Julia L. Park, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Park, of Englewood, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are now living at Walnut Street, Englewood, N. J.

1902

ELDON B. KEITH, *Secretary*,
30 South Street, Campello, Mass.

Henry W. Giese of Boston was married at Newton, Mass., on November 15th to Miss Emily W. Stearns, daughter of Frank W. Stearns, '78. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William F. Stearns, '82. Robert W. Maynard, '02, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Giese will live at 1408 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, *Secretary*,
168 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

Frederick W. Shearer has been appointed state superintendent of schools of Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Washburn have announced the birth on August 30th last of a daughter, Eleanor Rice Washburn.

1904

Rev. KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
643 Eddy Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Joseph B. Eastman, secretary of the Public Franchise League of Boston, has been representing the carmen and conductors in the arbitration hearings of the Boston Elevated Railroad.

The trustees of Oahu College, Honolulu, Hawaii, wishing to express in a substantial way their appreciation of the ten years of great work done by Prof. Charles T. Fitts in that college, have presented to Mr. Fitts a well appointed mansion, with all the necessary equipment for housekeeping.

The first break in the ranks of the class since graduation came October 26, 1913, in the death of Rev. George Horatio Hoyt. He died on October 26th at Ashfield, Mass., and the funeral was at St. John's, Ashfield, Bishop Davies and Rev. C. E. O. Nichols, '82, being the officiating clergy. Hoyt graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1907, and had served as rector at Southbridge, Oxford and Ashfield. A local paper speaks of his death as "a great blow to the people of St. John's. Grave, courteous, sincere, consecrated, he never failed to win respect and affection. His ministry was brief but fruitful." A letter from Professor Erskine of Columbia University says of him: "For four years he has been curate at St. Agnes' Chapel, where I go to church, but the last two years he has been absent on leave, trying to fight off consumption. He made himself singularly loved and admired here. I never knew a fellow who grew more

quickly in spiritual ways, and he was a lover of Amherst."

Professor Sanford M. Salyer, a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia, is on leave of absence studying English in the graduate school of Harvard University.

Ernest M. Whitcomb was operated on for appendicitis at Pratt Health cottage, December 16th, by Dr. Ralph H. Seelye, '86, of Springfield. The operation was successful and he convalesced rapidly.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn,
N. Y.

The class of 1905 will hold a reunion towards the end of January in New York City. The date cannot be definitely announced as the arrangements have not been completed. Notices will be sent out in ample time. Any members of the class intending to visit New York at about the time mentioned are requested to notify the class secretary. In Boston and vicinity a committee comprising George H. B. Green and Joseph W. Bond has been appointed to look after class dinners and hereafter the Boston members of the class, as well as the New York group, will meet regularly. *The Booster*, the class paper, is slated to make an early appearance.

George B. Utter of Westerly has been elected a member of the Republican state central committee of Rhode Island, and appointed a member of the executive committee of the same organization.

Rev. Edwin H. Van Etten of Trinity Church, Boston, has been speaking to large noon-day audiences each Friday on Winston Churchill's book, "The Inside of the Cup."

Hugh H. C. Weed, recently vice-president and general manager of the Carter Carburetor Co. of St. Louis, will locate permanently in New York as sales-manager of the Johns-Manville Co.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,
92 Canon Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The New York members of this class held their second reunion this fall at Keen's Chop House in New York, on Friday evening, November 21st. The dinner was held in honor of the return of "Billy" Williams from Mexico where he has been assistant superintendent of one of the plants of the American Smelting and Refining Company. His story of his experiences in the last six months was intensely interesting, including the capture by the rebels of the town where he was stationed, and many parleys with the generals of both sides. George Harris entertained the gathering with selections from grand opera, and some of the Russian songs which have been a feature of his recent concert work. Those present were J. H. A. Williams, Bale, Brown, Dillon, Hamilton, Harris, Peacock, Worcester and Van Etten.

Frederick S. Bale has changed his address to 126 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Outlook for January 3rd contained an article by Ernest G. Draper on "The College Man in Business."

Ernest H. Gaunt is now with Babson's Statistical organization of Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Rev. A. Harold Gilmore, who was graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary last May, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Turners Falls, December 21st. At present Gilmore is a resident of Bowmanville, Ill.

In the November number of *Everybody's* there was an article entitled "The Sex-Tangled Drama," by James Shelley Hamilton, the author of "Lord Jeffery Amherst." The same magazine for December contains another article by Hamilton entitled "The Play's the Thing."

Rev. George E. Wood, who has had a church at Red Oak, Iowa, has been made president of Gaber College, Iowa.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
262 Lake Avenue, Newton Highlands,
Mass.

The plan for an interchange of letters among the class, which was devised at the reunion last June, is being put into operation. The details of the scheme, together with instructions for coöperation, will be sent to each man. Powell, Cary, and Whitelaw are in charge. Notice of any recent change of address should be sent at once to Chilton L. Powell, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University.

Stanley D. Allchin, who has been employed in the leather business in South America since 1911, has been granted a furlough and will leave Argentine for the United States in April.

Chester H. Andrews has recovered from the severe attack of appendicitis he suffered early in the autumn.

Harry E. Barlow has been appointed general agent of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. for Springfield, with offices in Springfield and Amherst.

Bruce Barton was married on October 2nd to Miss Esther Maud Landall of Oak Park, Ill. On their honeymoon, they stopped in Amherst at the time of fraternity initiations. Barton had an article in the *Congregationalist* of December 18th, entitled "A Young Man's Jesus."

The engagement of Edward C. Boynton to Miss Charlotte V. Pierce of Evanston, Ill., is announced. Boynton is at present completing his course at the Andover Theological Seminary.

Rev. Harold S. Brewster will soon go to Bisbee, Ariz., to assume the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Aaron C. Coburn was married on December 1st to Miss Eugenia Bowen Woolfolk, who was a deaconess at Grace Church, New York, where Coburn served as a curate until last spring. He is now rector of the Episcopal Church at Danbury, Conn.

John L. Fletcher has recently moved to New York, where he has charge of the National Quotation Bureau, 66 Liberty Street.

Chester C. Graham is now connected with the J. E. Will Company, furniture manufacturers, at Bloomington, Ill. Since his graduation he has been in business in Minneapolis.

George C. Hood, who has been serving in China under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has with two other men opened a new mission station at Nan Hsu Chou in central China.

John J. Morton, Jr., a graduate of Johns Hopkins, has received an appointment on the surgical staff of the Brigham Hospital, Boston.

Walter S. Price and Dwight A. Rogers, '08, who have been in the real estate business together in Westerly, R. I., have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Price is continuing in the business.

John W. Waller has recently concluded an engagement in "Snow White" under the management of Winthrop Ames.

Rev. John D. Willard spoke at the First Congregational Church of Amherst recently.

1908

HARRY W. ZINSMASER, *Secretary*,
Duluth, Minn.

J. Stanley Birge is studying agriculture at the University of Wisconsin.

William H. Burg is a member of the firm of Smith, More & Co., 509 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Harrison L. Clough is now with W. H. McElwain Co., Merrimack, N. H.

Harry W. Davis is with the University orchards, Stevensville, Mont.

Charles D. Merrill is now with Eastman Dillon Co. of New York City, dealers in investments and securities.

A. Maynard Stearns is with the A. T. Stearns Lumber Co., Neponset, Mass.

1909

EDWARD H. SUDBURY, *Secretary*,
343 Broadway, New York.

Arthur E. Bristol was married to Miss Marian Fernold of New York City on November 27th. After January 1st they will be at home at 195 Hillside Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Charles P. Chandler will enter St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, on January 1st. Since graduating from Columbia Medical School in 1913, he has been practising in Montpelier, Vt.

Fred R. Gilpatric has been elected secretary of the Connecticut Amherst Alumni Association.

Donald McKay was married to Miss Mabel Jones of Newton Highlands, on November 29th.

Christian A. Ruckmich received the degree of Ph.D. at Cornell University last spring and is at present an instructor in psychology at the University of Illinois.

1910

CLARENCE FRANCIS, *Secretary*,
26 Broadway, New York.

Clarence Birdseye has an article in the November *Outing* on "Camping in a Labrador Snow Hole," and in the December number on "The Truth about Fox Farming."

Joseph B. Bisbee, Jr., is now working with the Dutchess Manufacturing Company in Poughkeepsie. His home address is 248 Church Street.

A son, Elliott H., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris L. Corey on December 2d, at their home in Toledo, Ohio.

Horace S. Cragin of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Sylvia Robinson of Rutland, Vt., were married recently. They are now living at 99 Norway Street, Boston.

John S. Fink has formed a partnership for the practice of law with John R. Keister. They have offices in Greensburg and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Weston W. Goodnow is installing a cost account system in the office of the Fort Orange Paper Co.

John P. Henry, star catcher of the Washington "Senators," in the capacity of vice-president of the Players' Protective Fraternity, has formally ratified the sweeping demands made by the ball players' fraternity. Among the demands in the list is a call for a complete revolution of the drafting and releasing system now in vogue in the major leagues.

Alfred D. Keator has been appointed chief of the Useful Arts Department of the Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Adolph M. Milloy has opened a law office at 609 Masonic Temple, Erie, Pa. Milloy's partner is Samuel L. Gilson, Princeton, '08.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith announce the marriage of their daughter Camilla Elizabeth to Mr. Edward Eric Poor, Jr., at their home in Binghamton, N. Y., on December 17th.

George F. Whicher is an instructor in English in the University of Illinois.

1911

DEXTER WHEELOCK, *Secretary*,
72A Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Prentice Abbot, Jr., are spending the winter at 5 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas S. Cooke is employed in the Whiting (Ind.) works of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Frank P. Elder has been awarded a \$700 fellowship in chemistry at Columbia University.

Robert H. George is completing his work for the degree of Ph.D. at Harvard. He will be married in April to Miss Katherine Ames, Smith '11, of Newton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cyrus Straat announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Winnifred Straat to Harold Watson Haldeman, son of the Rev. I. M. Haldeman, of New York City. Haldeman has recently received his degree as electrical engineer from Columbia University.

Harry Maynard, who was recently married, is studying at the Yale Medical School.

Charles B. Rugg is now chairman of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, with offices at 744 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Abbot, of 77 Lyndhurst Street, Dorchester, have announced the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Leighton S. Thompson.

Donnell B. Young, who is taking graduate work at Columbia, has been running with the Columbia track squad. He won first place in both the 100 and 220 yard dashes in the interclass game there on November 4th. On account of the one year rule, he will not be eligible to represent Columbia for another year. However, he will be of much assistance to Bernie Wefers in coaching the Columbia quarter milers and will probably join one of the city athletic clubs.

1912

BEEMAN P. SIBLEY, *Secretary*,
639 West 49th Street, New York, N. Y.

C. F. Beatty is assistant superintendent of the Wax Refinery of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, at Blissville, L. I. He is also studying civil engineering at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

W. F. Burt is assistant to the superintendent of the Kings County Works of the Standard Oil Co. of New York at Greenpoint, L. I. He is also studying civil engineering at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

D. F. Cass is assistant western manager of the "Boot and Shoe Recorder." A serial story of his is appearing in the *All-Story Magazine*.

Herve Gordon de Chasseaud is in London, England, with the International Banking Corporation of New York, with offices at 36 Bishopsgate Street, where he will royally welcome any Amherst man passing through Great Britain.

J. Z. Colton is manager of a cranberry bog at Shell Lake, Wis.

William Haller's article, "What besides the Landscape?" which appeared in the *QUARTERLY* last April, was reprinted in the December number of the *Columbia University Quarterly*.

A. B. Peacock has resigned from the city staff of the New York *Sun* and has entered the advertising department of the O'Sullivan Rubber Company, with offices at 131 Hudson Street, New York City.

Glen L. Sigel is now attending the Harvard Medical School.

1913

Harold G. Allen is teaching at Milton Academy.

Frank L. Babbott, Jr., is studying medicine at Columbia.

Charles F. Bailey is in business in Montpelier, Vt.

Raymond G. Barton is with Fox & Co., clothiers, Hartford, Conn.

Kenneth B. Beckwith is with the New Departure Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn.

Chauncey Benedict is a laboratory assistant at the Pratt Works, Brooklyn, of the Standard Oil Co. of New York. He is also studying civil engineering at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arthur H. Bond is studying civil engineering at M. I. T.

Robert H. Browne is with the Musical Instrument Sales Co., New York City.

Frederick L. Cadman is studying law at Columbia.

Harold V. Caldwell is an instructor in English at Ohio Wesleyan.

Louis G. Caldwell is studying law at Northwestern University.

John L. Coates is with the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Samuel H. Cobb is studying medicine at Cornell Medical School, New York City.

Frank S. Collins is in the lumber business with Barr & Collins, Oak Park, Ill.

John W. Coxhead is in business with the Larkin Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

Raymond W. Cross is with the Cross Leather and Belting Co., of Rochester N. Y.

John E. Farwell is studying at the Harvard Law School.

Horatio G. Glen, Jr., is studying law in his father's office in Albany, N. Y.

Paul F. Good is studying law in the University of Nebraska. He has recently obtained appointment as Rhodes Scholar.

Wilton A. Hardy is with the Standard Oil Co., New York City.

John M. Jaqueth is studying at the Drew Theological Seminary.

John L. King is farming in Peacedale, R. I.

Herschel S. Konold is with the Ludlow Mfg. Co., Ludlow, Mass.

Kenneth C. Lindsay is with Lindsay Bros., makers of farm implements, Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry S. Loomis is with the Library Bureau, Boston.

Allison W. Marsh is in the Physical Education department at Amherst.

Randolph S. Merrill is studying at Union Theological Seminary.

Walter W. Moore is in the sales department of the Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa.

Albert M. Morris is with Phelps Dodge Copper Co., Douglas, Ariz.

George D. Olds, Jr., is with R. H. Stearns and Co., Boston.

According to the official figures just published, H. P. Partenheimer, who played second base for the Syracuse club last summer, was the best fielder in the New York State League. He played in 47 games, had 853 put-outs, 43 assists, and 8 errors, giving him a percentage of 991. Partenheimer has been appointed laboratory assistant in chemistry at Amherst while doing graduate work.

Herbert H. Pride is in the Mathe-

matics department at Williston Seminary.

Hilliard A. Proctor is in the Stanley Hardware Works, New Britain, Conn.

Perry A. Proudfoot is in the Rahway (N. J.) chemical works.

Russell B. Rankin is with the New England Casualty Co., New York City.

Emerson S. Searle is farming at Hadley.

John W. Simpson is in the Harvard Law School.

Winfield S. Slocum, Jr., is in the Harvard Law School.

Walter W. Smith is head of the Physical Education department in the high school in Uniontown, Pa.

Jack W. Steele is in the banking business in Painesville, Ohio.

Frank P. Stelling is with the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Lewis D. Stilwell is studying history at Harvard.

Albert L. Stirn is representing his father's silk factories in Paris.

Nelson Stone is studying at M. I. T.

Raymond W. Stone is farming in Metamora, Mich.

John T. Storrs is studying law at Columbia.

Robert I. Stout is in the banking business in Omaha, Neb.

Erling A. Stubbs is with the Library Bureau, Boston.

Hobart P. Swanton is studying law at Columbia.

Miner W. Tuttle is with the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Charles H. Wadhams is with the Dispatch Lumber Co., East Rochester, N. Y.

Ralph W. Westcott is with the American Screw Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sanford P. Wilcox is studying business law at Harvard.

Harry C. Wilder is in the hydraulic machinery business with his father in Malone, N. Y.





CALVIN COOLIDGE, Esq.
PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE

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LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONÆ

HON. CALVIN COOLIDGE, whose portrait is given as frontispiece, and whose inaugural speech as President of the Massachusetts Senate is the leading article, is a resident of Northampton, a lawyer by profession, and has been Mayor of Northampton and Member of the House of Representatives.

MR. W. A. CORBIN, who writes the poems "The Span of Years" and "In Arcady and After," is professor of English literature in Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

MR. CHILTON L. POWELL, who writes the article on "The Buried Talent," is a graduate student in Columbia University, New York.

MR. BURGESS JOHNSON, whose poem, "Deacon Stebbins Pleads for the Ghosts," was read at the banquet of the New York Alumni, February 27, is literary adviser in the publishing firm of E. P. Dutton and Co., New York.

MR. WILLIAM ORR, who writes the article on "Julius H. Seelye, Administrator and Teacher," is Deputy State Commissioner of Education, Massachusetts.

ANSON D. MORSE, LL.D., who reviews Rev. George L. Clark's book on Silas Deane, is Professor Emeritus of History in Amherst College.

MR. THEODORE A. GREENE, who writes on "Christian Effort and Expectation at Amherst," is secretary of the Christian Association in Amherst College.

MR. ERNEST M. WHITCOMB, who reports "The Athletic Showing," is vice-president of the First National Bank in Amherst, and a member of the Alumni Council of Amherst College.

THE AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. III—APRIL, 1914.—NO. 3

THE COLLEGE WINDOW.—EDITORIAL NOTES

IN the University of Virginia, which you know was founded and planned down to its architectural details by Thomas Jefferson, there is pointed out a window within which, a few weeks before his death, the venerable statesman was seated where he could watch the workmen as they set upon its shaft the final one of the beautiful Corinthian capitals in the porch of the central Rotunda. It was his last visit to the place on which he had expended such thought and high hope. Curious it is, how a small incident like this, recalled by some pertinent circumstance afterward, may shape itself into a kind of parable. When many years later the Rotunda was burned, that capital with its supporting shaft was the only one that escaped unscathed; and the window through which Jefferson looked, surrounded by restored work, remains as it was when his university was coming into existence,—which you know was just when Amherst College, with its ground newly broken for Johnson Chapel, was waiting for its charter. The remembered incident at Charlottesville, when the fire occurred, at once acquired a local sacredness. It was as if the Presiding Genius of the place, still spiritually present, were keeping faithful watch and ward at the historic window, and as if the ideal which brought the institution into being would in spite of destructive influences keep its ancient principle intact.

It is because we feel at Amherst the presence of just such a steadfast spirit, and would give it room and reach, that ever since we started this AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY the editorial notes with which we have begun every number have had the con-

stant heading, "The College Window." We have had in our mind's eye some such station as that from which Jefferson watched the growth of his design; and we would give the spirit there seated the first say, the first chance of outlook and insight. Do not imagine that we have adopted this heading idly, or as a mere stage flourish, like the "alarms and excursions" that figure in the old plays. From the point of view of originality, indeed, it is perhaps a little too reminiscent of Mr. A. C. Benson; but that is only because he had the ill grace to anticipate us,—you know how some of the old writers, he who wrote Hamlet for instance, have a way of stealing our best things. The College window is ours just the same; our spiritual fenestration, so to say, for the free transmission of light. No; I do not mean the window seat: that would be too suggestive of smoke and sofa pillows,—something not for graduates but for very soft and juvenile undergraduates, and not affording the best view either within or without. Nor is it something to look at merely from outside, as if it were a show or a landmark. Some of us may recall how a poet, forgotten now but very popular forty odd years ago, described it from a point somewhere near Mount Warner:—

"And eastward still, upon the last green step
From which the Angel of the Morning Light
Leaps to the meadow lands, fair Amherst sat,
Capped by her many-windowed colleges."

I suppose he saw our venerable dormitories and Johnson Chapel; but he might have got much the same impression from a factory. The windows were only features, and *our* College window was not among them. Ours is a composite fenestration, the many gleaming as one; and as it were diffusive, for each alumnus can look through it where he is. And the steadfast spirit that keeps watch and ward there is not some solitary editor but you and I, all of us the graduates who in any way prize Amherst's welfare. The editor who writes the notes is only a self-constituted spokesman, trying to put into words the prospect that a view from the College window yields.

Our College window is notable for the views it affords; views equally good whether one is looking out or in. Windows are not always built that way. Readers of the Biglow Papers will remem-

ber how Birdofredum Sawin found an edifice whose fenestration was very different; "a kind o' vicyvarsy house" he called it,

"built dreffle strong and stout, . . .

An' with the winders so contrived, you'd prob'ly like the view

Better alookin' in than out, though it seems sing'lar tu."

But you see, it was a prison, and he was inside, locked in; that made the difference. Our reason for liking the inside view through our window (for we like it too) is quite other: not because it looks into a place of intellectual bondage or hebetude from which we are free, but because it gives on a scene of vision and vigorous growth in which we have shared, and with whose wholesome spirit we sympathize. Sawin was thinking not of the view itself, which indeed was unpleasant enough, but of the spectator, who was transferring within his agreeable emotions at being outside. Our feelings about the college are more like those of Jefferson at his window. He sat within, and yet his regards were directed to a still deeper inwardness; he was dreaming of the time, symbolized by the swinging of that final capital into place, when his noble design would be fully realized. He was planning alike for beauty and permanence. Had he returned years later he might have seen the beautiful carving on which his eye last rested still unscathed by the hungry flame. And later still he might have seen, at the end of the vista where had been open field, Stanford White's Administration Building reverently true to his idea, yet with the improving touch of modern artistry and scholarship. It is a parable for us. There is a permanence of aim and principle in our inward view, which we would guard and cherish in all changes; there is a growing symmetry and beauty whose promise we would see made good in every new design for Amherst's efficiency and welfare. And as graduates we are in the class with founders and builders; to us it is given to create what we would see, because the Amherst spirit has endowed us with eyes.

BUT it is not the view looking in that most concerns us, that ultimately speaking concerns us at all. To look within is merely introspection; its regards are bounded by a self-closed circle; and introspection is essentially the same whether indulged in by the individual anxious for the working-order of his soul or the college anxious for the working-order of its curriculum. It, with the ad-

justments that accompany it, is not an end but only a means to an end; not therefore a thing to be worked for as a supreme object but to be taken for granted and, so to say, primed and aimed for action. The prescribed college methods, the systems of recitations and lectures and marks and prizes, nay the merely disciplinary studies, necessary as they are, belong to the inward-looking view; and you know that such a prospect does not amount to much unless the light inside is brighter than the one without. What really concerns us, however, is the view looking from within outwards; wherein the light that floods the window reveals the pageant of the world, the joys of creative thought, the values of well-employed life. Here we are brought, as we so often are, to one of the main factors in the new educational movement. Educators are discovering that in learning as in morals to seek your life is to lose it. The self-regardful traits and trainings of college life,—in other words the activities belonging to the introspective look,—get only as far as the self; and they are good just so far as they build and beautify a self better fitted for the nobler uses of the world, and in that function they have their indispensable place. But it is the self-effacing love of truth, the disinterested loyalty to the light of learning—in other words, the availing ourselves of the rich and varied landscape of life as we look from within outwards,—that gives our college fenestration its worthy design, its dignity, its glory. It is to promote this larger outlook, and from the outset of the college career to deepen the student mind to understand and appropriate it, that a new professorship has been founded, and a careful reconstruction of the curriculum is being weighed and studied. We await the results with sympathy and hope.

WHEN I try to think who are stationed at the window to get this view of the landscape of life and interpret it, my thoughts cannot stop with the professors who are here teaching or with the students who are making discoveries. I think of our alumni who are in other institutions, doing such work as we are doing here; of our specialist scholars who are scrutinizing some part of the landscape more closely; of our professional men and men of business who all over the land are making their insight and outlook available in active and practical ways. Why—to use the current phrase—

it is up to us, all of us, to enrich the view from this College window; no one is exempt. Then my thoughts revert to that day of fire in the University of Virginia, when it seemed as if the Guardian Spirit of the place were keeping watch over that element of strength and beauty which had been put in position under his direction, keeping it from scathe and change. We have such a heritage to keep; it survives in the composite view we have formed of life and its issues, and in the wholesome spirit of Amherst. And what we are to guard against is just what the old Biblical writer warned young men to escape by securing the better part early, lest they drift into that hardened, disillusioned, senile condition where "those that look out at the windows be darkened."

"**M**ULVANEY is dead—I think," Mr. Kipling replied in a reminiscent meditative tone to an American reporter a few weeks ago. It was in answer to an inquiry in which the reporter intimated that the readers of Kipling, while they did not care to meet again the complete and rounded characters of fiction like Huckleberry Finn or Henry Esmond, were very desirous of hearing more from the redoubtable Irish private—"a corp'ril wanst but rejuiced"—Terence Mulvaney. It seems a pity that so long as his creator is alive one who comes so near being a modern D'Artagnan should become a mere twice-told tale. "No, he cannot come back," Mr. Kipling continued, however, after a few seconds pause. "It won't do, you know. A character is born in your thoughts, and grows and is developed, and takes on virtues and vices, and becomes old, and then—well, just fades away, I take it. And that is the way with Mulvaney. I couldn't revive him—I could only galvanize him. He would be a stuffed figure with straw for bowels, and glass balls for eyes, and the people could see the strings I pulled him with. No, he is gone."

THAT the literary favorite of yesterday should cease to be so inspiring or convincing today is a fact too commonplace to be moralized upon; it is not for this that I here take note of the passing of Mulvaney. Nor is to intimate that for a college generation whose chief reading, as a student recently informed me, is Kipling and O. Henry, it is time to revise their reading list and get a new

preference. They will do that soon enough; there is a kind of peristaltic movement in the time which attends to that, whether we approve or object. And indeed it is of this peristaltic advance of thought and sentiment, especially as regards the real values of life, that the reported death of Mulvaney leads me to speak. Mulvaney may be taken as a matured symbol of this movement, and perhaps as a sign that it is ready to pass. From our college window we whose age has given us some breadth of horizon have observed the progress of it for years, not always without misgiving; for we have seen successive generations of young men growing apparently more indifferent to religious matters, or even sharply critical of them, while the fancy of the time has so lightly turned, lured by the enticing art of fiction, to thoughts of the booze and profanity and daredevilry which so characterized Mulvaney and his mates. The sight of it has caused many pangs in parents and pastors; many fears for the generation coming on the stage. What is the future of religion to be? It is a far cry from the days when President Seelye taught the Westminster catechism; and since then there has been so much that was equivocal in religious thinking and practice that it is hard for men of the older school to know, as the phrase is, "where we are at." The movement of things has been so uniformly away from the austere and dogmatic, and has dealt so tolerantly, not to say hankeringly, with the untamed passions and appetites of men, that we seem to be wellnigh at the opposite pole from the Westminster confession. *It* cannot come back, one feels sure. But—as his creator reports—neither can Mulvaney come back; the big Irishman has done the worst and the best that it was in him to do, and what we get from him now we must get by memory. If he represents the end of a tether in the dubious and equivocal direction, then it would seem the next thing in order is some kind of return, some clearer definition of real values. And there are not wanting those who feel that such return is well on the way, is perhaps nearer than we have been inclined to think. Nay, I am not sure we should figure it as a return at all, but rather, when it comes, as a revealing stage in that peristaltic movement of which I spoke,—a movement in which the worthy has kept pace with the equivocal, though relatively unfelt, until death reveals it. We need only go to Mulvaney himself and his ilk to assure ourselves of this.

IT DOES not take a very long memory to recall the naughty but delightful sense of theological audacity that greeted John Hay's poem of "Little Breeches," which in a subheading he characterized as "A Pike County View of Special Providence." The sentiment of the poem is as crude as it can be; it was so meant; for it portrays a rough and untutored mind brought into primal contact with a sacred idea, and makes it the source of a genuine though very rudimental article of faith. Another poem of Hay's, "Jim Bludso," makes a steamboat captain whose life is laden with profanity and vice deliberately sacrifice his life to save the passengers on his burning boat, and thus brings into common and coarse personality an act of Christlike heroism. Such motifs as these, in the forty odd years since the Pike County Ballads were published, have had an extraordinary vogue and vitality; have become so much a matter of course indeed that literature is permeated with them. To begin with they had a double object. One, their unassumed object, was to bring essentially religious values into the ordinary and unconventional affairs of life, making them avail in the classes of men who had been numbered among the reprobate. The other, in which their authors took a somewhat unholy delight, was to administer a shock to the smugly virtuous and pious, who had monopolized the sanctions of religion, and thus to rob religion of its holy pose and tone. It was this second object that specially took the favor and fancy of readers. It made the religious impulse unconventional, and gave what men dearly love, a spice of depravity to it. Since then it is not too much to say human nature and experience have been ransacked to find this disguised religious motif operative, or as we may say to find a soul of goodness in things evil; it has been perhaps the leading sentiment in serious literature. No life has been deemed too humble or reckless or coarse or wicked to have some redeeming feature, however small: the mines, the lumber camps, the cowboy ranches, the slums, the barrack rooms, have all been requisitioned to furnish their quotas in revealing ennobling traits of human nature. At the same time the reaction against the saintly and pious has not lapsed but deepened. The man who lets his religion show in overt expression and dogma has been taboo. The verve, the romance, the tang of literature has been lavished on the equivocal side of character; the daredevil has been made

the interesting man; until it has come about that heedless readers, many of them, associate religion only with hypocrisy and secret fraud, and assume that genuineness of character can coexist only with some picturesque form of "cussedness." A strange sort of irony has thus crept into young men's estimate of life; a sort of inverted hypocrisy, which, while secretly loyal to the good, puts on the tolerance and swagger of evil. There is nobility in its motive; but this sentiment against professing or divulging religion may become a sort of spiritual disease; and needless to say, like all diseases, it lowers the inner vitality. One can only hope that the analogy of some bodily diseases will hold good,—that when the perverse sentiment has run its course it will have operated to cleanse the system.

OF this conversance with the equivocal elements of character and reaction against the saintly and sacred, Kipling, by reason of his commanding literary gifts, has long been a very influential representative; and no character of his more clearly reflects it than the hero of the Indian military cantonments, the ever reckless and thirsty Mulvaney. That is why we take the report of his death as an event in literary history. He has reached the point where he has nothing more to give us; his audacities have worked their results, and have left his virtues ready to work theirs. We cannot expect him to go out in a blaze of stage glory, as did his prototype D'Artagnan. "The last mental picture I had of him," said Mr. Kipling, "was on the edge of a cut in India, where he was directing a gang of coolies building a railroad extension. There is no doubt that he was a bit seedy and down at heel." But it is not for the nemesis of his seediness that we cherish his memory; neither is it, on the other hand, for his taking of Lungtungpen or his incarnation of Krishna. These are of the surface, and there is something deeper. With every one of his escapades there emerges some element of a sterling personality, some throb of a true and loyal heart, some act of support and helpfulness for men who almost owe themselves to his great sacrificing nature. He has in him the elements of essential religion, essential Christianity. I am an admirer of Mulvaney, you see. And so I do not mind what his creator says about his passing; for there is that in him which does not die. It is only the ironies, the futilities, the

cross-currents of his life that have died; and connected even with these there is a mystery of resurrection, so that the equivocal in him ceases to be equivocal. In a true sense we may say of him, in the words of the Shakespearean song,—

“Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.”

In other words, as we think of him in the *nil nisi bonum* spirit that belongs to the dead, our regards return from the equivocal, the perverse, the ironical estimate of inner things to the straight values of life, and we are not ashamed to own them. That is the real reason why so many of Kipling's readers want to hear more about Mulvaney.

FROM our College window we can see this movement of return on the way, as we look both without and within. It is coming not by propaganda or by any disposition to force matters, but by a silent understanding, a taking of Christian values for granted. Professor Taft, when here, speaking in a private conversation of the delight he had in resuming touch with college life after so many years of separation from it, remarked that he found the students of this generation much more moral than were the students of his; this he could say, though there were other traits and customs not so good as in his day. This may be a token; another, one feels sure, is the evident increase of interest in religious thought, as shown in the eager response to Professor Shotwell's lectures, and the general quickening and deepening of serious inquiry. I am noting this here as a primal aspect of a larger movement, namely, the aspect of return: we may call it the return of respect for religion. To this we must look as a first stage in the larger advance. Young men, I think, are coming to see that not only the scapegrace and daredevil but the commonplace respectable man may be religiously sincere and sterling; and obversely, that a profession of religion is not necessarily a cover for hypocrisy, nor necessarily a piece of outworn cant. In other words, they are learning to identify religious values with the values of common life, and Christianity with brotherhood and with social community of interests. It is a return from the irony of being good and pretending to be bad to the recognition of straight values, and the enlarging of these to the

tolerance of the saint as well as the sinner, the man who has held the faith as well as the man who has made the dubious detour of ignorance and doubt. Of course the lesson is not all learned, and the angels of the return will have to do without wings for a while yet; but then, this is an earth fitted for other means of locomotion, and time will not be lost if the new generation, emerging to a new element, is sincerely engaged, like Milton's lion, "pawing to get free his hinder parts." There is much yet to do, in thought and will, to disentangle the equivocal from the clear. But Mulvaney can never more be, in men's imaginations, the mere tough that he was; he himself has blazed the way to finer things.

AT the suggestion of a much-esteemed graduate we reprint here the following editorial article from the *New York Evening Post* of Saturday, March 7; and as you read it you will see that the only apology needed for doing so is the apology

**Offensive
College
"Loyalty,"**

of appreciation. We would not be understood to intimate that its animadversions fit Amherst; we feel quite sure they do not; they simply fit whom they fit, and to select the example is the affair of the reader. You will please consider the rest of this editorial note, including the heading, as enclosed in quotation marks.

THE reasons why a man should have a feeling of gratitude, or even devotion, to his college are so plain that they do not need to be stated. To put it on the lowest ground, he is a beneficiary of the institution in which he was educated. What he got was furnished to him at less than cost. The opportunities which he enjoyed represented charity, and possibly sacrifice, on the part of those who endowed his college; or else a free gift from the State. To be insensible to all this would argue him an ingrate. It is no particular credit to a graduate to be what is called "loyal" to his Alma Mater. The virtue, if it be a virtue at all, belongs to the negative class. To display it is no merit, though to be without it would be a disgrace.

In a true and just sense, also, a college man should cherish grateful remembrance of his teachers. They did their best for him ungrudgingly, often, as he is compelled to admit on later reflection, having to work on most unpromising and refractory material. In

opening his mind and enlightening his ignorance, they did him as great a service as it oftens falls to one man to receive from another. Not to have a proper sentiment in return for all this would be most unworthy. Something of this must have been in Herder's mind when he said that a scholar who attacks his teacher, "bears Nemesis on his back and the sign of reprobation on his forehead." All right-minded college men agree to that. In this and many other significations of the word "loyalty" that might be mentioned, they fully concede and act upon their duty to be loyal to their college.

THERE are, however, certain extensions or perversions of the idea which they balk at and resent. One of the worst of them is the fantastic notion of college "loyalty" which has grown up in connection with undergraduate athletics. It has often been exposed. The Headmaster of Phillips Andover recently wrote about it in the *Atlantic* with both wonder and severe condemnation. How does it come about that a set of ordinarily decent and manly and honorable young fellows apply an utterly false and indefensible moral standard to athletics? How is it that they will condone and even applaud trickery, wink at cheating, and keep silent in the presence of manifest falsehood? Why, it is because they are bidden to do so in a spirit of intense loyalty to their school or college. And, of course, the thing spreads into graduate life. An alumnus is looked upon as a poor creature who will not go and cheer himself into a frenzy, and chill himself into a rheumatism or a fever, at one of the "big games."

UPON another strange form of graduate college loyalty we feel bound to say a word. Every alumni association must know the type of man we mean. He is the graduate, of anywhere from five to twenty-five years' standing, who makes himself a perpetual nuisance and offence through excess of what he calls "loyalty." In his case, it moves him to be forever babbling about the "dear old college," or else calling upon everybody he meets to yell for the class of 1890. He infests college reunions, clapping strangers on the back and putting his arms about college mates, and shouting that he never can forget the time when Jones made a hit with the bases full. At every college dinner he gets tremendously effusive, as a result either of drink or a rush of sappiness to the head, and

makes a speech declaring that if he could only let you see his heart you would see that all his blood ran blue, or white and green, or orange and black, as the case may be. This terrible college loyalist is the getter-up of all kinds of uncouth and impossible alumni "movements." He is all the time proposing new funds, or passing around subscription-blanks, or writing impudent letters to people whom he does not know demanding that they join his particular organization, or send him a thumping contribution, all for the greater glory of the college to which he is so insufferably loyal.

He is ordinarily so dull and thickskinned, this type of graduate, that it is almost hopeless to seek to wake him to his folly, or make him see how offensive he renders himself to his fellow-alumni. But if any word of ours could penetrate the dark of his intellect and his sensibility, we could wish that it might rouse him to perceive that a man who has nothing to brag of but his college degree has a poor excuse for boasting. If he learned anything worth while during his college course, he should have learned not to behave like a bounder; and if he has not learned anything since—as he usually makes it too plain that he has not—he ought somehow to be made to feel that his insistent and protesting identification of himself and all his interests with the college through which he somehow scrambled, is not the highest compliment to his Alma Mater. There was a time in this country when the name Loyalists meant something hateful. Such some forms of loud-sounding loyalty might easily become.

THE LEGISLATION OF SOUND SENSE

CALVIN COOLIDGE

[On the 7th of January, 1914, Mr. Coolidge was elected President of the Massachusetts Senate, and on taking the chair delivered the following address. At the suggestion of some of his fellow alumni, who sent the copy from New York, but with his permission obtained later, the address, so compact of wisdom, so true to the spirit of Amherst, is herewith printed.—ED.]

HONORABLE SENATORS:—I thank you—with gratitude for the high honor given, with appreciation for the solemn obligations assumed—I thank you.

This Commonwealth is one. We are all members of one body. The welfare of the weakest and the welfare of the most powerful are inseparably bound together. Industry cannot flourish if labor languish. Transportation cannot prosper if manufactures decline. The general welfare cannot be provided for in any one act, but it is well to remember that the benefit of one is the benefit of all, and the neglect of one is the neglect of all. The suspension of one man's dividends is the suspension of another man's pay envelope.

Men do not make laws. They do but discover them. Laws must be justified by something more than the will of the majority. They must rest on the eternal foundation of righteousness. That state is most fortunate in its form of government, which has the aptest instruments for the discovery of laws. The latest, most modern, and nearest perfect system, that statesmanship has devised, is representative government. Its weakness is the weakness of us imperfect human beings who administer it. Its strength is that even such administration secures to the people more blessings than any other system ever produced. No nation has discarded it and retained liberty. Representative government must be preserved.

Courts are established not to determine the popularity of a cause, but to adjudicate and enforce rights. No litigant should be required to submit his case to the hazard and expense of a political campaign. No judge should be required to seek or receive political rewards. The courts of Massachusetts are known and honored wherever men love justice. Let their glory suffer no diminution at our hands.

The electorate and judiciary cannot combine. A hearing means a hearing. When the trial of causes goes outside the courtroom Anglo-Saxon constitutional government ends.

The people cannot look to legislation generally for success. Industry, thrift, character, are not conferred by act or resolve. Government cannot relieve from toil. It can provide no substitute for the rewards of service. It can, of course, care for the defective and recognize distinguished merit. The normal must care for themselves. Self-government means self-support.

Man is born into the universe with a personality that is his own. He has a right that is founded upon the Constitution of the universe to have property that is his own. Ultimately, property rights and personal rights are the same thing. The one cannot be preserved if the other be violated. Each man is entitled to his rights and the rewards of his service be they never so large or never so small.

History reveals no civilized people among whom there were not a highly educated class, and large aggregations of wealth, represented usually by the clergy and the nobility. Inspiration has always come from above. Diffusion of learning has come down from the university to the common school—the kindergarten is last. No one would now expect to aid the common school by abolishing higher education.

It may be that the diffusion of wealth works in an analogous way. As the little red schoolhouse is builded in the college, it may be that the fostering and protection of large aggregations of wealth are the only foundation on which to build the prosperity of the whole people. Large profits mean large pay rolls. But profits must be the result of service performed. In no land are there so many and such large aggregations of wealth as here; in no land do they perform larger service; and in no land will the work of a day bring so large a reward in material and spiritual welfare.

Have faith in Massachusetts. In some unimportant detail some other states may surpass her, but in the general results, there is no place on earth where the people secure, in a larger measure, the blessings of organized government, and nowhere can those functions more properly be termed self-government.

Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that. Expect

to be called a stand patter, but don't be a stand patter. Expect to be called a demagogue, but don't be a demagogue. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation.

We need a broader, firmer, deeper faith in the people,—a faith that men desire to do right, that the Commonwealth is founded upon a righteousness which will endure, a reconsecrated faith that the final approval of the people is given not to demagogues, slavishly pandering to their selfishness, merchandizing with the clamor of the hour, but to statesmen, ministering to their welfare, representing their deep, silent, abiding convictions.

Statutes must appeal to more than material welfare. Wages won't satisfy, be they never so large; nor houses, nor lands, nor coupons, though they fall thick as the leaves of autumn. Man has a spiritual nature. Touch it, and it must respond as the magnet responds to the pole. To that, not to selfishness, let the laws of the Commonwealth appeal. Recognize the immortal worth and dignity of man. Let the laws of Massachusetts proclaim to her humblest citizen, performing the most menial task, the recognition of his manhood, the recognition that all men are peers, the humblest with the most exalted, the recognition that all work is glorified. Such is the path to equality before the law. Such is the foundation of liberty under the law. Such is the sublime revelation of man's relation to man—Democracy.

THE SPAN OF YEARS

W. L. CORBIN

THE joy of living, best of all our joys!—
To rove amid the beauty of the hills
And hear the melodies of earth and sky,
To battle in the mart of loss and gain,
To stand, if need, against the world for right,
To pause, companioned by the master thoughts
Whose power has shaped the course of centuries,
To lay us down with poets and with kings,
While the same stars keep watch above our sleep,
And dream great dreams that spring to deeds at dawn,
To toil and hope and love until the last;—
O God, we thank Thee for the little span
Of years between our two eternities.

IN ARCADY AND AFTER

I picked you a rose in Arcady
As I came musing along the lea.
I thought it the fairest flower that blows,
But you in your blindness put it by,
And let it die, and let it die.

I framed you a song in Arcady
As I came piping along the lea.
I thought it the sweetest song that lives,
But you in your deafness turned your ear,
And would not hear, and would not hear.

I shaped you a heart in Arcady
As I came laughing along the lea.
I thought it the truest heart that beats,
But you in your cruelty let it plead,
And paid no heed, and paid no heed.

Alas! no longer in Arcady
Do I go dreaming along the lea—
And now my rose has thorns, my song
Is sad, and my heart wears a pall,
But you in your sorrow love them all.

THE BURIED TALENT

CHILTON L. POWELL

THE boy who journeys from home to college immediately becomes an object of interest to all who are associated with him or his family. He is a man gone on a quest, a knight enlisted upon a crusade, an argosy put to sea; and his return is watched for by his own circle as Arthur's court watched for Sir Galahad, as the people of England watched for Richard their king, as the Venetian merchant together with his friends and his enemies watched for the return of his argosies.

"Believe me, sir, had I such venture forth,
The better part of my affections would
Be with my hopes abroad."

And when the boy comes home at last, there is happiness and congratulation. Even the most casual acquaintance marks him as he passes, stops him to ask "how goes it," and later reports to the neighbors that the Robinson boy is getting to be a fine strapping fellow, as if they were all having a hand in his development. The partner of Robinson senior, having met the boy at the office, goes home in the evening, greets his wife in a way that makes her think that the firm has put through another successful deal, and informs her that "Mary's boy" is home from college for the holidays. "Yes, very much improved, as far as I can see."

At the Robinson home the family gathers about to ask questions, to tell the news, to discuss plans, to pick up the threads of the old life together, and to find again the little circle complete, with him who was lost restored to his place. It is a happy time, but underneath the surface of the friendly gossip and laughter the boy is aware of a current of seriousness, of unexpressed thought and feeling, which seems to center about him. In his little brother's touch, like that of a doubting Thomas, in the furtive glance of his sister, who seems not quite sure whether or not to approve his college-cut clothes, in the kindly but searching questions of his father, who seeks for signs of mental development, of increased breadth of view

and scope of vision, and in his mother's listening silence, broken now and then with a word or two, he feels that he is being examined as never before and that an inventory is being taken by one and all of the changes in him for good and evil. When the first gathering is over and family or friends have scattered, and the "fine strapping fellow" with the stamp of the college upon him is just Mary's boy again, she, his mother,—as will at another time a serious-minded father or sister or brother or a loving friend,—she talks quietly to him and probes gently to discover what feelings are his, what ideals he cherishes, what god or gods he worships; to learn in short whether those things are still his which she taught him at her own knee, whether he returns to her with the same character of sweetness and light for which he has been known as her boy. Most mothers know better than to look for an increased brightness of that light, and are content if only the flame has not been extinguished altogether by the storms they are taught to believe blow about the College campus.

The three attitudes suggested here represent the three lines of development that a boy is expected to obtain from the college. The many look for the development of his body; his own circle is interested as a whole in the development of his mind; and the few, those who know him best and hold him dearest, are concerned with what things he has in his heart. It is not my wish to discuss the relative importance of these three sides of the student's life and work at Amherst. Surely, with the emphasis laid upon athletics by the students, with the excellence of their management, and with the splendid new field now in preparation, the physical side will be seen to be taken care of; and since the recent renaissance of the "enterprise of learning," with the new President, new courses, and new ideas, together with the best of the old, it is equally certain that the mental side is receiving due attention from those who have the chief purpose of the college in their hands. It is my wish, then, to draw attention to the third side of the student's development, to speak for a moment, in the midst of athletic victories and scholarly achievement, of the things of the heart, which are largely emotional, things esthetic, things religious in the broad sense, things having to do with friendship, with love, with faith, with aspiration;—

"All, the world's coarse thumb
And finger failed to plumb,
So passed in making up the main account;
All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work, yet swelled the man's amount:
Thoughts hardly to be packed
Into a narrow act,
Fancies that broke through language and escaped;
All I could never be,
All, men ignored in me,
This, I was worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher shaped."

These are the things—though the world may not see them, and the business man from whom the college graduate seeks a position cares not for them—which are the beginnings of the boy's inner life; and whether or not it be the function of the college curriculum to meet them, their life, growth, or death is, for the average boy, largely in the power of his college environment.

So let us stop to look at Mary's boy as he approaches the college on the hill, and let us consider the things that he will find there, which will either feed bright the light he carries with him from his home or will cloud or quench it perhaps forever. Unless he has attended boarding school, in which case the crisis is less great but still existent, this inner life, which Arnold has called the sweetness and light of character, is still in its infancy, for it has been kindled in the sympathetic atmosphere of the home or in the circle of a few friends. It is still, comparatively speaking, a secret, a guarded treasure, now amid strange scenes and faces to be communed with, for a time at least, in solitude. And yet the boy is not by nature a recluse; he longs for companionship both of the outward and of the closer nature; his heart is ready to receive whatever is worthy of admission to it. Later he may recognize that the main function peculiar to college life is the pursuit of wisdom; but for the moment the by-product, the gratification and development of his character in its subtlest and most essential aspects, is the all-important goal towards which he so wistfully aspires. Yet he is afraid. Physically he has no great fear, even in the days of hazing he had none; mentally he believes he can hold his own; morally he is confident; but for the rest, "the simple creed of childhood,"—

"High instincts before which our mortal Nature
Did tremble like a guilty thing surprised;"—

for these he fears, because they are the things which he knows the world's coarse thumb and finger fail to plumb. And in this spirit, of confidence, hope, and fear, he picks up his suitcase, and drops off the car at College Hall.

Only those of us who have left college, and have thought over all **it** might have been to us had we only entered with our present wisdom, and have returned since to verify these later day feelings,—only such of us realize fully what opportunities and influences Amherst College offers for the development of even the innermost hopes and ambitions of the entering freshman. It is not necessary for me to try to mention all of these influences now, as I wish to speak of only one. I shall therefore dismiss the others, both because they lie outside of my particular interest and because their influence is too obvious to need discussion. Let me dismiss, then, the influence of the scenery, obvious because it is great, although few but the returning alumni recognize its full potentiality; let me dismiss the obvious influence of curriculum and faculty, for both the classroom and the faculty homes meet the personal and intimate need of the students as far as is practicable; and let me dismiss finally what is at present perhaps the most powerful personal influence, the typical man-to-man friendship between two students of congenial natures, for surely this needs no exposition, nor is it peculiar to college life, as David and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias, will prove for us. There remains, then, for our consideration the influence of the student body as a whole, that body which is the life, the pulse, the *raison d'être*, of the entire machine, that strange, generally light-hearted, often fickle, always human collection of individuals, which is found entirely unified in spirit into one harmonious whole only on the athletic field. But what power is there, breaking forth into a "long Amherst" for the team! And the idealist dreams of the day when that power which sends that cheer echoing among the reverberate hills will be a power also for learning, for culture, for morality, for even

"All, the world's coarse thumb
And finger failed to plumb."

But let us leave generalities, and since the college as yet does not possess a common spirit for things so subtle and fine, let us look at

that one institution, existing in the student body and partaking of the force exerted by it, which by its nature is best fitted to make for increased refinement, increased sympathy, increased appreciation,—in short, for culture in the highest sense. At the same time let us not forget that this is not the only influence, though it should be the greatest, for we have already dismissed from our discussion influences sufficient in themselves to enable the student who fully avails himself of them to keep alive that inner light for whose kindling his family and friends have given freely of their dearest and best.

Before leaving these influences altogether, however, may I pause to point out how much greater they would be if they were more thoroughly and consistently supported by the students, if these influences could become an essential element in college spirit. That a certain amount of this esthetic or finer spirit does exist is evidenced by the universal response to anything of manifest beauty or worth, as for example, the new fraternity houses, the view from behind the church, the characters of certain men among students and faculty, or the courses of recognized merit. The power of this spirit of public opinion is perhaps best seen in the attitude of students at their very entrance to their courses. What a difference in the attitude of the class which has elected a course because "the fellows" recommend it, and that of the class in a course required by vote of the faculty! Just suppose that the football-field spirit could be brought in to support the enterprise of learning as a single conception; suppose the boy who declared his intention of "going out for" scholarly honors received the same backing of public opinion as he who declares himself a candidate for an athletic team. Then President Meiklejohn would find no cause to remark, as he did in his baccalaureate sermon, that class-room work often fails to disturb the student's lethargy; he would find instead that the average student was like that other one he described, "who is earnest about the things of the mind, whose eyes flash at a fallacy, whose lips tremble at a discovery, whose jaws are set in the face of a problem." Or again, suppose that this great spirit of the college, the entire public opinion of that little kingdom unto itself, gave its support to cultivate and honor things esthetic—"whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report,"—then indeed would there be, in the college at least, what once a year we try to attain in the world—peace on earth, good-will to men.

But this condition is visionary, it is impossible; and the reason lies in the fact that the things making for it are things of the heart, which as yet we are reluctant, except at Christmas time perhaps, to cry from the housetop or even to shout across the campus. But although the goal is Utopian, is not a nearer approach to it possible and worth while? And here we again return to ask by what means, and in reply to consider that agent, hinted at above, which in its conception as a servant of the college body is the ideal influence towards the development of the spirit I am urging, and which in its actual workings might have a great and lasting power, had it not, like that other slothful and selfish servant, buried its talent in a napkin, where it lies unused until commanded by its original owner.

This institution, the servant of the college body, as I have called it, is the fraternity. The fraternity is, or should be, a brotherhood, a family, a home. Numbering about twenty-five, it should possess not only the seclusion and protection that a shy or sensitive boy needs for the fostering of the finer things of his nature, but also sufficient strength to engender within itself an atmosphere, a spirit, a force, comparable in strength to that of the student body, if not indeed equal to it. An out-of-town professor visiting Amherst, who was not altogether familiar with the fraternity idea, remarked to a friend who was objecting to their influence, "But think what a force we have here, if it should ever get started in the right direction." Whatever may have been in the professor's mind, certainly all fraternity men must admit that by its very name, and by the ideals it claims to stand for, the "right direction" for a fraternity is toward those things which are essential to real friendship, to true sympathy, to sincere brotherhood, all of which make for the development of a character of sweetness and light.

And now we return to our freshman whom we left on the threshold of his new life, in which the college is to be his world, and the fraternity is to be his family and his home. The first two or three days are unimportant to our investigation. The boy gets settled in his dormitory to a certain extent, exchanges greetings with a few of his classmates, or those he takes for his classmates, is conducted hither and yon by he knows not how many fraternities, and is finally pledged to one. The world now looks bright and comfortable to him; his mates seem interested in him, they help

him with his schedule, they inquire how he likes his courses, they make themselves generally companionable; and all this they do not so much because they are individually concerned about him as because the spirit of brotherhood and brotherly kindness is in the air, because the fraternity is for a time unified and harmonized by a common interest in its freshmen. Under this truly fraternal influence, the newcomer, green and timid, begins to feel at home, to expand, and to take his new found acquaintances to his heart. Soon comes his initiation when he is made a "brother in the bonds" and gets his first real thrill in exchanging the fraternity grip with those who seem now almost of his flesh and blood. Then follows the banquet in the honor of his delegation, after which, elevated and inspired by the older men who have come back to talk to him, he returns to his room in solitude to lie awake far into the night dreaming dreams and seeing visions.

Dreams and visions they are too, as he will learn. Yet with what ease might the fraternity make them come true! We have all been freshmen, and we know that these dreams of our fraternity did not involve the impossible; after all, they presented in one way or another, only a family of "brothers," whose relationship we thought of without the quotation marks. For a moment our freshman saw friends all about him; there was earnestness in the speeches, there was sincerity in the songs, there was real fraternity in the goodnight clasp of hands, and heart spoke to heart, unfaltering and unashamed, for the spirit of sincere brotherhood was kindled in all. May he drink it in to his fullest extent; for in all probability never again will the mere thought of brotherhood cause him to glow and thrill as on that first night, when he faced his fraternity, his heart trembling, as it will tremble before the world many times yet, with love and fear.

It is, of course, natural that a freshman's initiation should be the greatest experience of his fraternity life; it is impossible for the emotional stimulus there received to be repeated frequently with equal power; but it is not natural and it is not right that his fraternity should thenceforth leave him alone to work out his own mental and spiritual salvation amid the new and strange elements of his college life. It is this desertion that I deplore, a desertion which results in a lack of any continual and unified

brotherly spirit, constantly making for the development of those finer qualities which we all know are the essential breath and spirit of our characters. Such friendship and such inspiration is the chief, if not the only, justification of the existence of fraternities at Amherst, for every other influence may be found on the campus at large. Only the sweeter and finer things need a refined and restricted atmosphere for early growth, and this the fraternity should supply, together with the constant opportunity within its own shrine for the practice and development of those things. For just as the things of the intellect are increased and strengthened by reason and thought, so are the things of the heart formulated and matured by conversance with whatever pertains thereto, and practice is as necessary to perfect the one group as the other.

Yet, how often does the fraternity as a whole meet for the practice and cultivation of such things, for indulgence in the only contributory factor it has to make to the life of the college? In my experience at Amherst, I can say that with the exception of initiation banquets, not once did my fraternity hold such a meeting; nor did I ever hear of any held elsewhere. I will, for the sake of an example of the kind of meeting I refer to, instance one evening, when a handful of us who had been out in the hills together, gathered around the open fire to listen to the reading by one of the upper classmen of some of Poe's stories. How simple, how natural, how easily accomplished, such an experience is; and yet for a freshman—or for anyone else—especially if he is young or susceptible to influence, how inspiring it might be! To "sit awhile and think" among men older and wiser, to hear them talk seriously and kindly of life, of things beautiful and worth while, to catch a glimpse of their inner selves, to look forward to life beyond the cloistered walls,

"All instincts immature
All purposes unsure,"—

what might not such an evening mean to a growing boy on the threshold of manhood! And what a splendid thing for the older men themselves and for the fraternity and for the college—the actual assumption by the upper classmen of the responsibility of brotherhood! Of course, this kind of gathering is known to special groups, to small handfuls, and most of all to twos and threes; but how much greater momentum and influence might be obtained if

it were adopted by a body large enough to win for it the prestige and importance of public opinion and the stimulus and force of college spirit. The fraternity is obviously the ideal organization for such public service, and since the college is not able to perform this service for itself, it should demand it from the fraternity as the price of its life.

But let us glance once more at Mary's boy before we too desert him to work out his own life at the college, with the help of such influences as he can find for himself, and to take his place in turn among the upper classmen for the help or neglect of the succeeding freshmen. He has come home, as we know, and his little world is taking stock of him, and not only of him, but through him of his college and his fraternity. And let us ask, "In what condition does he come? Is he "very much improved," as far as the butcher, the baker, and the candle-stick maker can see, and is that all; or does he come in the confidence of the stature and the wisdom and the beauty of manhood to stand smiling before his mother, his father, his brother or sister, his sweetheart, or his own self, like a hero of old bearing with him the head of the dragon, like the captain of the argosy whose sails are set and whose hold is filled with treasure from afar, like the knight returning from the crusade laden with the trophies of war and with the vision of the Holy City in his heart? Ah, does he so return? We hope so. Surely he went forth with such ambitions. But if not,—if he returns with the stature and wisdom but not the beauty, having lost his early aspiration towards

"All I could never be
All, men ignored in me,"—

if he returns thus, shall we not seek out that fraternity and demand of it where is that sweetness and light which at his initiation was glowing in his heart, and shall we be satisfied with the world-old reply, "I know not; am I my brother's keeper?"

DEACON STEBBINS PLEADS FOR THE GHOSTS

BURGES JOHNSON

IT'S kinder hard on all you lads who came in here fer fun
 To be haunted by a spirit from the class of Twenty-one!
 A ghost ain't like a pugilist or statesman, that's a fac';
 Fer he's not only willin' to,—he's able to come back.
 I'm really here on business, fer my classmates, half in sport,
 Sent me here to represent 'em and present a class report.
 We think we've got as good a right addressin' the trustees
 As those young kids in '84 who think they're all the cheese.
 We've set thar t'other side the Styx from long ago till now
 A seein' you folks runnin' things as well as you knew how,
 Till suddenly we sez, "Land sakes! If them folks like hot air
 There's plenty of it where we live—we'll send along a share."
 My fellow ghosts selected me, I was so tough an' old,
 Because they thought I best could stand the change from heat to
 cold.
 You should see 'em crowd around me at the elevator door,
 Repeatin' all the messages they'd told me twice before;
 An' they shouted, "Good bye, Deacon! *Au revoir*, old Pelham sport!
 Give our greetin's to the college! Don't forgit our class report!
 So here I be, Gol Bing it! with the manuscript they writ;
 It was partly burnt in transit, but you'll git the gist of it.

Whereas a certain recent class saw fit to plan a course
 To conserve our little college, and conserve the student force,
 And conserve our good professors,—why, we pledge two other
 toasts—
 And that's the conservation of ALUMNI and of GHOSTS.

First, speakin' of alumni, we old spooks who first got through
 Git to lookin' at the college from a special point of view;
 Fer it seems to us far bigger than the buildin's that you see,—
 It spreads from Beersheba to Dan, and clear from you to me.

And we scourcely make distinction, when we gaze on her with pride,
 Between the lads within her walls and those thet live outside.
 And so we file this protest with the lady on the hill
 Whom we call our foster-mother (though we're ghosts we do so
 still);

She is lavishin' attention on about five hundred boys
 Who source appreciate it they are makin' such a noise,
 Whereas her thousand older boys from whom she claims support
 Git each a yearly catalog and treasurer's report.
 I see you crack your little smile,—“Thet's easy said,” sez you,
 “The lady now is overworked, what would you have her do?
 You pore impractical old spook, the lady ain't a fool,
 She can't be startin' at her age a correspondence school,
 To give each busy graduate, whose culture's lost its sheen,—
 Whose classic style is worn in spots, a coat of culturine!”
 Ah well, we ghosts ain't sensitive,—we'll let you poke yer fun
 Becuz you git a spectral plan from Eighteen twenty-one.
 But what we clearly see is this: there's jest as many men
 Thet's stayin' home from here tonight, and half as much again;
 They're Amherst lads like you and me—they studied jest as well,
 And mebbe half of 'em could sing, and all of 'em could yell.
 But each has lost some college zeal in chasin' fame or pelf,
 And won't cough up five dollars jest to stimulate *himself*.
 What though he needs the zeal he lacks, fer what his soul would
 gain,
 The college needs it even more; it's jest an endless chain.
 And 'tis our spectral notion that the start won't come until
 There's more directed effort from the Lady on the Hill.

Dear lady, listen to our plea! Incline your marble ear!
 Thar's quite a number of your boys that sing your praises here,—
 Thar's thousands more thet's somewhar's else, who'd gladly cry
 All Hail,
 But some of 'em are now in bed and mebbe some in jail.
 But the chief official notice thet you give their loyal cry
 Is to send out little bulletins to tell them when they die.
 'Tis true, there's college magazines,—their number's been in-
 creased,—
 But the graduates who take 'em are the ones who need 'em least.

There's Brother Brown and Brother Jones who didn't come to-night;

They've half forgot their college days in all this city fight;
They knew tonight would bore 'em, jest to eat and talk and sit,
And they *wouldn't* read the *STUDENT* and they *couldn't* read the
LIT.

And if they face you squarely they will ask you if it pays?
And they'll say "dear alma mater" seems to them a hackneyed
phrase.

So lady, you must form a plan, affectionate and wise,
Fer readoptin' children who have broken off old ties.
But if you want some more details on how it should be done
You'll have to wire the secretary, Class of '21.

The second part of this report—I blush before my hosts—
Is jest a plea from us old spooks to cherish Amherst ghosts.
Fer ghosts, I'd like to hev you know, are shy beyond compare.
They never like to haunt a place unless they're wanted there.
And when they flit to loved old spots, and no one bids 'em stay,
They sort of slink around awhi'e and then they keep away.
And shallow mortals shake their heads and lightly cry, "Pooh, pooh!
We want no ghosts!" and never learn the world of good they do.
Ah me! I've sat on College Hill, and seen 'em flittin' round,
Or hauntin' some old college room or some loved bit of ground.
Some time ago I chanced to stand upon the village green,
When Eugene Field went flittin' past to haunt some boyhood scene,
And Helen Hunt came strollin' by with some fair Indian maid,
And Beecher stood and looked about,—a grave and stately shade.
And all around were ghosts in blue—I heard their muskets clang—
Who sought to find the books they dropped when the far bugle
rang.

And there, the other side of town I saw red-coated forms—
The ghosts of Burgoyne's captured troops in British uniforms.
And other tattered ghosts there were, who lived before my day—
Hard-fisted fellows off the farms who followed Dan'l Shay.
And though he's called a rebel now, er jest a trifle mad,
They say he lived in Pelham, and I'll bet he wan't so bad!
There's folks right here like Dan'l Shay, who'd like to raise a fuss
Because the tax blanks make 'em mad—and kick around and cuss!

And many ghosts I saw that day who hung their heads in shame
Because they found no little shrine or spot that bore their name;
Or like Noah Webster, mooned about from midnight until dawn
And found no comfort anywhere because his home was gone.
Dear Lady, that's our other plea—we ghosts have too few joys—
Pray honor us a little more,—'twill help your livin' boys.
On all your ghosts heap equal praise—to those old red-brick dorms
Of classic Libby prison style, lure back our ghostly forms.
Build here and there a monument that bids the stranger heed;
Emblazon forth your honor rolls and let the children read.

The Amherst Illustrious

JULIUS H. SEELYE—ADMINISTRATOR AND TEACHER

WILLIAM ORR

IT IS now nearly a quarter of a century since Julius Hawley Seelye, amid general regret, brought to a close his long and notable service to Amherst College. The passing years have in no wise lessened the high regard and esteem in which his memory is held by those who as undergraduates knew him as man, teacher and administrator. Time has corrected hasty and crude judgments, and has brought out in clear relief those sterling qualities of mind and heart whereby Dr. Seelye made so deep and lasting an impression on the College.

The story of his administration is a matter of record. One reads of the growth of Amherst under his leadership, in material resources, in teaching staff, and in students. Principles and policies of college government and instruction, initiated by President Seelye, have been tested and tried in succeeding administrations so that we now possess a true appraisal of their worth and soundness. His influence on higher education can be measured by the extent to which his theories and methods have been adopted and put into effect in other colleges than Amherst. Most significant of all testimony to the large part Dr. Seelye had in the progress of the College is the tribute to his personal power and eminence as a leader, teacher and inspirer of youth, given gladly and gratefully by men now active in the world's work, not so much by word of mouth as by their fidelity to the conception of life and to the ideals of service which Dr. Seelye ever maintained.

Dr. Seelye brought to the task and responsibilities of the presidency large resources in personality, training, knowledge and experience. Nature endowed him with the stature and bearing which commanded the respect of the student. When he became head of the College, he was in full vigor of body. He was an effective speaker. He was often called upon to address great gatherings on public questions of moment.



JULIUS HAWLEY SEELYE, D.D., LL.D.
FIFTH PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE

His hold on the students was largely due to his absolute sincerity. This quality, with his fairness in judgment and kindness of spirit, won the confidence of the undergraduate. Every student recognized that Seelye, while just, was also generous and sympathetic, and so, unconsciously, ties and bonds of friendship came to unite the entire student body in loyalty to its head, a loyalty, which those undergraduates—now alumni—express in their devotion to the College, attested by gifts and volunteer service.

The wide and profound learning of Dr. Seelye made a deep impression on the student. His memory of facts, dates and statistics was both retentive and accurate. His knowledge comprehended many fields. He was at home alike in Theology, Philosophy, the Classics, History and in the political and social movements of the day. He was hospitable and open-minded towards new forms and phases of human thought. Evidence of this attitude of mind is found in the changes made in the program of college studies whereby he introduced and encouraged modern courses in Language, Science and Psychology. He exemplified in his own intellectual life the noble utterance with which he confided the College to his successor,—“Truth and Freedom—truth coming from whatever direction, and freedom knowing no bounds but those the truth has set.”

President Seelye was furthermore skillful in imparting knowledge and in instilling a love of learning and of intellectual effort. As a teacher, like Socrates, he provoked thought by his ability to question. His class room was often the scene of debate—the attack and defense of positions. It was an arena whereon the student in the grapple with real problems gained both knowledge and power. Such a discipline did much to develop that independence of thought and judgment combined with intellectual resources and initiative, which is characteristic of so many men who have gone forth from Amherst.

Until the cares and burdens of administration forbade, President Seelye continued to teach his class in Philosophy. For a number of years, he conducted an exercise on Monday mornings in the spring term devoted to close analytical examination of the Westminster Catechism. From time to time, he called together the entire College in the evening, and discussed in open forum some public questions of moment.

His large experience in public life and wide acquaintance with men of affairs enabled President Seelye to bring before the students clear and comprehensive reports on the great world movements of the day. His visit to India, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, gave him an intimate knowledge of the Oriental mind. It was a rich privilege to hear him tell of the subtlety with which the advocates of the Hindu philosophy argued in defense of their doctrines.

In 1874, Professor Seelye was elected a representative to the National Congress in a campaign that attracted widespread attention. He found so great satisfaction in public life that he was strongly disposed to choose a political career. His constituents were entirely ready to support him, so acceptable were his services. The unanimous call of the trustees that he become the head of the College, however, led him to forgo this ambition. His life in Washington and acquaintance with national leaders gave him a wealth of information which he used with effect in his public addresses and in the classroom. He pointed the way to service of state and nation as a career worthy of any graduate of the College. In the annual town meeting of Amherst, President Seelye could always be depended upon to support measures for the public good. His knowledge of parliamentary law and insight into the methods of politicians often availed to overcome strong and organized opposition.

The highest ideal of life that President Seelye ever held before his students, both in his own life and in his teaching, was devotion to the service of mankind. Such service, he maintained, could be given in any calling. It was a question of the spirit of the man. Knowledge and intellectual power were vain unless dominated by this supreme purpose. On this theme, he discoursed, not in hackneyed phrase and in commonplaces, but with a force of language and an earnestness of spirit that sent every word home. His sermons on duty and human responsibility impressed the most careless and indifferent student with the real meaning and significance of life. In such appeals, the man revealed most fully his greatness of mind and heart.

In dealing with individual students, President Seelye was always hopeful. He expected great things of every man. He was slow to condemn. At times, the opinion was prevalent that he was hood-

winked by the shrewd offender, who protested his innocence. But looking back through the years, and with the saner judgment that time gives, one realizes that it was faith and hope that the student would justify his confidence, that caused President Seelye—at times in opposition to his Faculty—to refuse to dismiss the offender; and rarely was he disappointed in the final outcome.

The progress and growth of the College during the fourteen years of his administration attest the soundness of his principles, policies and methods, and his skill and ability as an executive. During his term, the college grounds were enlarged, and a comprehensive plan for its development made by Frederick Law Olmsted was put into effect. The appearance of the campus was improved by the removal of the dormitory East College, which stood just west of the College Church. In the spring of 1882, Walker Hall with its valuable contents of minerals, apparatus and records was completely destroyed by fire. By the energy of President Seelye, the friends of Amherst were rallied to its support, and within a year, Walker Hall was rebuilt and the losses made wellnigh good. The library building was increased by the addition of the portion containing the book-stack, and was otherwise improved. Pratt Gymnasium was erected, and the resources of the department of Physical Training were further enriched by the gift of Pratt Field. The value of buildings, land and funds received by Amherst during the presidency of Dr. Seelye, and secured largely by his personal efforts, amounted to over eight hundred thousand dollars. An examination of the names of the donors reveals the extent to which the active interest of men prominent in all walks in life was centered in Amherst College through their confidence in its President.

In his administration of the College, President Seelye made certain departures from established practice which at the time were looked upon as radical to a dangerous degree. It is now clear that these changes were made with full understanding of the demands of the time on institutions of higher learning. Science and other modern subjects were calling for increased recognition in the program of studies. The doctrine of evolution was transforming men's views in all departments of knowledge. Less emphasis was placed on the ability to memorize, and more on the capacity to think one's way to the solution of a problem. The relations of professors and

students were less and less based on the idea of paternal control and oversight by the faculty.

President Seelye, while holding to all that was worthy and good in the practice of the past, wisely and with rare foresight, so shaped his policies that Amherst was prepared to meet the demands of the future, and was thus happily tided over a transition period with a minimum of stress and strain.

The scheme of college administration which went into operation in 1881 did away, at one stroke, with many causes of friction and disagreement between students and faculty that were inherent in the minute and detailed college laws of former days. Under the new plan, each student when admitted to Amherst was received as a gentleman and as under obligation to conduct himself as a worthy member of the College. A step toward student self-government was taken in the establishment of the College Senate—a body consisting of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, and one freshman, chosen by their respective classes. To the senate, the faculty referred from time to time questions of college order and custom, and matters of discipline.

While requiring regular attendance at all college exercises, the new system provided that each student should be granted a certain number of absences. In case this number was exceeded in any course, then the student must furnish evidence, satisfactory to the faculty, that the ground lost had been recovered. The term examinations had become so important a factor in determining the rank of the pupil that the value of the recitation was in danger of neglect. These examinations were abolished and, in their place, reviews and examinations at frequent intervals were substituted.

A flexible marking system was adopted in place of the use of per cent. Students were grouped in four classes, according to their standing, in the following order: Summa cum laude, magna cum laude, cum laude, and rite. The effect of this change was to do away with entirely futile distinctions, based on a difference in marks of one or two per cent. Final scholarship honors consisted of appointment of the eight men of the highest standing, as speakers on the commencement stage.

The underlying principle on which these administrative plans were based was that, in dealing with young men of the age and capacity of undergraduates, opportunity must be given them to grow

in responsibility, through the freedom to direct in some measure their own courses in college. President Seelye took the same ground as all great teachers in his faith that the individual may be trusted to use aright the opportunity of choice.

While President Seelye was a profound believer in the value of the training and culture given by the Classics and Mathematics, he was quick to recognize the claims of science, history and other modern studies. The College catalogue shows a broadening of the program of subjects along with which went modifications in treatment, in accordance with the demands of the day. As a result, Amherst, while maintaining the courses in English, Latin, Greek, mathematics and physical science at high levels of efficiency, is known also for her excellence in the subjects that have claimed a place in higher education in the last three decades, as biology, the social and political sciences, modern languages and psychology. The elective system was extended, under careful supervision.

Constant efforts were made to reduce the number of students in each recitation, in order to permit of the effective instruction that can only be given when there is opportunity for each member of a division to recite at each exercise. During President Seelye's administration, the number of the faculty increased from twenty-one to thirty, or nearly fifty per cent., while the student body grew from three hundred and twenty to three hundred and forty-seven. In other words, the number of students to a professor was reduced from sixteen to eleven. Amherst was thus safeguarded against the evils of the lecture method of instruction which is the inevitable outcome of large recitation divisions.

One test of the soundness of the policies of President Seelye is the extent to which they have been followed by Amherst in succeeding administrations. While there have been some changes in procedure, in the main the spirit and the methods have been found to stand approved by experience. His propositions have not only proved workable, but their effect on the College has been in a high degree wholesome. Other colleges have also adopted and put into effect the principles of administration and of instruction on which President Seelye, with the vision and the insight of the statesman, constructed his program for Amherst.

While President Seelye gave diligent heed to the organization and conduct of the college as an institution, his supreme concern was the

influence thereby brought to bear on the ideals and character of the student. He devoted his talents and powers, without reserve, to the endeavor to make Amherst a place for training men in a high sense of duty and for efficient service. He had unusual opportunity as a teacher of youth. As professor of philosophy, before and after his election as President, he held a commanding position in the College. As President, he sought every occasion to establish intimate and cordial relations with the students. His interest and sympathy were akin to that of a parent. He came to know over two thousand men during the thirty-two years of his service at Amherst. In his presidency, he was in a position to impress his ideals of life and conduct on over one thousand different students. Many of these are now in the full tide of active life, and some measure may be taken of the results of Seelye's example and teaching.

One characteristic does appear to be true of the great majority of Amherst men, and that is a high sense of devotion to public service. One might name by the score graduates who are foremost in the fight for good citizenship, for better social and civic conditions—in a word, for effective applications of the principles of Christianity to daily conditions. These qualities are characteristic of the men who came under the influence of Seelye. He had the faculty of developing capacity and power for leadership. Clergymen who received their training at Amherst are prominent in every great conference and council, called to decide on matters of belief or policy. In education, Amherst men are found as presidents of colleges, university professors, leaders in research, in important positions in secondary and elementary schools, and engaged in responsible administrative work.

The missionary impulse has by no means lost its power, and the light from Amherst continues to irradiate the dark places of the earth. In China, Japan, in Africa and India, those whom Seelye taught are conspicuous by the wisdom and energy with which they are adopting means and methods to present day conditions. Law, medicine and business are also fields in which the men of Amherst are showing distinctive quality by making the calling not an end in itself, but a means whereby to lift the level of human life a little higher.

Amherst College continues to emphasize the importance of liberal training as an essential factor in the equipment of every man who

would fully serve his day and generation. Such liberal training makes for broad outlook, generous sympathy, the discerning mind, and sane and sound judgment. In maintaining these ideals, the College is, amid a changing order, holding true to the teachings of the man who had so much to do in shaping her policy for over thirty of the ninety years of her existence.

The Book Table

1872

SILAS DEANE: A CONNECTICUT LEADER IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By George L. Clark. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

This book is a reminder that in the Twentieth Century of the Christian Era it is still a requirement of the Lord "to deal justly." It is a wholehearted protest against a cruel wrong done by our forefathers to one of the most efficient leaders of the Revolution;—a wrong which although in small part confessed and expiated more than fifty years after the death of the sufferer, is still in large part persisted in by their posterity,—ourselves.

Righting old wrongs tends without doubt to the health of the soul. The more we do of it, the less disposed shall we be to perpetrate and acquiesce in wrongs that are new.

Mr. Clark has special qualifications for the chivalrous and patriotic task he has set himself. He is an Amherst graduate of the class of '72, and the beloved pastor of the oldest church in the historic town of Wethersfield, Connecticut, the home of Silas Deane from his twenty-fifth year until he became a homeless wanderer. Mr. Clark has a fervid love of justice, an abounding sympathy, and a patience that never fails. He has also, as this and other good books amply prove, the spirit and the tastes of the scholar.

Silas Deane was born in Groton, Connecticut, in 1737. He was graduated from Yale in 1758, taught school for a time, then studied law, and began its practice at Wethersfield in 1762. A year later, Deane, "who saw no necessity for starting at the foot of the ladder, had the nerve to marry Mehitable, widow of Mr. Joseph Webb, five years his senior, and blessed with six children and a thriving store." After his marriage Deane became a merchant, in which calling he was soon "widely known as a man of enterprise, vigor, and good judgment." He took an active part in the political struggles of the early Revolution, was a useful and distinguished member of the First and Second Continental Congresses, and gave important aid to the enterprise which resulted in the capture of Ticonderoga. Of Washington, whom he met while in Congress, Deane wrote to his wife as follows: "I have been with him for a great part of the last forty-eight hours . . . and the more that I have become acquainted with the man, the more I esteem him. I wish to cultivate this gentleman's acquaintance and regard, for the great esteem I have of his virtues. . . . I know you will receive him as my friend, and what is more, his country's friend, who, sacrificing private fortune, independence, ease, and every domestic pleasure, sets off at his country's call to exert himself in her defence. . . . Let our youth look up to this man as a pattern to form themselves by, who unites the bravery of the soldier with the most consummate modesty and virtue." This vivid and just appreciation of Washington clearly implies in the writer the existence of praiseworthy civic ideals.

But Deane was not elected to a third term. John Adams threw the blame on the unsuccessful candidate himself. "The good people of Connecticut thought him

a man of talent and enterprise, but of more ambition than principle." Deane's own explanation appears in a letter to his wife: "I am quite willing to quit my station to abler men. My long and thorough acquaintance with the genius of the Assembly prevents my being surprised at any sudden whim. . . . On a review of the part I have acted on the public theater of life, an examination of my own genius and disposition, unfit for trimming, courting, and intrigues with the populace, I have greater reason to wonder how I became popular at all. One of the greatest pleasures I enjoy is the rectitude of my intentions and conduct." If there is in these words a suggestion of the prig, there is surely none of the demagogue; and of democratic feeling there is not a trace. Perhaps too one may find a hint of that political imprudence degenerating too often into recklessness which was destined to wreck the career of Silas Deane.

On the second of August, 1776, the Committee of Congress for secret correspondence commissioned Deane "to go into France, there to transact such business commercial and political as we have committed to his care." This "business" was to secure from France, then at peace with England, "clothing and arms for twenty-five thousand men with a suitable supply of ammunition and a hundred field pieces" to be used by the Colonists against England. Another item was to sound the Count de Vergennes as to the probable course of France in case "the Colonies should be forced to form themselves into an independent state;" and to promote at the Court of France as far as possible, inclinations favorable to the American cause. In other words the post assigned to Deane was that of a diplomatic representative of the government not yet recognized, a courtier without standing at Court, and a financial agent without cash or established credit, who was nevertheless to purchase large quantities of war material and to secure its safe transport to the insurgents. Nor was this all; by the force of circumstances Deane felt himself compelled to enlist and commission foreigners to officer the Revolutionary levies to a large but undefined extent; and he was to do all this in the face of the determined opposition of the British Ambassador, aided by a large force of agents and spies.

Few chapters in American history are so interesting on public grounds, and at the same time so crowded with picturesque and dramatic incidents as those which narrate the career of Deane in France. He made mistakes, the most serious of which was sending too many foreign officers to the United States. Some of these, it is true, notably Lafayette, De Kalb and Steuben, proved invaluable; but others were worse than useless. And the suggestion that the Count de Broglie be made Commander-in-Chief was a colossal blunder.

But in its most important features Deane's mission was greatly and even brilliantly successful. He achieved under formidable difficulties all that he had been commissioned to do,—and more. He secured in generous measure arms, munitions, and financial aid; and these helped,—perhaps decisively—to bring about the capture of Burgoyne,—a success which led France to grant us recognition and to become our ally. And it was this recognition and alliance that prepared the way for Yorktown, and the acknowledgment of American independence by Great Britain.

The official career of Deane, which had begun so auspiciously, terminated abruptly in 1778, when at the command of Congress he returned to the United States carrying with him the portrait of the French King presented "in a box of gold set with diamonds," a friendly and appreciative letter from Vergennes, the

loyal affection of the noblehearted Beaumarchais, and a testimonial from his colleague Franklin who wrote, "I esteem him as a faithful, active and able minister who to my knowledge has done great and important services to his country, whose interests I wish may always by every one in her employ be as much and as efficiently promoted."

In the United States Deane met with a chilling reception. For this his well-meant but unwise course in commissioning so many foreign officers was in part responsible. Ostensibly recalled to give information as to the state of Europe, he was required to give a detailed account of all his expenditures. In the absence of vouchers, which in the time of his command before sailing it had been impossible to collect, Congress found his statement unsatisfactory. The true explanation of the recall was that Arthur Lee, a fellow commissioner, who wished to be in control of American interests in France, had conspired against both Franklin and Deane. Lee worked on Congress through letters to his two brothers who were members of that body, one of them R. E. Lee, a man of much influence. Deane was accused by Arthur Lee of misappropriating public funds. The accusation was false; but Deane was not allowed to prove his innocence. He had friends, but Congress was so organized that they were helpless. A determined minority could postpone indefinitely action which the majority desired. After months of vainly pleading for justice from Congress, Deane lost patience and aired his grievances through the press. This course was unwise, it lost him friends, and opened the way for venomous attacks from enemies.

Mr. Clark summarizes the early results of the recall as follows:

"During the fourteen months of waiting on men whose indifference and neglect were cruel and heart-breaking, he was summoned but twice to meet the Congress that had recalled him upon a pretence; he was treated like a criminal without a criminal's opportunity to hear the charges and answer the complaint."

Finding the struggle hopeless, Deane decided to return to France and put his accounts in shape for settlement, hoping thereby to receive the large balance which was his due and which he needed desperately. He reached France in July of 1780 in deep discouragement. In this second effort to secure justice his failure was as complete as in the first and even more exasperating. He was ill, impoverished and disheartened. In despondency he wrote in 1781 letters to friends in America counselling reunion with Great Britain. Nine of these letters were intercepted and published in New York. Most of Deane's countrymen regarded his course as treasonable. Even Franklin and Jay, who had given steadfast support hitherto, gave him over as lost. He was classed with Benedict Arnold, and it was widely believed that he was in the pay of the British Government. From Paris, where he was no longer welcome, he retired to Ghent; from Ghent after an unhappy sojourn he went to England, subsisting everywhere on loans or charity, and growing all the time more bitter, morbid and wretched. At last in 1789 just after embarking for America he died on shipboard.

Was Deane a traitor because he despaired of independency, and wrote his friends that it would be better to seek reunion with Great Britain on terms that would secure all that we had wished and asked for previous to the Declaration of 1776? To this question Mr. Clark rightly answers, No. And contrary to the widely prevalent

conviction of Deane's contemporaries Mr. Clark, after a review of the evidence, concludes that there is no proof of the accusation that Deane was in collusion with the British Government or in its pay.

But there is need of another question: On whom should rest the blame for Deane's discouragement as to the issue of the struggle for Independence and the consequences of that discouragement? To this it would seem fair to reply: The blame rests on those who ignored his great services, deprived him of the office he had filled usefully and honorably, accused him falsely, not by open indictment but by innuendo, of an infamous crime; and then, refusing him opportunity to prove his innocence, persisted in persecution until through persecution he became a wreck in fortune, body, mind, and spirit.

In closing, the reviewer would add that every thoughtful reader of this book should gain from it much light on the aims, the spirit, and the men of the Revolution; a deeper insight into the injurious workings of private, when in conflict with public interests; and lastly, a quickened sense of the dependence of those in public employ on the justice of the people and the government whom they serve.

ANSON D. MORSE.

The Undergraduates

CHRISTIAN EFFORT AND EXPECTATION AT AMHERST

THEODORE A. GREENE

THE Amherst College of to-day is experiencing the first sensations of a remarkable and unique intellectual awakening. One can not live in touch with our college community this year without some realization of the slowly changing atmosphere. A goodly proportion of the diversified interests in undergraduate life is furnishing us with increasing evidence of this fact. The star of the once all-engrossing "outside activity" is no longer in the ascendant. Competitions for the various organizations look less and less attractive to the undergraduate, as is evidenced by the decreasing number of competitors for positions in both athletic and non-athletic activities. The newly evolved Student Council is fast systematizing the regulation of undergraduate affairs. The establishment of "The Mitre" adds to an appreciation of the literary pursuits. Sophomores, under the new regulations, are commencing logic and philosophy with the result that no longer are animated discussions upon intellectual subjects to be confined to upper-classmen. Groups of Sophomores may be found discussing ethics with Socratic dignity in their rooms in fraternity houses or the dormitory. Once installed, the professor of social and economic conditions—made possible through the George Daniel Olds endowment—will be arousing even the Freshman to his responsibilities. The students are beginning to think in a new way. A large proportion of the stimulus producing this much to be desired effect may be traced directly to the influence of President Meiklejohn.

Hand in hand with the intellectual awakening there is arising an interest in the religious affairs of the college. Although we are now on a peculiar state of transition, yet, in the present situation there is much to be anticipated. As the result of personal discussion not only with individuals but also with groups of men from the three upper classes one can see that the student in Amherst College to-day is adopting the scientific attitude of mind to this extent. There has been created a desire to gain more definite understanding of the value of religion in personal life. The undergraduate is saying to himself in the words of the proverbial Sunday-school boy, "I must look into this Jesus Christ business." He would investigate before either adopting or rejecting the Christian principles for himself. A practical example of this budding interest is to be found in the fact that seven members of the student body represented Amherst at the recent international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement in Kansas City. Amherst had no delegation at the same convention held in Rochester, New York, four years ago. A most promising opportunity for religious work and education is presenting itself in the impending growth of our college during the years immediately to come.

This much it has been necessary to say in order to acquaint us with the present

situation in Amherst. Now the question logically follows, "How is the Christian Association striving to meet this arising interest on the part of the undergraduate?" Similar questions have reached us from several of the interested alumni. Assuredly they deserve at least a partial answer in these pages.

During the fall term an effort was made to increase the interest and the devotional spirit of the first communion service. At that time some twenty-seven students united with the College Church under the so-called "Wayside Covenant." In preparation for this event letters were sent to the parents of all the Sophomores and Freshmen calling their attention to the existence of the College Church and to the purpose of the Christian Association. It is impossible of course to measure the results of letters, necessarily stereotyped in form; but the warm note of appreciation sounding in nearly all answers received, as well as the personal interest expressed, gave evidence of a real desire to coöperate.

Acting with the College Church, and striving as nearly as possible to give opportunity for a practical expression of the individual student's good will in some form of service—both within and without the college community—the Christian Association is finding its place at Amherst. Jesus Christ sought not only to inspire his followers, but further to crystallize that inspiration in action. Mere emotional intensity or intellectual curiosity can accomplish little for the individual unless some outlet is furnished for his pent-up thought and energy. Only by attempting something is the college student—living as he does very largely in a world of theory and idealism—brought to a true conception of either the smallness or the vastness of his vision.

In order to give the student an opportunity to investigate some of the facts about religious life in the past, along educational lines, the Association is conducting Bible Study classes in the fraternities and dormitories. "New Studies in Acts" by Dean Edward I. Bosworth of Oberlin Theological Seminary is the text used. Professor Arthur L. Kimball has charge of the normal class for the various fraternity group leaders. Special classes have been held for the Freshmen in the dormitories with a course in "College Problems." These last groups were led by the Senior advisers to the Freshmen in their respective entries. As the Bible Study groups began, the Social Study classes were completing their work. There have been three such classes; one on "Christianity and the Social Crisis"; one on "Both Sides of Socialism," these two conducted by undergraduates; and one on "Comparative Religions" with the secretary.

Along the line of so-called "community service," within town, the Association has found a way to help and to hold some sixty-three of the Amherst boys through a regularly organized Boys' Club and a Boy Scouts movement. For the Boys' Club the Physical Education Department has kindly given the use of the college gymnasium two nights during the week. The Boy Scouts are rising from a former and similar band in town, and have inherited from their forerunners a camp near the Freshmen River. But the activities of the Association are by no means limited to Amherst, the town. Twenty-seven Poles are being taught English, geography and history in classes conducted three nights a week at the People's Institute in Northampton. This means that fifteen students are giving one night a week regularly to this branch of the immigrant education work. Three more men con-

duct similar classes for foreigners in the Northampton Y. M. C. A. Holyoke also claims a share of our attention. At Grace Church one student has charge of a Castle of the Knights of King Arthur, and another has a class of working boys in "Literature and Current Events." Also for six weeks during the summer the Association runs a vacation school, for which we supply a part of the necessary expenses. Although much of the service rendered in these various ways has been proved effective, yet beyond a doubt the greater benefit is derived by the individual students doing the work. Living as many undergraduates do in an atmosphere of privilege for thought with but very little opportunity for practice, through this work with boys and the immigrant education they can and do get the point of view of others less fortunate than themselves, and thus are afforded a taste of the rights and responsibilities of approaching citizenship.

Still another side of the Association work, which is growing into an increasing source of benefit both to the student and the community is the work of the Deputation committee. Through the efforts of this committee arrangements have been made for short visits of deputation teams to preparatory schools as well as to neighboring towns. For example, such topics were treated as "The Honor System," "Athletics in College," "Experiences on the Grenfell Mission," "The Social Side of College Life," "The Intellectual Side of College Life," and "The Manliness of Christianity." By far the most interesting deputation of the fall term was an inter-collegiate visit to the Preparatory Schools of Worcester, lasting for three days, to which Amherst sent three representatives. Men from Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Harvard, Williams, Brown, W. P. I. and Amherst united in presenting to the prospective college men of the Preparatory and High Schools of Worcester an accurate conception of college life. On the first day at mass meetings in each school the athletic, the social and the intellectual sides of undergraduate life were presented. On the second morning a "hike" was taken with a luncheon and this was followed in the afternoon by an exhibition basket-ball game and a relay race between the high-school boys and the college men. On Sunday the delegates spoke in the churches, Sunday-schools, and Young People's Societies of Worcester. Not only was the opportunity of working with men from other colleges of unique advantage, but the enthusiasm of the delegates as well as the cordial reception of the Worcester boys bore ample tribute to the efficiency of this particular side of Association work.

It is not expedient here to speak of the methods of personal work, although that is by far the most important side in all religious activity. We must not regard the Christian Association of Amherst as a "college activity" in the ordinary academic phraseology but rather as "the quality of all the activities." How to interpret and make manifest what this quality shall be is the problem. Personal influence is the key to the situation. In order to gain an approach to the individual however, he must first be appealed to along the lines of his ideals and ambitions. With this idea in mind the Cabinet has planned for the year a series of talks upon the professions. Already we have heard from representative men of the qualifications, opportunities and returns to be looked for in selecting the ministry, journalism, teaching or medicine for a life work. The appeal for missions has been presented by Dr. Grenfell, Dr. Patton, Captain Cele and Rev. Dan Crawford, as it is our belief that an

interest in missions is best stimulated through first hand information. If in addition to the direct appeal of the possibilities for service in the professions the individual student can be made to realize the power of Christ in his own personal life as an aid to accomplishing his most complete work we shall indeed be striking at the heart of the problem. The most significant and definite attempt to portray the value of a religious experience as an asset in life was made at a special meeting of the Association on the fifteenth of February. At that time President Meiklejohn spoke upon the necessity of a consideration of religion by all college men. He was followed by some six of the alumni and trustees with short direct talks upon "The Place of Religion in Personal Life." In order that such meetings may be truly far-reaching in their results, careful and continual following up is necessary on the part of some one vitally and permanently interested.

Right here comes "the rub." Past and present experience has shown that under existing conditions in the religious work at Amherst just such painstaking and well directed attention to individual cases is practically impossible. In order to have a more vital and productive personal work it is necessary, not only to follow up a time of quickening in the spiritual life of an individual temporarily, but also to watch its growth throughout the four years of his college course. Under the present system a continued interest in a single student is impossible, for now a general secretary stays but a year.

Admitting the disadvantages of the moment, wherein lies the "expectation" in our religious work? Amherst College needs and hopes for a Religious Work Director in the immediate future. This man must be more than a mere adviser of the Christian Association. For convenience' sake he should be an ordained minister. Furthermore he should be recognized as a member of the faculty and should teach a course on "Religion," possibly under the Philosophy Department. This course should include a study of the origin and history of religion, a comprehensive study of comparative religions and in this latter category an exposition of the fundamentals of Christianity. Of course there need be no attempt to dictate in the class-room. Students must be left to draw their own conclusions. In the light of the present intellectual awakening at Amherst there is no doubt that such a course, if properly presented, will be well patronized. But again this Religious Work Director must be carefully trained for his task, and must combine the qualities of an educator, an organizer and a personal worker. He must keep the student's point of view continually in mind. He must take his place prepared to spend from four to five years at least in the work at Amherst. Such a man will be hard to find. The very possibility of having such a director will entail a different and more certain system of financial backing, as well as a renewed and increasing concern on the part of the alumni. President Meiklejohn, the Board of Directors of the Christian Association, and several interested alumni are engaged this very month in planning a means to secure just such a director of religious thought for Amherst. Let us hope that when the call comes, a more than sufficient interest may be aroused to meet this new development in the religious situation at our Alma Mater.

THE ATHLETIC SHOWING

E. M. WHITCOMB

Hockey. Although early indications were given of a successful season at hockey, the results obtained were not satisfactory from the sporting point of view—primarily because of poor ice conditions which prevented continuous practice and also caused the cancellation of many games.

Starting the season with the Harvard game at Boston, the team made an excellent showing—much better than could reasonably be expected with only two days of practice—being defeated by the score of one to nothing. But this small Harvard score was largely due to the magnificent goal defense by Kimball of Amherst who made fifty stops. The Tufts game resulted in an eleven to one defeat—the Amherst team being in no condition to repeat after the unusual showing at Cambridge the preceding night.

The rest of the season was mainly a series of no ice, defeats, and postponements, the cold weather coming after the end of the schedule. Amherst defeated West Point in a fast and well-contested game by the score of 5-4. The game with Williams was hard fought but resulted in defeat 3-2, while the strong Aggie team defeated Amherst 4-0, and the Springfield Y. M. C. A. game was a tie 1-1.

R. H. Bacon, '15, of Newton Highlands was elected Captain for the coming year. Altogether, the Hockey season was not a success—but better ice conditions would doubtless have made for more interesting sport.

Swimming. In contrast with the poor Hockey results, the success of the Amherst swimmers this winter has been very encouraging. The team won the Triangular meet over Williams and Brown by a good margin. Nelligan, '17, was the individual star of the meet, taking three firsts, of which two were record breakers.

In the dual meet with Brown, Amherst again won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, Nelligan, '17, again starring.

The Andover Academy team defeated Amherst in the second meet of the season by a large score—none of the team appearing to be in form.

Harvard was decisively beaten on February 21st by 33-20—Amherst taking four out of five firsts and the relay race.

Although three of the good point winners of the previous year had been lost by graduation, Coach Kennedy developed a combination of swimmers far superior to any Amherst swimming team of former years. Nelligan, '17 shows promise of still better records, while the veterans on the team made excellent improvement over their performances the preceding season.

Baseball. Practice began in the cage in January under the direction of Captain Strahan and J. H. Vernon, '12. George Davis, who coached the team last year arrived in February, and cutting the squad began in earnest in March. Owing to the severe winter weather which continued to the end of March, outdoor practice of any kind was impossible, and the team started on its preliminary schedule of southern games on March 26th.

The first game, with the University of Virginia, resulted in a victory by a 5-3 score,—Amherst playing good ball. The second game, with North Carolina A. &

M. College, was also won by Amherst 4-2, a batting rally in the sixth pulling the game out.

It is too early at this writing to pass on the abilities of the team, but the material looks very encouraging and the coach clearly demonstrated his capacity last year; consequently we confidently hope for another successful season.

Following is the season's schedule:

Ante-Season Schedule

Amherst			
<i>vs.</i>		Amherst	Opp's
March	27. Univ. of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.	5	3
	28. North Carolina A. & M. College at Raleigh, N. C.	4	2
	30. North Carolina A. & M. College at Raleigh, N. C.	0	6
	31. Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.	2	2
April	1. Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.	0	4
	2. Georgetown University at Washington, D. C.	8	2
	3. Catholic University at Washington, D. C.	0	3
	4. U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.	1	7
	6. Columbia University at New York City.	2	1

Regular Season Schedule.

Amherst			
<i>vs.</i>			
April	18. Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Amherst.		
	25. Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.		
May	2. Tufts College at Amherst.		
	6. Phillips-Andover Academy at Amherst.		
	9. Harvard University at Cambridge.		
	13. Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.		
	16. Brown University at Providence, R. I.		
	21. Williams College at Amherst.		
	23. Brown University at Amherst.		
June	30. Williams College at Williamstown.		
	3. Yale University at New Haven.		
	6. Keio University at Amherst.		
	10. Princeton University at Princeton, N. J.		
	13. Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.		
	22. Dartmouth College at Amherst.		
	23. Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H.		

Football. Thomas J. Riley, former end on the University of Michigan team, and the past four years coach at the University of Maine has been selected as coach for the Amherst eleven for the 1914 season. In his first year at Maine, Riley turned out a team that tied for the State Championship and in the following years won three successive Championships.

The schedule of games is the best balanced one that has been offered in many years.

Official and Personal

THE TRUSTEES

At a meeting of the Trustees held in New York on Saturday, March 14, some important changes in the curriculum were voted. The following is President Meiklejohn's statement regarding these, as published officially in the *Student*:

"The Trustees have approved the action of the Faculty in voting certain changes in the curriculum of the college. The essential features are as follows:

"1. The establishment of an elective course in social and economic institutions in the Freshman year.

"2. The reduction of the reading requirement in modern languages from two languages to one.

"3. The reduction of the requirement of concentration from three majors and one minor, to two majors. As against this, no Freshman subject will be counted as part of a major.

"The primary purpose of these changes is to give greater opportunity for studies in the humanistic sciences, philosophy, history, economics, government, etc. The new Freshman course will serve as an introduction to these subjects. The lessening of the requirements of majors and in modern languages will open the field for the continuance of these studies in the Sophomore, Junior and Senior years."

To this statement of the action of the Trustees should be added the form of statement taken by the ratifying vote of the Faculty, at a meeting held March 20:

1. That an elective course in social and economic institutions be put in the Freshman year.

2. That students be required to read

at sight one modern language instead of two as at present.

3. That in Freshman year a student shall be required to take:—

1. English.

2. Mathematics.

3. An ancient language.

4. Two subjects out of the following three groups:

a. Foreign language.

b. Social and economic institutions.

c. Physics, chemistry, biology.

4. That there be required in the Sophomore year an ancient language and the election of one subject from each of the following groups:

1. English, modern language, music.

2. Mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology.

3. History and philosophy.

The fifth course shall be elective.

5. That if the reading requirement of a modern language has not been satisfied Freshman year, a modern language must be elected in Sophomore year.

6. That the minor be discontinued.

7. That there be required two majors, one of which shall be chosen from the subjects of the Sophomore year, and shall be continued through Junior and Senior year; the other may be of the same nature, or may consist of Junior and Senior studies. A major is defined as six semesters of a subject taken over a period of two years or more.

Other important matters considered by the Trustees have not reached the maturity admitting of report.

THE ALUMNI

The New York Association.—The annual dinner of the association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on February 27th, and was attended by more than two hundred alumni. The toastmaster was Collin Armstrong, '77, and the speakers were President Meiklejohn, Alfred E. Stearns, '94, Burges Johnson, '99, and Mr. Henry E. Jenkins, district superintendent of schools of New York City. Maurice L. Farrell, '01, in full armor to represent Lord Geoffrey, delivered a prologue. The '77 reunion trophy was awarded to 1906, with twelve present. The same number were present from '89, and '06 won the toss. The class of '77, the donors, had thirteen present. The menu contained a photograph of the Morris Pratt Memorial Dormitory.

The Connecticut Valley Association.—The annual dinner was held on January 16th, at the Hotel Worthy, Springfield. William F. Whiting, '86, the retiring president of the association, acted as toastmaster, and the other speakers were President Meiklejohn, Professor Henry M. Tyler, '65, of Smith College, Dr. Herbert C. Emerson, '89, Frederick S. Allis, '93, and Professors Emerson, John M. Tyler and Crook. The singing was led by Blake, '97, and Merrill, '99. About eighty alumni were present. Dr. Emerson was elected president of the association, George R. Yerrall, '11, secretary and treasurer, and William F. Whiting, '86, representative in the alumni council.

The Boston Association.—The annual dinner of the association was held at the Copley-Plaza on January 28th, and

was the largest gathering in the association's history, more than five hundred being present. The class of '78 secured the prize for the largest attendance. The toastmaster was William Orr, '83, and the speakers were President Meiklejohn, Rev. John T. Stone, '91, Dwight W. Morrow, '95, and Sydney D. Chamberlain, '14. Robert A. Woods, '86, was elected president of the association, and Harold C. Keith, '08, secretary.

The Chicago Association.—The young alumni association had a very successful dinner on January 31st at the University Club. Seventy-five men were present, and the speakers were Professor John M. Tyler and Frederick S. Allis, '93. John M. Clapp, '90, of Lake Forest college, acted as toastmaster.

George H. McIlvaine, '01, was elected president of the association, A. Mitchell, '10, secretary, and Percival B. Palmer, '04, Marquette Building, treasurer.

The Philadelphia Association.—The annual dinner of the association was held at the University Club on February 13th, and was a most successful affair. Frederick P. Powers, '71, editor of the *Philadelphia Record*, acted as toastmaster, and the speakers were President Meiklejohn, Rev. Winthrop Greene, Rev. John H. Eastman, '69, Barry Bulkley, '87, Samuel D. Warriner, '88, and Frederick S. Allis, '93. The singing was led by Robert P. Esty, '97. The new president of the association is Rev. Charles E. Bronson, '80, and the secretary and treasurer is Theodore W. Seckendorff, 1353 So. Linden St., West Philadelphia.

The Washington Association.—The annual dinner of the association was held at the Cosmos Club on March 12th. President Meiklejohn was the principal speaker, and among those present were three Amherst congressmen, Gillett, '74, Rainey, '83, and Treadway, '86.

The Brooklyn Association.—This Association has given the College a scholarship of \$140 for the year 1914-1915, open to candidates who have this year completed their preparation in any Brooklyn high school.

The Cleveland Association.—The Association of Cleveland and vicinity met informally for dinner February 25th at the University Club, Cleveland. Charles K. Arter, '88, presided. Frederick S. Allis, '93, the guest of the evening, told about the plans for forming an alumni council. The alumni present at the dinner expressed their interest in the plans and gave them their enthusiastic approval.—Charles W. Disbrow, '94, is Secretary of the association.

The Alumni Council.—The final meeting of the Organization Committee of the Alumni Council of Amherst College was held in Springfield at the Hotel Kimball, on Saturday, March 28th. There were present Pres. Wm. F. Slocum, '74, of Colorado College, William Orr, '83, of Boston, Henry P. Field, Esq., '80, of Northampton, Frank H. Parsons, Esq., '81, of New York, William B. Greenough, Esq., '88, of Providence, Prof. Thomas C. Esty, '93, of Amherst, Henry P. Kendall, '99, of Norwood, Frederick K. Kretschmar, '01, of Boston, Ernest M. Whitcomb, '04, of Amherst and Frederick H. Allis, '93, Secretary of the Committee. A constitution for the Council was adopted and the members of the first Council were appointed. The first meeting of the Council will be held in Springfield on Wednesday, May 20th, the day before the Amherst Williams Baseball game at Amherst. The committee will shortly make a formal report to the Alumni.

THE CLASSES

GENERAL

The appearance of the year-books of the leading clubs is often an item of interest as reflecting the activities and associations of the alumni. Thus for several years Amherst men have been: secretary (Houghton, '93) and treasurer (Chapin, '91) of the University Club of Boston.

Possibly the most unique club in the country is the Century Association of New York, which in many ways is more similar than other American clubs to the Athenaeum of London. It is significant that on its roll are now thirty-eight Amherst men, as follows: Abbott, '81, Babbott, '78, Bliss, '82, Brownell, '71, Child, '90, Clark, '72, Crittenden, '81, Cushing, '91, Ewing, '88, Foster, '98, Goodnow, '78, Goodnow, '79, Hagen, '79, Hamlin, '75, Harris, '66, James, '89, Kemp, '81, Morrow, '95, Mead, '67, Norton, '93, Noyes, '83, Plimpton, '76, Pratt, '93, Prentice, '85, Redfield, '77, Simpson, '71, Smith, '74, Stone, '94, Swift, '76, J. B. Walker, '83, W. Walker, '83, Walker, '96, Washburn, '76, Whitman, '90, Whitridge, '74, Willcox, '84, Williams, '73, Woodbridge, '89. The Amherst member of longest standing is Whitridge (1883), while those elected in 1913 were Foster, Harris, Morrow, Norton, Pratt and Williams.

1853

Rev. James Buckland died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., on August 22, 1913, at the age of 83. He was the son of Joseph and Rachel (Daniel) Buck-

land. He fitted for college at Whipple academy, Lagrange, Mo. After graduating from Amherst he studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, Mo., in 1856. His experience as a lawyer, however, was brief. In 1856 he went into the mercantile business at St. Louis and continued in business until 1874. In 1875 he studied theology with Rev. Dr. Albro at Cambridge and with Rev. J. H. Brooks, at St. Louis, Mo. He was ordained in the Baptist Church on November 27, 1876, at East St. Louis, Ill.

Ralph Lyman Parsons, died at his home in Ossining, N. Y., on February 26. Dr. Parsons was born July 30, 1828, at Prattsburg, N. Y. In 1857 he was graduated from the New York Medical College, and was medical superintendent of the New York City Asylum for the Insane from 1865 to 1877. He held the same position in Kings County for the year 1877-1878. In 1880 he moved to Ossining and established a private sanitarium for persons suffering from mental and nervous diseases. He was a member of many medical societies.

1855

The death of Appleton Howe Fitch has been reported recently. He died on August 28, 1913, at his home in Kalamazoo, Mich., at the age of 68. He was the son of John Augustus and Lucy Ann (Howe) Fitch, and was born in Hopington, March 11, 1830. He fitted for college at Hopington school and Wilbraham academy. After being graduated from college he taught at

Franklin academy, Dover, N. H., 1855-1859; in Chicago, Ill., 1857-1858; in the high school at Dixon, Ill., 1858-1859; at Peoria, Ill., 1859-1864. While at Peoria he married Miss Elizabeth H. Bennett of Chicago, Ill., October, 1859. During the civil war he served as lieutenant of the 139th Illinois Volunteers. After his return from the war he settled in Naples, Ind., as a manufacturer, where he resided from 1864 until 1872, when he moved to Kalamazoo, Mich.

Rev. Henry S. Kelsey died in Chicago December 26th. He was known to many of the oldest Amherst men as "Tutor Kelsey," for he was a teacher in the mathematical department of Amherst for several years. Later he studied for the ministry and occupied important pastorates at Woburn, Mass., and New Haven, Conn. In recent years he has been a member of the firm of Kelsey & Gore, opticians, Chicago. He sent three nephews to Amherst, who were graduated in '76, '80 and '84.

1856

The sixty-fifth anniversary number of the *Independent*, on January 5th, contained an article by William Hayes Ward on "Three Score Years and Five."

The *Independent* during February and March contained a series of articles by William Hayes Ward on "What I believe and Why."

1858

Rev. George Sayles Bishop, founder and pastor emeritus of the First Reformed Church, East Orange, N. J., died suddenly on February 13, at his home. Dr. Bishop was born in Rochester in 1836. He spent forty-four years in the ministry, of which thirty-five were devoted to East Orange, retiring in 1907. One of the best known

of his writings is his book, "The Doctrines of Grace," published in 1910. He was at one time editor of the *Sower and Gospel Field*, the Reformed church organ. In 1885 Dr. Bishop was appointed Vedder lecturer at Rutgers college and the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, and three times he was elected to represent the Reformed church in America in the councils of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance. He twice represented the American Presbyterian Church in the General Synod of Holland.

Rev. Edward Payson Gardner died at his home in Chester, N. J., on Thursday February 19th at the age of 76. His death came suddenly and was caused by heart trouble. Dr. Gardner was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on February 2, 1838, the son of Noah H. and Fanny (Foster) Gardner. He fitted for college at the private school of Mr. Lord in Buffalo. From this school he entered Hamilton college where he remained for one year, entering Amherst the following year with the sophomore class. He attended Union Theological seminary 1859-1869, and was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman at Cherry Valley, N. Y., on February 11, 1865. He preached at Cherry Valley 1864-1868; at Hoboken, N. J., 1868-1872; at Woodland Ave. Church, Cleveland, O., 1872-1876; at Portland, Me., 1877-1878. He was the author of "Gospel Work and Truth." He married Miss Marietta Amanda Hall, of West Bloomfield, N. H., September 5, 1877.

1860

PROF. WILLIAM C. ESTY, *Secretary*,
85 Elm Street Worcester. Mass.

Prof. George O. Little, D. D., has published in a recent number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* a new and illuminat-

ing interpretation of the Book of Esther; in which paper he traces the double plot of the book, which centers about the two characters of Haman and Mordecai, and shows how the purpose is to draw the contrast between Luck and Providence. His treatment explains the important part that Purim, or the Feast of Lots, plays in the book; also it gives a reasonable explanation why the name of God is so studiously avoided. His view, contrary to that of many critics, is that the Book of Esther adds a very important element to revelation.

1861

The wife of William A. Lawrence died of paralysis at their home in Jamaica, N. Y., on February 16th, after an illness of five years. Mrs. Lawrence was a graduate of Mount Holyoke college.

1863

George Ephraim Fuller, a retired fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Monson, Mass., December 23d, aged 74 years. Dr. Fuller was a native of Wilbraham. He was one of those who left college in '61 to enter the army, where he served four years and seven months. He had practised medicine in Monson since 1868 and at the time of his death was president of the Monson National bank.

1864

John Brown Dunbar died at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 12. He was the son of the Rev. John Dunbar, long a missionary among the Pawnees on the Western plains. John Brown Dunbar, the third son,

was born April 3, 1841, at Bellevue, Neb., at that time Indian country, where Pawnee, Omaha, and Oto Indians roved. Mr. Dunbar was reared among the Pawnees, and, of course, spoke their language. He was considered an authority on the language, grammar, and customs of this people.

His father gave Mr. Dunbar his primary education while wandering with the Pawnees during his missionary service, and he spent a year at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass. He served in the Civil War, and from 1869 to 1878, held the chair in Latin and Greek in Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. After leaving Topeka, he became Superintendent of Public Schools at Deposit, and later for sixteen years held the same position in Bloomfield, N. J. In 1897, he became connected with the Boys' High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained almost to the time of his death.

Mr. Dunbar was a philologist, devoted especially to Indian languages, and was deeply interested in the early history and exploration of the South-western United States. In 1872-73, he assisted Father Galiland, of St. Mary's Mission, in the preparation of a Pottawatami grammar and dictionary. He prepared, but did not publish, a brief grammar and partial vocabulary of the Pawnee language. He furnished the late Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia, a collection of Indian songs, Pawnee, Arikara, Caddo, and Wichita, and papers on the religious beliefs and usages and on the medical practices of the Pawnees, and assisted Dr. John Gilmary Shea, of Elizabeth, N. J., on various Indian matters. To the *Magazine of American History* he contributed an important series of articles on the Pawnee Indians, wrote an appendix on the

Pawnee language for Grinnell's "Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales," and besides this wrote many articles on Indians and early Western history. He edited Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans" for the Ginn series of school classics.

1865

Don Gleason Hill, for two years a member of the class of 1865, died February 21st, at his home in Dedham. Not only was he a distinguished and able lawyer, but he won a wide reputation for historical and antiquarian research. For his studies along this line Amherst bestowed on him the honorary degree of A.M. Mr. Hill was town clerk of Dedham for thirty-two years, and held every other important office within the gift of the town for extended periods. He was a member of numerous historical societies and for years president of the Dedham Historical Society. He edited the "Old Dedham Records" in five volumes and "Modern Dedham Records" in four volumes. Rev. Joseph B. Seabury, '69, delivered a eulogy at the funeral services.

1866

Rev. John E. Dame died in Dover, N. H., on January 28th at the age of 74, after fifty-three years in the ministry. He was born in Hollowell, Me., December 11, 1840, and after leaving he attended the New Hampton Theological seminary. He was ordained October 28, 1868, at Danville, Vt., and after two years at Danville, he accepted the call of the Free Baptist Church at Lowell. Later he preached in Boston and several other parishes in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. His widow and five children survive.

1867

Payson W. Lyman, for twenty-five years pastor of the Fowler Congregational Church of Fall River, Mass., has resigned.

1871

Professor Josiah Renick Smith, of the Ohio State University, died in Columbus, Ohio, February 14. A resident of Columbus practically all his life, Professor Smith was beloved as a man of culture, fine instincts and high character. He was the author of text books, numerous essays and critical articles. He was born in Columbus in 1851, the son of Rev. Josiah D. Smith, a Presbyterian minister. Educated in the Columbus schools, after leaving Amherst, he first taught in Columbus high school and became assistant professor of classic languages at Ohio State University in 1876. From 1881 to 1883 he attended Leipzig university, and then returned to Columbus, where the chair of Greek language and literature was created for him at the university. He had held this post continuously since then.

From the numerous tributes to Professor Smith we quote the following:

In the death of Professor Josiah Renick Smith Columbus has lost one of her most beloved citizens.

Cultured scholar, teacher and author, he left to the educational world a rich legacy of scholarly achievements. But, while he ranked high as an educator, to a larger circle of acquaintances Professor Smith was better known as a musical critic. For years his criticisms in *The Citizen* were eagerly sought and universally accepted as the "last word" by the best musicians of Columbus. He was fearless and impartial and his sincerity never was questioned.

Professor Smith had a lovable personality. In his contact with his fellow

men he never assumed dignity to impress nor austerity to enforce. There never was any sham or pretense about him. He never was too busy to be courteous. The humblest always found him considerate without being patronizing. He was a real man and Columbus will miss him.

1873

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Charles N. Clark has been recently elected one of the directors of the Northampton bank.

The death has been reported, on July 29th, 1913, of Dr. John B. Swift of Boston.

Rev. J. B. Thrall of Leicester has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Asheville, N. C.

On February 22d, Talcott Williams spoke at the twelfth annual conference of New England Student Churchmen, held at Amherst, on "Preparation and Service." He recently delivered an address on "The Public and the Press," at the "people's meeting" of the Church of the Unity in Springfield.

Rev. Russell Woodman of St. Peter's Church, Rockland, Me., died in London on October 26, 1913. Born in Bucksport, Me., September 3, 1851, he was early sent to the Abbott school for boys, and thence to Phillips Andover Academy. His first charge was Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y. After holding this position for a year, he went to the General Theological Seminary in New York. He then finished his studies at Oxford, England. On his return, in 1884, he was ordained and accepted the curacy of St. Peter's, Albany, N. Y. After three years' service there he was called to the rectorship of Trinity, Albany, where he continued for ten years. A nervous break-down made it necessary for him to go to Maine.

After recovering somewhat from this attack he took charge of St. Peter's Church, Rockland, Me., in 1901.

1874

ELIHU G. LOOMIS, *Secretary*,
28 State Street., Boston, Mass.

Melvil Dewey was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Efficiency Society in New York City on January 17th.

Congressman Frederick H. Gillett spoke on February 27th before the New York Young Republican Club on "Spoils in the Federal Civil Service."

1875

PROF. LEVI H. ELWELL, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Charles A. Buffum gave a talk on January 17th, at Williston Seminary entitled "Venice and Milan."

Professor David Todd spoke on February 2d at the Chicopee Baptist Church on "Sun, moon and stars."

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*,
277 Broadway, New York City.

The following were present at the dinner of the Amherst Association of New York, Friday, February 27th: Clark, Ducker, Guild, Hawes, Plimpton, E. R. Smith, Stanchfield and Washburn. All congratulate the Dinner Committee on the success of their efforts to make it "a live one."

The William Brewster Clark lectures of last year, by Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, have been published by the Houghton Mifflin Co. in a volume entitled "The Religious Revolution of To-day."

The Bulletin of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., containing a history

of Robert W. Patton's struggles in obtaining his education, has just been received. It is an interesting exhibition of indomitable persistency against almost insurmountable obstacles.

George A. Plimpton was one of the speakers at a Conference on Literary Work, held in New York February 17th, under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations. He is one of the twenty-nine trustees who will administer the fund of \$2,000,000 recently given by Andrew Carnegie to be used through the churches for the promotion of international peace. He is also treasurer of the Church Peace Union.

George A. Plimpton has inaugurated an original and unique feature, the Permanent Educational Exhibit, in his new fourteen story building at Fifth Avenue and 13th Street, New York, called the Educational Building. Here are installed upwards of one hundred exhibits, exclusively along the line of education, in every conceivable branch. The object in view is a bureau for teachers' information, where may be found all up-to-date methods pertinent to their field of labor.

Rev. Arthur C. Powell, who for many years has been pastor of Grace Church in Baltimore, has recently resigned, and is at present temporary rector of St. Luke's, in the same city.

We regret to learn of the death of a son of Charles P. Searle.

The Secretary will be greatly assisted if '76 men will furnish him with any personal information, so that the same may be recorded from time to time in this column.

1877

REV. A. DEW. MASON, *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nine members of the class of 1877 live

in Boston and vicinity: Bond, Copeland, Dresser, Eddy, Gray, Green, Kyle, Leete, and Tobey; and twelve in New York and vicinity: Armstrong, Deady, Fowler, Hartwell, Loomis, Marple, Mason, Maxson, Morrell, Osgood, Pratt, Redfield. No two of the men live in any other one town or city.

The Annual Reunion of the Amherst Alumni Association of Boston was held on January 27 at the Copley Plaza Hotel and was a great success. Seven "Seventy-seven" men attended: Bond, Copeland, Dresser, Gray, Keith, Kyle and Tobey. Four guests were also present, making eleven in all in the circle surrounding the table.

Charles F. Adams has been elected president of the Michigan Amherst Alumni Association.

Collin Armstrong has been elected president of the New York Amherst Alumni Association and presided at the Annual dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Collin Armstrong recently gave a dinner at their home, 220 West 98th Street, New York City, in honor of Dr. Talcott Williams, '73, director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism in Columbia University, and Mrs. Williams. Other guests were: President Emeritus George Harris, '66, and Mrs. Harris, District-Attorney Charles S. Whitman, '90, and Mrs. Whitman, Justice Bartow S. Weeks and Mrs. Weeks and Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Sackett.

Rev. Clarence H. Barber officiated lately at the marriage of two of his sons, one of whom is in business in Philadelphia and the other of whom has just been settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Green's Farms, Conn.

Prof. John M. Clarke spent a portion of last summer in erecting a monument and laying out a park in commemoration

of Sir William Logan, the first Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, who began his work in 1842.

J. Converse Gray has been elected President of the Burnap Free Home at Dorchester, Mass., for the fourteenth consecutive year.

Prof. Charles S. Hartwell has under his care seventeen teachers and 2700 pupils in one of the public schools of Brooklyn.

Rev. Joseph B. Hingeley, as Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has raised \$200,000 for this ministerial relief fund of his Church and is pressing on toward the "million dollar mark."

The *Columbia Law Review* for March contained a review of Woerner's "Law of Decedents' Estates" by Professor Henry S. Redfield.

Judge Alonzo T. Searle has tried over twelve hundred cases within the last four years without suffering a single reversal by the higher courts.

Henry Stockbridge is a member of the Commission on Uniform State Laws of Maryland, in which state he is also a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Erasmus B. Waples is still suffering from the results of a severe accident which befell him nearly two years ago while travelling in Europe, but is now slowly progressing toward his normal health.

1878

PROF. H. NORMAN GARDINER, *Secretary*,
Northampton, Mass.

Members of the Long Beach, Cal., Realty Board showed their appreciation of the efforts of Henry P. Barbour in behalf of the movement to secure bonds for the harbor and port improve-

ment project in that city by reflecting him at the annual meeting, held January 10, president of the organization for another year. On January 20 Barbour assisted, as chairman of the building committee, in the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone of the new Congregational Church at Long Beach, announcing the contents of the box and directing the placing of the same in the corner stone. The handsome building, being erected at an estimated cost of \$130,000, owes its existence in large measure to Barbour's interest and energy,

The *New York Times* of Sunday, February 8, contained an article by Rev. William D. P. Bliss on the religious militant organization, the Religious Citizenship League, of which Bliss is General Secretary. The League, it is explained, differs from previous organizations in planning to enlist religion in a warfare in behalf of positive social legislation. Among the measures advocated are suffrage for women, suppression of white slavery by federal investigation and prosecution, uniform marriage and divorce laws in the different states, prohibition of child labor, the minimum wage for women, creation of a National Health Bureau, extension of the parcel post and absorption by the Post Office of the telegraph and telephone, and federal supervision of railways and steamship lines. The League is non-partisan politically and non-denominational in religion. Its headquarters are in the Bible House, New York City.

Charles H. Moore had a letter in the Greensboro, N. C., *Daily News* of February 7 in reply to an ante-bellum southerner who had charged the negroes with universal ingratitude.

1879

PROF. J. F. JAMESON, *Secretary*,
Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton served in March on a commission appointed by Mayor Mitchell of New York to advise as to the proper closing hour for restaurants and dance halls. Their report was in favor of 2 a.m. as the closing hour.

Stanton Coit, of London, spoke before the College Christian Association on March 1st on "The Soul of America." On January 19th he spoke before a gathering of Congregational ministers in Pilgrim Hall, Boston, on "How to develop the spiritual resources of America."

It was announced at the end of February that Professor Frank J. Goodnow had been elected to, and had accepted, the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, in succession to Dr. Ira Remsen, who resigned in 1911. After leaving Amherst, Professor Goodnow graduated from the law school of Columbia University and later studied at the University of Berlin and at the *École Libre des Sciences Politiques* in Paris. Since 1883 he has been connected with Columbia University, serving successively as instructor in history, and as lecturer, adjunct professor and professor of administrative law, holding at present the Eaton professorship of administrative law and municipal science. He has also served as acting dean of the faculty of political science. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst, Harvard and Columbia. He was the first president of the American Political Science Association, and is a member of the American Economic Association, and of the Century, City and University clubs of New York and the Cosmos club of Washington. He

is the author of "Comparative Administrative Law" (1893), "Municipal Home Rule" (1895), "Municipal Problems" (1897), "Politics and Administration" (1900), "City Government in the United States" (1904), "Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States" (1905), and "Social Reform and the Constitution" (1911), and the editor of "Cases on the Law of Taxation" (1905), "Cases on Government and Administration" (1906), and "Cases on the Law of Officers" (1906). For the past year Professor Goodnow has been serving as legal adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic. In 1900 he served on the commission which drafted the new charter for New York City, and more recently he served on President Taft's Economy and Efficiency Commission. He also was appointed in 1912 to investigate the school administration of New York City. He married Miss Elizabeth Lyall of Brooklyn in 1886, and their son, David F., who was a member of the class of 1909, is now practising law in New York City.

The *Baltimore Sun* contained the following editorial:

The acceptance by Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow of the presidency of the Johns Hopkins University brings to a gratifying conclusion an effort extending over a considerable period of time to fill one of the most important posts in the whole field of learning. The interest and the concern created by this vacancy have not been confined to Baltimore, but have extended to all those engaged in higher education the world over. The result will be accepted everywhere as satisfactory. From all accounts Dr. Goodnow possesses all-around qualifications for the work that he is to take up next fall. He is not only a scholar—and by the way, his special field is one that will appeal peculiarly to a large city in the throes of solving its municipal problems—but he is a man of poise and

worldly knowledge, peculiarly fitted to deal with those matters of administration which constitute so large a part of the university's problem at this time.

The trustees of the Johns Hopkins are to be congratulated upon the patience, fidelity and ability with which they have pursued a difficult task to a successful end. It will be a happy announcement that President Keyser will have to make at the commemoration day exercises today. The announcement will have the effect of stimulating interest and creating high hopes in the development of the plan for the Johns Hopkins University in its new setting at Homewood.

The *Baltimore News* contained the following editorial:

The presidency of the Johns Hopkins University is one of the great educational positions of the world. In seeking to fill it after Dr. Remsen's resignation two years ago the trustees could do no less than set their standard as high as the importance of the post required.

They have taken a long time to complete their task. And as far as the result may be judged at this time, they have not fallen below their own ideal. This is the best answer to all criticisms based upon delay.

They sought a combination of the administrator and the research scholar, and Dr. Goodnow is both. They sought a man not too far advanced in years, and the new president is 55.

Had the trustees waited long before turning to him, the public might have suspected that he had not the qualifications which would have commended him at once. But it appears that he was prominently considered early in the quest, and that his name was removed from the list of eligibles only because his engagement as constitutional adviser of the Chinese Republic was believed by him and the trustees to render his acceptance of the Hopkins presidency impossible. By determined efforts this obstacle has been removed at last.

The Hopkins has had but three presidents in the 38 years of its existence. Gilman, the wonderful organizer, came to the University with less prestige and less evidence of all around capacity

than Dr. Goodnow possesses, Remsen, the second, was a chemist first and last, and took up the reins because he had been accustomed to do so during the periods of Gilman's absence. He has never relaxed his hold upon the specialty which has made the department of chemistry at the Hopkins one of the most famous in America.

It is no disparagement to either of his eminent predecessors to say that Dr. Goodnow possesses a versatility and an intimate acquaintance with public affairs outside of the field of scholarship which few university men in America have ever had. He has lived as well as studied his specialty of political science. If he shall measure up in his new position to the standard which his own record has set, not only the Johns Hopkins and Baltimore but the whole educational world will gain.

The *New York Evening Post* of February 24 contained the following editorial:

The question of the Johns Hopkins Presidency has at last been solved by the offer of the post to Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, and its acceptance by him. Professor Goodnow's ability in his own field, his administrative capacity and experience, and his exceptional working power give promise of success in his new undertaking. In personal traits, he differs from what is generally thought of as the typical university president; he is eminently plain and straightforward in his ways, and it will be through these qualities rather than by means of diplomatic management that his influence will be built up. He has a difficult and complex task before him, with the Baltimore University not only about to change its home, but branching out into the field of technology. From the very start, he will be confronted with the conflicting claims of extent on the one hand and quality on the other; and we trust that he will recognize the vital importance of firmly adhering, in spite of all temptation, to the idea of high quality as the paramount aim of the University. It is upon that basis that it has rendered its great service to American scholarship and science, and it is upon that basis only that its distinctive merit as an institution of national importance can be maintained.

1880

HENRY P. FIELD, *Secretary*,
Northampton, Mass.

The following members of the class were present at the dinner of the Boston Alumni held in January: Blair, Farwell, H. P. Field, Headley, Keith, Kelsey, Packard and Perkins.

Frank W. Blair is financial editor of the *Boston Journal*.

Rev. John DePeu, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn., is now pastor of the Congregational Church at Williamstown, Mass.

Rev. Parris T. Farwell has recently resigned as pastor of the Congregational Church at Wellesley Hills, Mass., and is now doing editorial work for the *Congregationalist*. He is author of a volume on "Village Improvements," published by Sturgis and Walton in their "Farmers' Practical Library" series. It has been spoken of as "one of the most suggestive and valuable of the whole series. Dr. Farwell has had a wide experience in some of the finest New England towns and his wide study makes him an authority on the subject. How far-reaching the subject is may be gleaned from the table of contents, for village improvement today is something more than the beautifying of the streets and the landscape. It means the improvement of the whole life of the village—the enrichment of the social life, the training of the children, the preservation of health, the subject of law and order, and greatest of all, the religious welfare of the people. It is more than an abstract discussion. Specific incidents, many of them in the experience of the author, are constantly cited. The appendix contains the rules of some of the most efficient village improvement societies in the country. The book is help-

fully illustrated. If our New England towns might be guided by the instruction and experience of this book we should have a 'country beautiful.' At any rate, much has already been accomplished. That the book of Dr. Farwell shows. But in many towns the work has not yet begun. This is a book that every one with civic pride should read for suggestion."

Charles F. Hopkins has left Duluth and is now practising law at Roseburg, Oregon.

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, *Secretary*,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

On February 11th, Rev. Charles H. Dickinson spoke before the men's club of the Edwards Church, Northampton, on "The emancipation of the negro renter." Henry Clay Hall has been appointed by President Wilson a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was born in New York in 1860, and after leaving Amherst was graduated from the Columbia Law School. He practised law for a number of years in New York City and in Paris, and since 1892 has lived at Colorado Springs, Col., of which city he was mayor in the years 1905-1907. He also served on the body which drafted for that city the new charter providing for a commission form of government. He has made a specialty of mining law and of transportation problems, and is regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Colorado. The *Outlook* for March 14th contained his portrait and also an editorial, including the following comment: "His reputation for intellectual acumen, for judicial fairness, for executive ability and for a wide knowledge of public affairs is well established."

1882

JOHN P. CUSHING, *Secretary*,
New Haven, Conn.

Mary Williams Bliss, daughter of Howard S. Bliss, was married at Beirut, Syria, on February 12th, to Bayard Dodge, son of Cleveland H. Dodge a prominent Princeton alumnus.

Rev. James W. Bixler, of New London, Conn., this winter gave a series of lectures on "The History of Christian Doctrine" at Atlanta Theological Seminary.

Rev. Philips M. Watters has been elected president of Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., an institution which trains colored preachers for the Methodist churches in the south.

At the 275th Anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Exeter, N. H., in December, Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, of Portsmouth, delivered an address on "Three Centuries of New Hampshire Congregationalism."

1883

JOHN B. WALKER, *Secretary*,
50 East 34th Street, New York City.

At the annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association, on February 27th, the following were present: Blanke, Houghton, Noyes, Rae, Semple, H. A. Smith, J. B. Walker and Warren. Letters were received and read from Cahoon, Cochran, Dyer, Marsh, W. Nash, Orr, Patton, Rainey, Rhees, Rugg and W. Walker.

Henry A. H. Smith was married on May 22d, 1913, to Miss Kathryn Yost Leonhardt.

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton and Rev. Williston Walker spoke before the college Christian association on February 15th on "The place of religion in personal life."

Dr. John B. Walker, according to the *Columbia University Quarterly*, is now visiting surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, attending surgeon at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, and consulting surgeon at Manhattan State Hospital and at St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital.

Rev. and Mrs. Henry Fairbank have returned on furlough from the Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar, India, and will remain in this country a year.

Charles C. T. Whitcomb, Headmaster of the Brockton High School, has been appointed representative of the Massachusetts State Board of Education at the Panama Pacific Exposition. He will have in charge the preparation and curatorship of the educational exhibit from this state.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
490 Broome Street, New York.

Rev. Frederick B. Richards, pastor of Phillips Church, South Boston, Mass., has resigned to accept a call to the Congregational Church of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

James E. Tower has returned from abroad and has joined the editorial staff of the *Delineator*. While abroad he wrote a number of articles on topics relating to the railways of France and Italy for the *American Magazine*, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, and other publications. Mr. and Mrs. Tower are now living at the Hotel Bretton Hall, New York City.

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble Street, Worcester, Mass.

Rev. John B. Clark, for many years pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian

Church, Detroit, Mich., closed his pastorate there in February, and began his new duties as pastor of the First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C. His departure from Detroit was marked by a large public reception.

Mr. Clark goes from Detroit to the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., where he will have a wider opportunity to make himself felt, and where he can deliver his message to men of influence from all over the nation. Essentially a thinker and a poet, and therefore a philosopher, he should be eminently fitted for his new field of work. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that for a man of his equipment and habit of thought, in the very prime of life, the opportunity that has opened to Mr. Clark is almost ideal, and only congratulations and good wishes can be offered him as he embarks on his new venture.

The New York *Evening Post* of February 28 contained an interesting letter on "The Becker Case" by Daniel F. Kellogg. Among other critical comments is the following:

No intelligent person familiar with the Becker case, or who has even read the review of the case by the Court of Appeals, can fail to know that this trial was conducted on the method invariably adopted by ambitious, inexperienced, and reckless prosecutors and lawyers in all time past—namely, of striving for a jury verdict in their favor at any sacrifice whatever of legal principles, and leaving it to chance and public clamor to carry the verdict successfully past the scrutiny of judicial review. The attempt in the Becker case has failed just as it has failed in a score of such cases in our city since sensational journalism has had its sway. Our Court of Appeals—constituted judges both of the law and the fact in capital cases, as our newspaper editorial writers seem to forget—has shown that another law exists in the State of New York besides mob law; and every good citizen will rejoice at the fact.

Robert Lansing was in March nominated by President Wilson to the impor-

tant post of Counsel to the Department of State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John Bassett Moore.

Mr. Lansing was born at Watertown, N. Y., October 17, 1864, and after leaving Amherst was admitted to the bar in his native town, and was there a member of the firm of Lansing & Lansing from 1889 to 1907. He served as associate counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration in 1892, and was later one of the counsel of the Behring Sea Claims Commission. In 1903 he served as solicitor for the United States Alaskan Boundary Commission, and in 1909 and 1910 represented the fisheries interests in arbitrations at the Hague. He has recently been acting as agent of the United States in a number of arbitration claims pending between Great Britain and the United States. In addition to membership in various professional and learned societies, as well as in the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington, he has been a trustee of the Watertown public library and vice-president of the City National Bank of Watertown. He is one of the authors of "Government: its Origin, Growth and Form in the United States," and is one of the editors of the *American Journal of International Law*. He is a son-in-law of Hon. John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State. The New York *Evening Sun* said: "The selection of Mr. Lansing was most heartily commended as soon as it became known that he had been appointed."

The New York *Times* contained the following editorial comment on the appointment:

The appointment of Mr. Robert Lansing to the post of State Department Counselor, made vacant by the

much regretted retirement of Mr. John Bassett Moore, will serve to relieve the anxiety that has lately been frankly expressed as to the conduct of the affairs of that department in the immediate future. Mr. Lansing has had ample training for the onerous post and is believed to have precisely the qualities of mind required for the performance of its duties. He is versed in international law and within the last twenty years has been of great service to his country as counsel in various cases of international dispute. As a lawyer Mr. Lansing is likely to confine his services in the department to the exposition of the legal aspects of the various problems that arise, but the presence of a man so experienced and well equipped will not be the less beneficial in view of the plentiful evidence of the lack of experience in international procedure in the Secretary of State's office these days.

The New York *Evening Sun* commented editorially upon the appointment in part as follows:

A REASSURING SELECTION.

The choice of Robert Lansing of New York as counselor to the State Department will lessen apprehension in the country, which was inclined to fear that Mr. John Bassett Moore's successor would not more than equal in talent for diplomacy some of Mr. Bryan's other assistants, in which case the State Department stood a good chance of becoming a derelict in international politics.

Deprived of the services of Counselor Moore, it is comforting to know what advice upon foreign issues—such advice as Mr. Bryan will take—is to come from one who has long specialized in international matters. Mr. Lansing, moreover, is a son-in-law of John W. Foster, Secretary of State under President Harrison, and is to this extent identified with the Department from days when its methods won greater respect than at present . . .

With this experience and equipment it appears that Mr. Lansing should be able to offer the sort of advice which the State Department most urgently

requires, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Bryan will lend an ear to at least this other voice of counsel.

Congressman Allen T. Treadway spoke in Pittsburgh on January 29th at the banquet commemorating President McKinley's birthday.

William F. Walker died suddenly, of angina pectoris, on January 24th, at his home in Fair Haven, Vt. He had apparently been in the best of health, and on the day of the fatal attack had attended to his business affairs as usual. The son of Franklin W. and Elvira (Sherman) Walker, he was born in Benson, Vt., January 24, 1865, and fitted for college chiefly at Hadley and at the Troy conference academy, Poultney, Vt. After leaving Amherst, he attended the Albany Law School, and after completing the course there he became supervisor of schools for Rutland County, making his home at Proctor, Vt. He was the first treasurer of the Proctor Trust Company, remaining in that position until 1891, when he became cashier of the First National Bank of Fair Haven, the position he held at the time of his decease. He had represented Fair Haven in the general assembly, had been state senator for Rutland county, and for many years had been town treasurer of Fair Haven, school trustee, library trustee, and church treasurer, as well as occupying other positions of trust. The local paper spoke in the warmest terms of his very substantial and helpful services to the town. Mr. Walker married on August 15, 1889, Miss Emma Spencer Jones, of Benson, who, with two daughters and one son, survives him. The funeral services were held on January 28th, and were largely attended both by the townspeople and by many from surrounding towns.

Among other tributes, one of the active citizens of the county wrote: "I be-

lieve that Mr. Walker was unquestionably the most influential citizen of Fair Haven. The town and every thing pertaining to it, especially its finances, has met an irreparable loss in being deprived of his wisely directing and guiding hand."

Robert A. Woods, of Boston, has been appointed a member of the Boston Licensing board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Emery. The indorsement received by Mr. Woods is said to have had much to do with the appointment. Among his indorsers were President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, President Lowell of Harvard, President MacLaurin of M. I. T., President Murlin of Boston University, and Dean Hurlbut of Harvard. Following his graduation at Amherst, Mr. Woods took courses in theology and social science at Andover Theological seminary. He is now a director of the South End house, Boston, an institution devoted to social settlement work.

The Rev. James S. Young, pastor of the Garfield (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, who got out of a sick bed to marry a couple in his church, died in the General Hospital the next day, March 26, of acute indigestion. His vitality was so low that the doctors feared to operate on him. Mr. Young had been ill for a month, but insisted on performing the ceremony at the wedding of Miss Edna Butterworth and William Kistler. He collapsed immediately afterwards and was removed to the hospital. Mr. Young was 50 years old and a graduate of Amherst and the Union Theological Seminary.

1888

ASA G. BAKER, *Secretary*,
6 Cornell Street, Springfield, Mass.

By special request, Albert S. Bard read a paper before the Bar Associa-

tion of New York City on March 10th, on the election laws of New York, a subject which he has thoroughly investigated.

The leading article in the New York *Medical Journal* of December 27th is the address at the opening of the State Cancer hospital at Buffalo, made by Dr. James Ewing, now professor of Pathology in Cornell Medical College.

Prof. Warren J. Moulton gave a stereopticon lecture at the ninth annual convocation week of Bangor Theological seminary entitled "A chapter of the History of Jerusalem's Struggle for Water."

Arthur H. Pierce died after a brief illness of pneumonia on February 20th, at his home in Northampton, Mass. He was born in Westboro, July 30, 1867, the son of Samuel and Caroline (Tufts) Pierce. After graduating he first continued his studies at Amherst and served as Walker Instructor in Mathematics. In 1892 he took the degree of A.M. at Harvard, and in 1893 was appointed to the newly founded Rufus B. Kellogg Fellowship at Amherst. He then pursued the study of psychology at Harvard, Berlin, Strassburg and Paris, taking the degree of Ph.D. at Harvard in 1899, and lecturing at Amherst under the terms of the Kellogg Fellowship from 1896 to 1900. In 1900 he became professor of psychology in Smith College, and continued in that position until his death. In 1901 he published the results of his work as Kellogg Fellow in a volume of "Studies in Space Perception." He had been an editor of the *Psychological Bulletin* and secretary of the American Psychological Association. The funeral service was conducted by President Burton, on February 22d, and the burial was at Westboro. Professor Pierce was un-

married, and is survived by a sister, Miss Harriet Pierce, a teacher in the Worcester High School. A memorial service was held at Smith College on March 1st.

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf has issued in pamphlet form extracts from the report submitted to the Board of Education of Massachusetts by John D. Wright, who was appointed to conduct an inquiry into the education of the deaf in Massachusetts. The *Volta Review* of January contained an article by Professor Wright on "The Economic Significance of Deafness," being a paper originally read before the New York Physicians Association on December 17, 1913. The same review for November, 1913, contained an article by the same author on "The Disadvantages of Private Instruction in the Home."

1889

H. H. BOSWORTH, *Secretary*,
15 Elm Street, Springfield, Mass.

George B. Churchill has been elected a member of the school committee of Amherst.

Dr. William H. Day, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, Cal., has been granted a leave of absence for a year by the church after a faithful and efficient pastorate of 12 years. Dr. Day left San Francisco with his wife and mother on December 18th for a trip around the world. Dr. Day was asked by the International Peace committee, representing many of the churches on the Pacific coast, to be their messenger of peace and good will to the people of Japan, China and India, and to express the desire for a better understanding and for the most cordial rela-

tions between them and the people of the United States. Dr. Day also bears special greetings from the Congregationalists to their missionaries and fellow Christians in the Orient.

Arthur Curtiss James is a trustee of the New York Trust Company and also of the United States Trust Company of New York. The New York papers announce that plans have been filed for his new residence, which will occupy a portion of the former site, on Park Avenue, of the Union Theological Seminary.

Among gifts to Yale University recently announced was one of \$100,000 from Arthur Curtiss James and Mrs. D. Willis James.

Edgar H. Parkman, of Thompsonville, Conn., is now grand master for Connecticut of the Masonic order.

The *Chronicle* for February contained an article by Frederick J. E. Woodbridge on "Faith and Pragmatism."

1890

EDWIN B. CHILD, *Secretary*,
62 So. Washington Square, New York,
N. Y.

Henry C. Durand of Chicago has purchased an estate at Dorset, Vt., where he will make his summer home.

Rev. Fosdick B. Harrison has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1st, of the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Southington, Conn.

The affirmance by the Court of Appeals of New York of the conviction of the four "gunmen" for the Rosenthal murder has attracted further attention to the important services of District Attorney Whitman. In the February number of the *Cosmopolitan* there is an article by John T. Graves entitled "Whitman, Peerless Prosecutor."

Some idea of the work Whitman is doing in New York may be gathered from the following excerpt: "Whitman, in a day when critics of the courts call for new procedure, has shown that all that is wanted is the old-time virtues of courage, honesty, ability and devotion to the public interest. In the face of incredible odds he has already confined more corrupt members of the police force in New York than all his predecessors put together for a generation."

1891

WINSLOW H. EDWARDS, *Secretary*,
Easthampton, Mass.

The *New York Times* of March 8th contained a review of Williams' "Life of William Pitt," by Henry W. Boynton.

The *Nuova Antologia* has recently republished in pamphlet form H. Nelson Gay's essay on "Cavour e Cesare Balbo; Critica e contro-critica letteraria."

The *Financial Chronicle* of February 28th contained a letter by H. A. Cushing, calling attention to a statute of Parliament of 1719, forbidding "interlocking" directors and "interlocking" stockholders, and antedating by about two hundred years the policy, which was supposed to be novel, of the present administration.

The new Faneuil church edifice in Brighton, Mass., where Rev. Andrew H. Mulnix is pastor, was recently dedicated.

Robert S. Woodworth has recently completed a volume, in collaboration with Professor Ladd of Yale, entitled "Physiological Psychology." He was recently elected president of the American Psychological Association.

1892

DIMON H. ROBERTS, *Secretary*,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

On February 11th, William H. Lewis spoke at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and "gave a strong, interesting appeal for the permanent franchise of the negro."

The interesting announcement has been received of the "George Burbank Shattuck Lectures on Nature and Travel." Shattuck, who is professor of geology in Vassar College, gives three illustrated lectures: "The Lure of the Canadian Rockies," "On Saddleback in the Yellowstone," and "An evening with the Orchids." He also announces for the coming summer an outing tour for college men, covering New Mexico, Arizona and Northern California.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, is a member of the committee on athletics and the committee on special schools of the Board of Education of New York City.

A story told in the editorial leader of the *Atlantic Monthly* for February sounded to us remarkably like an Amherst story, and was indeed attributed to Amherst by a comment in the *Springfield Republican*. We give the story here:

Years ago two college teams, intensest of rivals, were playing the decisive game of a baseball series. It was the end of the ninth. One team led by a single run, but the other, with two men out, had two men on bases. Then the batter knocked a Homeric fly to the remotest field. The two runners dashed home. Far to the right, close to the outer fence, a fielder, still famous in song and legend, flew toward the ball. Could he reach it? Not a groan broke the stillness. He is close to it! He is under it! Ye Gods of the Nine Innings, he's got it! No! He's down! His cleat has tripped

him. Over and over again he rolls. Now he's up, and there clutched in his right hand, is the ball.

Did he catch it? Did he hold it? No mortal umpire could tell. A roar of protest went up from the benches on the left. With all the dignity of the National League upon him, the umpire waved to the rocking bleachers to be quiet, so that his decision might be heard. But that decision was never given. Sullivan, captain of the team at the bat,—Sullivan, who was a mill-hand before he climbed the heights of Olympus,—understood the amateur spirit. Disregarding the umpire he ran toward the incoming fielder, and, in the agony of prolonged suspense, cried aloud, 'Honest to God, Chick, did you catch it?'

And Chick, the hero, answered, 'Honest to God, Sully, I did.'

And so the game was won in the days before coaching was made perfect.

The incident referred to occurred in an Amherst-Williams game when Cornelius J. Sullivan was captain of the Amherst nine. The Williams man was at first called safe, but the umpire later reversed the decision.

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

William H. Davis has put in a claim for the Second Flight Cup. Gordon Davis was born March 18, 1914.

The officers of the class have been at work recently compiling the Fifth Report of the class which will be published some time in April. The book will contain an account of the 20th Reunion, illustrated with photographs, a biographical record of each man in the class, an account of the class gift to the college, of the Second Flight Cup, with a cut of the cup, the Treasurer's Statement and a complete address list. The form in which the statistics about each man is recorded, is a new one and is believed to be particularly good.

The report will be one of the best the class has ever issued.

T. Bellows Buffum is now living at Walpole, N. H.

At the recent dinners of the various Alumni Associations, President Meiklejohn has spoken in the highest terms of the efficient work that is being done by acting Dean Thomas Cushing Esty. Professor Esty has had the entire charge of the Dean's office during the absence of Dean Olds.

The *Spur* for March 15 contained an interesting illustrated article on "Killenworth," George D. Pratt's new country house at Glen Cove, Long Island. The writer speaks of it as "especially notable as an altogether admirable expression of a distinctively English style of architecture adapted to American use."

1894

HENRY E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
Station A, Worcester, Mass.

The Executive Committee of the Class published at Christmas a diary giving the addresses and noting all the historic pre-historic and future events of the Class.

President Stone has appointed the following committees for the Vicennial Reunion:—Program, Backus, Whitcomb and L. E. Smith; Finance, Brown. Noyes and Mitchell.

Edward R. Evans is now pastor of the Congregational Church at Pawtucket, R. I., and lives at 41 Lyon Street.

Don Gleason Hill, hon. '94, died at his home in Dedham, Mass., on February 21, aged 66. He was a well known attorney, historian and genealogist, and a graduate of the Albany Law School.

Walter Clarke Howe, M. D., is secre-

tary of the Suffolk District Medical Society of Boston.

Dr. Fitz Albert Oakes has given up his practice in Worcester, Mass., and moved to Providence, R. I.

Bertrand H. Snell, reports his hydro-electric plant is now in active operation. Engineering experts pronounce it one of the most complete and up-to-date power generating plants in the country.

Willis D. Wood is a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

In an article on "Athletics and the School" in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, Principal Alfred E. Stearns deprecates the dishonesty and foul practices that are prevalent in college games, especially football, and regards these things as a peril to athletics in our colleges and schools, and a deadly menace to good morals. He raises inquiries like the following:

With the clear knowledge before us of the double standard of honesty so disgustingly prevalent in our business, professional, and political life to-day, can we longer tolerate conditions which reflect that national disgrace, and at the same time provide unlimited material for its continuance? And are we blind and foolish enough to sit idly by and allow irresponsible coaches, bereft of all high ideals and governed by the lowest motives, to deprive us of that which can be, and ought to be, one of the most helpful and wholesome influences in the life of our schools? And are we not also aware that a clean and high-minded coach may exert on our boys a more uplifting and permanent influence than that perhaps of preachers and lecturers combined?

His summarizing paragraph is:

Knowledge without goodness is dangerous! In every sphere of life the truth of that clear statement is abundantly evidenced. If we cannot put knowledge into the minds of our coming citizens while fortifying that knowledge with rugged honesty and sound morals, it will be better for our country, and better for the world, that we close al-

together the doors of our institutions of learning. Our student life to-day is many-sided and complex. But in whatever sphere of that student life character is at stake, there our duty calls us to go; and we shall not be true to the great trust reposed in us if we fail to heed and answer that call.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, *Secretary*,
30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

Hon. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton was elected president of the Massachusetts State senate on Wednesday, January 7th. He received 31 out of the 38 votes cast. His address on that occasion will be found on another page.

Robert Bridgman died on March 21st, at Bomoseen, Vt., after an illness which began with an attack of pleurisy last October. He was the son of Herbert L. Bridgman, '66, and was born in Brooklyn in 1874. He fitted for college at the Adelphi Academy, and after leaving college went into newspaper work, serving on the staffs of the *New York Sun* and *Tribune*, and later being real estate editor of the *Times*. In 1901 he married Miss Marion Klaproth, who survives with a daughter, eleven years old, and a son, Herbert L., Jr., ten years old. The funeral service was held on March 24th at the house in which he was born, 604 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, and was conducted by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, '79.

Carlton A. Kelley is now district sales manager of the Southern Sierras Power Co., and lives at Riverside, Cal.

The New York papers of February 6th, in reporting a dangerous fire in a large apartment building on West 71st Street, mention the services of Robert H. Mainzer in arousing the sleeping tenants and assisting them to the ladders.

Augustus T. Post, ex-secretary of the Aero Club of America, was prominent recently in the cast of "Omar the Tent-maker," Richard Tully's new play.

Officers of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association recently announced that the new summer camp for boys was a gift to the organization from Herbert L. Pratt. Mr. Pratt gave the \$25,000 with which the site was purchased. The property, of seventeen acres, is at Woodvale, Staten Island and has a frontage of 450 feet on Prince's Bay.

There was an article in the *Congregationalist* for February 12th in commendation of Rev. Jay T. Stocking.

1896

THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*,
60 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Sumner Blakemore is now teaching at Harrison, N. Y.

Archibald L. Bouton has been elected Dean of the College of Arts and Pure Science in New York University, succeeding in this office Professor Francis H. Stoddard, '69. One of the New York papers speaks of the new appointee as follows: "No member of the Faculty of New York University has ever been more popular with the student body than the new Dean."

W. Eugene Kimball is a trustee of The People's Trust Company of Brooklyn.

Roberts Walker spoke before the Stockbridge, Mass., Forum on February 7th on "The Federal Income Tax Act." The address was later published in pamphlet form. He served during the past winter as chairman of a committee representing New York banks and trust companies in connection with the Income Tax Law. The committee

prepared forms of protest and issued analytical reports on the forms of tax return.

1897

Dr. BENJAMIN K. EMERSON, *Secretary*,
72 West Street, Worcester, Mass.

Rev. Loring B. Chase of Sunderland has been elected president of the Franklin County Congregational club.

Frederick K. Dyar will probably spend most of the next year in the northwest. His office will be at 508 Empire State Building, Spokane, Wash.

Austin B. Keep has been appointed an instructor in history at the College of the City of New York.

James D. Lennehan is now secretary of the Life Extension Institute, with offices at 25 West 45th Street, New York City.

Rev. Oliver B. Loud is now pastor of the congregational church at Mittineague, Mass.

Rev. Augustine P. Manwell has received a call to the First Congregational church at Gloversville, N. Y.

William W. Obear has been recently appointed head of the science department of the academy at Somerville, Mass.

1898

REV. CHARLES W. MERRIAM, *Secretary*,
31 High Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Mrs. Georgie Boynton Child, who together with her husband, Alfred T. Child, conducts the Housekeeping Experiment Station at Stamford, Conn., is publishing with McBride, Nast & Co. a book entitled "The Efficient Kitchen," written "to answer the question of the practical homemaker who desires to put her housekeeping on a modern basis."

1900

FRED H. KLAER, *Secretary*,
334 So. 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter A. Dyer, after eight years with Doubleday, Page & Co., has resigned his position as editor of *Country Life in America*, and will devote his attention to magazine writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton G. Merrill of Santa Barbara, Cal., report the birth of a son, Robert Eschenburg, December 29, 1913.

1901

JOHN L. VANDERBILT, *Secretary*,
14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The following members of the class attended the annual banquet of the Amherst Association of New York at the Waldorf on the evening of February 27th: Bates, Eastman, Farrell, Moore, Morse, Rockwell, Phillips and Vanderbilt. Before the dinner, Farrell impersonated Lord Geoffrey Amherst, being attired in full armor, which, incidentally, was last worn by E. H. Sothorn in "If I were King." Farrell appeared in the balcony with the spot light upon him and gave a welcome to the Sons of Amherst from the spirit of Lord Geoffrey.

H. Keyes Eastman has removed from Omaha, Neb., and is now living at Pierrepont and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is in the "Dromedary Dates" business, being associated with Hills Bros. at 64 Irving Street, Brooklyn.

Loren H. Rockwell has been promoted to the position of Assistant Trust Officer of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

Ernest H. Wilkins has written two articles on Boccaccio, the first for the *Romantic Review*, discussing the date of the birth of Boccaccio, the second for *Modern Philology*, entitled "The Ena-

mourment of Boccaccio." In collaboration with Prof. William A. Nitze, formerly of the Amherst College faculty, he has published through the University of Chicago Press a small book on "The French Verb: Its Forms and Uses."

1902

ELDON B. KEITH, *Secretary*,
30 South Street, Campello, Mass.

John Eastman was married on September 30th to Miss Helen Sohl of Columbus, O.

Rev. J. Mason Wells is teaching the History of Philosophy in Swarthmore College during the absence of Professor Holmes in Europe. He is pastor of the Baptist Church in Kermet Square, Pa. In the *Friends' Intelligencer* for the third month is an interesting article by Mr. Wells on "The Awakening of the Soul."

Rev. Jason N. Pierce of Oberlin, O., has accepted a call to the Second Congregational Church of Dorchester, Boston. This is the largest Congregational church in Boston, having a membership of 1200 and a Sunday School of 1300.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, *Secretary*,
168 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

Stanley H. Tead is now in charge of the classing of cotton for George H. McFadden & Co., the largest cotton firm in America, and has been transferred to its Philadelphia headquarters. He is living at the Gresham Arms, Germantown, Pa.

1904

REV. KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
643 Eddy Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Several men of '04 met February 14 in New York, and designated the follow-

ing committee to complete the arrangements for the Decennial in June: Howard, Bartlett, Eastman, Sturgis, Clymer, Taylor, Kane, Ballou, Hawkins, Dodge, O'Donnell, Biram, Pond, and Beam. Indications are for a good attendance. Quill is president of the Class; address, Court House, Jersey City, N. J.

A daughter, Florence May, was born to Professor and Mrs. Thomas C. Brown, February 1, at Bryn Mawr, Pa. This is their third daughter and fourth child.

Dr. Robert D. Hildreth, has received an appointment as associate medical examiner of Hampden County, Mass.

A daughter, Florence Harvey, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William N. Morse on December 23d.

An error was made in stating in the last Quarterly that George Hoyt's death was the first to occur since graduation; for in 1905 Paul Storke was taken by typhoid fever.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The marriage of Miss Helen Eyre Paddock of New York City and Joseph Dexter Crowell occurred on Saturday, February 21st. Mr. and Mrs. Crowell will live at 20 Rutgers Place, Nutley, New Jersey.

Leonard G. Diehl's address is 628½ W. Galina Street, Butte, Montana.

Frank Strong Hayden, was married on Saturday, January 21st, to Miss Mabel Nancy Matthews of Wyoming, New York. They will be at home after June 1st, at Farmstead, Wyoming, New York.

Vanceve Holmes is located at 114 Park Place, New York City.

The address of Hugh H. C. Weed is 242 Summer Street, Stamford, Conn.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,
92 Canon Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kingman Brewster recently opened a law office in the Lyman Building, 374 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Walter P. Hubbard has purchased the business of Goldthwaite, Hubbard & Smith and is now conducting a general real estate business in the Sterns Building, 293 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass., under the name of the Walter P. Hubbard Company.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
262 Lake Avenue, Newton Highlands, Mass.

At the Boston Alumni Dinner, held at the Copley Plaza on January 27th, Amesbury, Andrews, Blanchard, Boynton, King, and Slocum were present.

Felix Atwood has changed his residence to 94 Faxon Road, Atlantic, Mass. He is still with the Osborn Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland.

Bruce Barton had an article in the *Congregationalist* for January 15th entitled "A Day with Decker—The Welfare Work of Church House, Providence." The Pilgrim Press has recently published a book by Bruce Barton entitled "The Resurrection of a Soul as Described by an Eye Witness." The book is described as an indication of keen spiritual discernment, coupled with vigor of style and literary attractiveness. Barton is shortly bringing out a book entitled "A Young Man's Jesus."

Harold S. Brewster has been appointed rector of St. John's Church, Bisbee, Ariz.

Harold R. Crook has left his position in the public playgrounds of Chicago

to accept the directorship of physical education in the new Nicholas Senn High School, situated in the Edgewater district of that city. His address now is 1253 Elmdale Avenue.

John L. Fletcher is now at 66 Liberty St., New York City, in charge of the national quotation bureau.

Clarence S. Foster, who is with the U. S. Radiator Co., at Paoli, Kansas, was promoted on February 1 to the position of office manager and plant cashier.

Hugh Hartshorn, instructor in Religious Education in the Union Theological Seminary and principal of the Union School of Religion, was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Methuen on December 13, 1913.

Owen A. Locke has recently moved from St. Louis to Cleveland, where he is engaged in the bond business.

Word has reached the class secretary of the death on February 14th of Homer F. Tilton, familiarly known as "Stovie," who has been doing newspaper work in East Las Vegas, New Mexico. The particulars of his death are as yet unknown to us. The class has passed resolutions expressing its sorrow and its sympathy for his relatives.

John D. Willard, in addition to his insurance work, is acting as agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and is earning the reputation of being a vigilant fighter in the courts for the rights of children to proper homes and education.

1908

H. W. ZINSMASER, *Secretary*,
Duluth, Minn.

Plans for the 1908 Sexennial are progressing very rapidly. The H. O. Pease House at the corner of Northampton Road and Parsons Street has been

rented and a good crowd is expected back.

Donald B. Abbott is now practising law with Barber, McGuire & Ehlermame, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Gilbert W. Benedict is practising law in Silver City, New Mexico. Home address, 705 Cooper Street.

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Nancy Isabel Gray, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to John Oscar Delamater of the same city.

Lieut. George C. Elsey of the 11th Infantry is stationed at Texas City, Texas.

Dr. John Gildersleeve is practising at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, 7th Avenue and 6th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Robert H. Kennedy is with the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

Arthur D. MacMillan is with the Town Development Company, 118 East 28th Street, New York City.

The engagement is announced of Charles W. Niles to Miss Natalie Stewart of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sprenger are the proud parents of a son, James McCutcheon, born December 22, 1913.

William Sturgis, in the advertising department of the *Review of Reviews*, is president of the Representative Club, New York's foremost advertising club.

William I. Washburn, Jr., and his wife are spending the winter in Paris.

1909

EDWARD H. SUDBURY, *Secretary*,
343 Broadway, New York City.

Roscoe W. Brink is now associate editor of the Hearst magazine.

John A. Gardner, who was admitted to the bar in June, 1913, is practising law in Fowler, Ind.

Stoddard Lane of Hartford, Conn., sailed for Europe on February 27 and will study theology in Germany until September,

Morris G. Michaels, who was admitted to the bar in 1912, is in the law office of Vogel & Vogel, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

A son, Clinton White Tylee, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton White Tylee on December 28th.

1910

CLARENCE FRANCIS, *Secretary*,
26 Broadway, New York City.

Earle A. Barney is now employed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at Springfield, Mass.

The engagement has been announced of Edward T. Bedford to Miss Helen Gaynor, third daughter of the late Mayor of New York. Bedford is now manager of the Novelty Candy Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Donald M. Gildersleeve, has opened an office in Galen Hall, 184 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William O. Goddard was admitted to the bar in February, 1913, and is now connected with the law office of J. S. & L. W. Ross, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John P. Henry has signed a two year contract to play with the Washington team of the American League.

Twin daughters, Esther Catharine and Mildred Claire, were born on December 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Mitchell, of Riverside, Ill.

Bert King Taggart died at the Franklin County Hospital, Greenfield, Mass., on March 5th. He was born at Miller's Falls twenty-six years ago, the son of John Taggart, general manager of the Massachusetts Consolidated Railways. After leaving Amherst he taught a year

in the Kent School, and since 1911 had been on the staff of the New York *Sun*.

The engagement of Miss A. E. Schaipp of Brooklyn, N. Y., to John C. Wight has recently been announced.

1911

DEXTER WHELOCK, *Secretary*,
75A Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lawrence W. Babbage is in the law office of R. D. Crocker, Newark, N. J.

Carroll Reed Belden was married to Miss Fannie Arnetta Brown of Omaha on December 27th. His address is 3332 Harvey Street, Omaha, Neb.

William E. Boyer is representing the Lewis Mfg. Co. of Walpole, Mass., in Canada. Address, 8 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

Frank Cary, who has just returned, from two years' teaching in Osaka, Japan, is studying at Oberlin Theological Seminary.

The engagement of A. Harry Ehrgood to Miss Katherine Whitmeyer of Lebanon, Pa., has been announced.

Robert H. George was married on January 29th to Miss Katharine H. Ames of West Newton, daughter of the late Charles H. Ames, '70, and sister of C. B. Ames, '16.

Harold W. Haldeman received from Columbia University in June, 1913, the degree of Electrical Engineer.

The engagement of Miss Ella Roe of Corning, N. Y., and G. Arthur Heermans has been announced.

Paul F. Scantlebury is with the Craig Mountain Lumber Company of Winchester, Idaho.

Edward H. Marsh is with the Queens Borough Gas & Electric Co., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Robert E. Meyers has returned from Canada and has entered the wholesale paper business with his father.

John L. McCague, Jr., was married on October 15th, to Miss Marie Duncan Hollister of Omaha. They are living at 5111 Webster Street, Omaha, Neb.

William McKenna graduated among the first five in his class from Long Island Medical college. He was valedictorian of his class and passed first in the examinations for entrance to the hospital, where he is in charge of a ward.

Donald Parsons-Smith's address is 2459 Collingwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

E. Marion Roberts is head of the department of physical education of the Brockton High School, Brockton, Mass.

Ralph P. Smith's address is Post Office Box 623, Lancaster, N. Y.

Harold Gray Storke of Auburn, N. Y., now a senior at M.I.T., has announced his engagement to Miss Edith A. Münch of Arlington.

The engagement has been announced of Louis E. Wakelee and Miss Lillie Edith Coggins of Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

Waldo Shumway and Donnell B. Young have been chosen among the graduate students as members of Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific fraternity at Columbia University.

1912

BEEMAN P. SIBLEY, *Secretary*,
639 West 49th Street, New York City.

George Randall is living in Boston, and is in the editorial department of *Footwear Fashion*.

1913

Geoffrey Atkinson is doing graduate work in the Romance languages in Columbia University.

T. J. Barus is with the W. T. Grant Co. in Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. V. Caldwell is instructor in English in Ohio Wesleyan University.

John E. Farwell has returned to Geneva, N. Y., to take up work in law and banking with his father.

Paul F. Good was in January selected as a Rhodes Scholar for Nebraska in Oxford University. Good is now studying law in the University of Nebraska. He is the first Amherst man to be appointed to a Rhodes scholarship.

W. G. Hamilton is with the McCormick Lumber Co., at San Diego, Cal.

E. C. Knudson is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. in New York City.

E. L. Morse is reporting on the New York *Press*.

Charles E. Parsons is teaching and preaching at the Mission for Deep Sea Fishermen, St. Anthony, Newfoundland.

Hamilton Patton is taking work in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

C. M. Price is on the staff of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*.

I. E. Richards has transferred to the Wisconsin *State Journal*, Madison, Wis.

G. L. Stone is teaching at Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

H. C. Wilder is studying electricity and accounting in New York city.

On Saturday, March 14th, the class held a dinner at Louis's in Boston. The meeting was held primarily to discuss the 1914 reunion. Those present were Baily, Bond, Connelly, Jenkins, Noble, Olds, Stilwell, Stimetz, N. Stone and Storrs. President Bixby of the class was unable to be present.

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LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONÆ

RICHARD BILLINGS, who presents to the College the Webster Memorial statue pictured in the frontispiece, is a graduate of Amherst of the class of 1897, and is now resident in New York. The statue is a memorial to Noah Webster, the lexicographer, who was president of Amherst's first board of trustees.

HAROLD C. GODDARD, who writes the article on "The Problem of 'Distribution' in College Education," is Professor of English in Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

HARRY GREENWOOD GROVER, who writes the poem, "Hackensack Meadows," is a teacher in Clifton, New Jersey.

WALTER A. DYER, who writes the article, "The World on Trial," has discontinued his work as editor of *Country Life in America*, and is now engaged in magazine writing. He is a member of the editorial board of the *QUARTERLY*.

Rev. EDWIN NORTON ANDREWS, who contributes the acrostic poem on the name of Shakespeare, is a minister until lately resident in Chicago but now retired and living with a daughter in Columbia, South Carolina.

DANIEL V. THOMPSON, who writes the article, "Goin' to the Shinty?" is Headmaster in the Boys' School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

HENRY W. BOYNTON, whose account of the "Shinty" is quoted from a magazine which he edited in his college, is a writer whose work, especially in literary criticism and appreciation, is well known, resident in Bristol, Rhode Island.

HENRY CLAY HALL, Esq., whose portrait is given in connection with the article on him, has recently been appointed Interstate Commerce Commissioner by President Wilson.

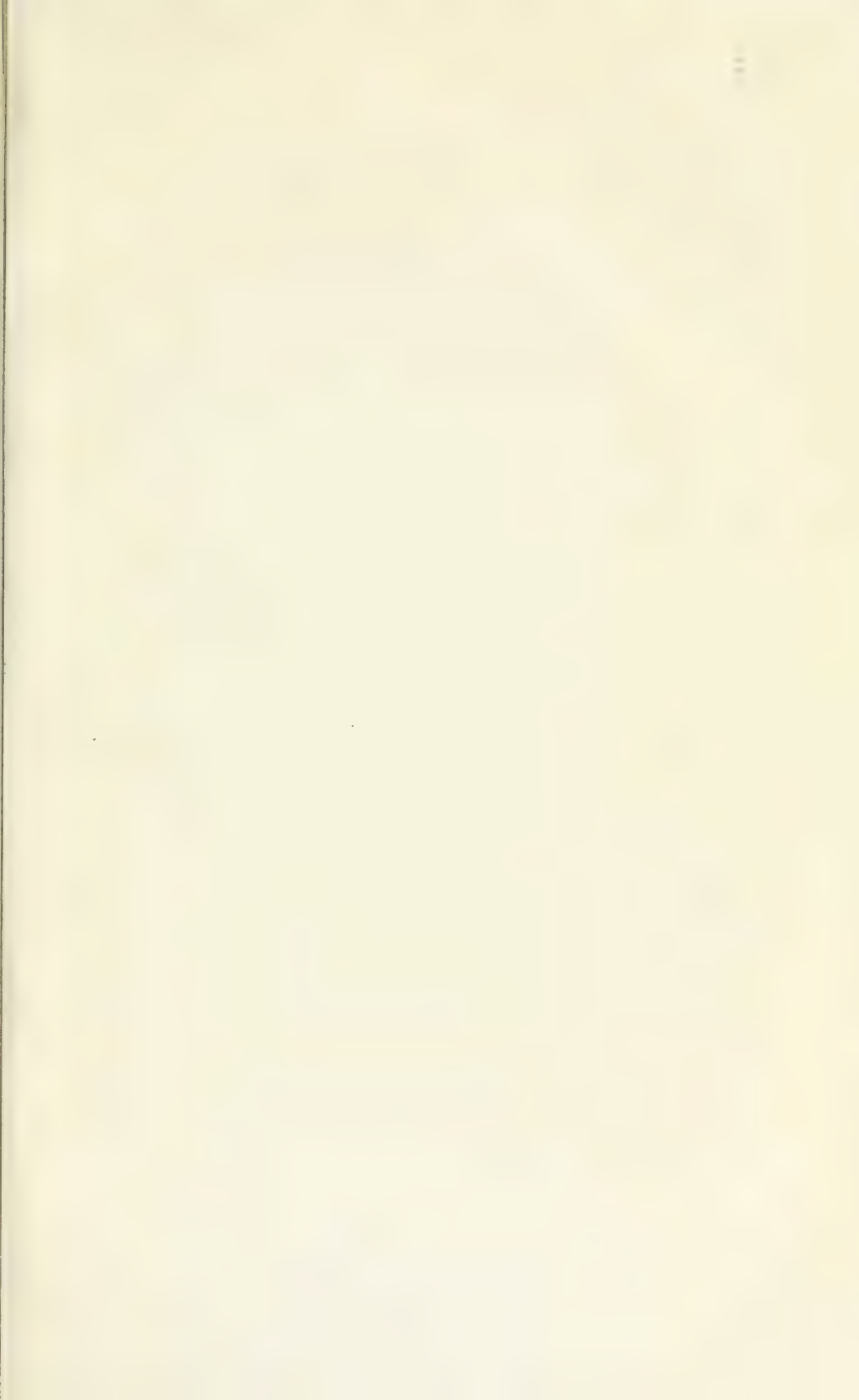
EDWARD S. PARSONS, who writes the account of Mr. Hall, is Professor of English Literature in Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

ROBERT LANSING, whose portrait is given opposite page 268, has been appointed by President Wilson as counsel for the Department of State, succeeding John Bassett Moore.

FREDERICK B. LOOMIS, who reviews Professor Holland's book, "To the River Plate and Back," is Professor of Comparative Anatomy in Amherst College.

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, who writes the account of "The Alumni Council," is Secretary of that body, living in Amherst. He is a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1893.

CLARENCE E. SHERMAN, who compiles the Index, is Assistant Librarian of Amherst College, a graduate of Trinity College, Class of 1911.





The symbolical statue, by the sculptor William Dryden Paddock, presented to Amherst College by Richard Billings, of the class of 1897, as a memorial to Noah Webster, President of the first Board of Trustees. From a photograph taken in the sculptor's studio, while the work was still incomplete,—the right hand being unfinished, and the inscription yet to be added: "I know in whom I have believed,"—Mr. Webster's favorite watchword. The figure is of bronze; the seat of red westerly granite.

THE AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. III.—JUNE, 1914.—NO. 4

THE COLLEGE WINDOW.—EDITORIAL NOTES

WITH the arrival of another Commencement season, when eighty-five more of our younger brothers are slipping the tether of classroom and curriculum and becoming college men at large, the thoughts and hopes—yes, and the sincere affections—of us who remain follow them into the world and into the enlarging future, where they are to find themselves and their calling.

In the Graduate Consciousness

They are still college men, and more truly college men than they have ever been. That is to say, in finding themselves and their work they are finding in growing clarity their true relation to their instructors, their studies, and that large entity, the College which spiritually includes them all. They can never be lost to us, however far they may go or to whatever heights of distinction they may attain. Our solicitude is rather lest we become lost to them. It is a thought that causes serious and wistful moments. To pass coldly out of the regards of those for whom he has cared and planned, to remain there, if he remains, only as a person tolerated or apologized for, to feel that somehow through him the college has failed of its ideal in the graduate estimation,—are possibilities which no teacher is so thick-skinned as not to feel with silent pangs. On the other hand, to discover that to the students with whom he has worked the college means more for his part in it, to become aware that in some ardent young hearts he is a candidate for a living and uplifting memory,—is to him a reward with which money or intellectual distinction cannot compare. In a word, while at the Commencement season serious thoughts are busy in every mind, in the minds of administration and faculty they turn naturally to the question how we and the

college of which we are representative are henceforth reflected in the consciousness of the new graduates. For if we have meant anything at all to the students, some memory of us, for good or ill, must go to the ends of the earth.

A HINT of this is afforded at final chapel and on class day, when in sportive mood the sprouting young alumni take it upon themselves to give the officers and teachers bits of good-natured criticism, roasting their foibles and mannerisms and perhaps their besetting faults, shouting and singing it out for heaven and earth to hear, and then—sometimes—assuring their victims that they mean nothing by it. All this, you may say, is the mere froth and effervescence of college sentiment, which it is better for the boys to get out of their systems, and which dissipates itself by its mere escape into the air. Yes, it is that and—something more, something which not infrequently the teacher will do well to heed and correct, or at least to lay up in his self-consciousness. It is one of his opportunities to get a glimpse of himself as others see him; and perhaps he can do himself and his work a good service thereby. But of course these antics of the student crowd go but an insignificant way toward revealing that rooted and permanent consciousness which, as related to his personality, the graduate carries with him into the world. The students themselves would not have their jests rankle to a wound.

THERE is another and more serious aspect of the case, which depends on the student's honesty with himself. We are to suppose, unless we deem the student either a cad or a numskull (neither of which passes current at Amherst) that he has an ideal in his student life, and that he forms his respect for and loyalty to the college on the way it responds to his ideal. This is true whether he takes his ideal seriously or not; true whether the mark he draws is a prize or a blank. If, as I say, he is not a numskull, he knows whether he is doing good work or not, and when his mark comes in, whether he deserves it or not. He may be like a sport, whose only care is to learn the rules of a game and manipulate them as he sees the game will bear; and so for a time he may hug himself because he managed to squeak through.

But the still hour of reflection comes upon him eventually; and when it does I think he is seldom indignant because he got too low a mark. He is more apt to wonder why he got so much more than he deserved. If it was because his teacher was too easy-going, his sense of good fortune passes after a little into a mild contempt for the teacher's leniency; it is as if he had caught the teacher lying for his sake. If it is because the college standard is too low, his contempt is in part transferred to the college, and in his heart he blames it for keeping such a teacher. A teacher or a college—which latter is merely the composite teacher—does not gain the student's lasting gratitude by letting him through easily; his whole self-consciousness, with its sense of the lack they have let him incur, rises up in a sort of apology for his Alma Mater and a wish that his children, when they come in turn to take his place there, may be subjected to something severer.

SUCH, I think, is apt to be the graduate consciousness engendered when the student has not taken his ideal seriously, and has laid out his cleverness not in real study but in driving as near the edge of failure as he can without falling over. There is, of course, some zest in this, but the cleverness is sadly wasted, and sadly regretted afterward. It is different when in his graduate life he has made further explorations in liberal studies,—when from a general student he has become a specialist. His contempt for the teacher who was generous with him is mitigated, when he comes to realize that on anything like absolute knowledge of the subject the teacher had to mark him more than he deserved if he graded him at all. He knows how exceedingly crude his initial ideas of his subject were, how little he got out of it for any real furnishing of his mind or sound mastery of the subject itself. Then his thought of his teacher's motive passes from contempt for his easiness to gratitude for his clemency. The teacher's gracious lies in grading the student for so much more than he is worth, may thus come to seem a kind of sacrifice; he has imperilled his own reputation for the sake of keeping the loafing student within the purlieus and atmosphere of liberal learning. On any absolute view of the subject the student would be nowhere; the teacher is well aware of that. He has to make up his estimate not absolutely, but *pour servir*.

THERE is a sense, therefore, in which the poor student—I do not mean the slow student but the insincere one—has a potential tyranny over his teacher. If the student were diligent and industrious the teacher could conduct him through the higher reaches and regions of his subject. If the student would meet the teacher half way and enter into the spirit of his study he could know something of its real meanings. He could not do so otherwise. But because it is only a listless task, he compels the teacher to keep him on the lower levels; the teacher must turn him out a lower grade of graduate, and the college must suffer correspondingly in repute. It is so far forth at the mercy of the insincere student. He comes to remember this some time, and perhaps then the teacher gets something of his due. But I do not claim it for him. He is slow to claim it for himself. Perfect teachers are as rare as perfect students; and perhaps for every one the graduate consciousness must make allowance, whether it justifies its own course or not. And many a graduate never knows how much allowance the teacher has made for him.

AN EMINENT professor in a neighbor college, on being remonstrated with once for lecturing over the heads of his audience, replied naïvely that he had merely directed his instruction to the place where their heads ought to be. The remark strikes one not so much by its wit—though it is witty too—as by its obvious rightness; it has the sane wisdom of putting the case of scholarly instruction just where it belongs. One detects indeed a gentle suggestion that it is time for the worm to turn; for it meets a hoary old criticism that for many years scholars have justly or unjustly borne; but it is made in the serene mood of one who knows what he is about, and will not let an outsider's stricture warp him from his wisely chosen method and aim. We cannot say this, of course, of all who are alleged to speak above people's heads. Some there are who are so buried in their subject—or perhaps their self-esteem—that they have no sense of their audience's calibre left, and who never calculate where their hearer's heads, or even their own head, ought to be. But it is not from such that one gets a discriminating answer like the one I have quoted. There is a world-wide difference between the pedant and the

**On Speaking
over People's
Heads**

scholar,—between the man whose voice up there on the heights comes through a veil of fog and the man whom we see on a sunlit eminence whither it is a joy and a stimulus to climb. One may be as far over head as the other; but the voices have very different carrying power.

WHERE then ought the heads of his students to be? Where has he perfect warrant for locating them, so that he may place his teaching there, without having to trim or dilute for backward minds? I think the answer is not uncertain. They ought to be just where they can take and appreciate his point of view. That is the main thing. Most of our college teaching, so far as the professor is concerned, is devoted to getting and imparting points of view; the view itself, the real learning, is the student's affair. There is for each of the departments a vocabulary, a technique, a mode of approach and procedure, an atmosphere, which the student must familiarize himself with, in order to move at home among the positive ideas that he finds there. All this is not the substance itself of his learning or achievement; it is but the preliminary, the means by which his head is lifted to the place where it ought to be. Failing this, he is bound to find the subject above his head. He can explore none of its secrets, get none of its large outlooks, feel none of its subtle interrelations. It is a hearsay subject to him, to be taken on trust and memorized instead of mastered, until his head has reached the height where he can begin to see and think and construct for himself. And until he has reached that point he has little if any reason to blame his instructor for speaking over his head. The instructor, if he has a conscience, that is to say if he is faithful to the subject that he has in charge, must present it as it is; and for the rest, he must depend on the coöperation of the student. Learning is not a thing imparted, as if you could take it out of one man's head and thrust it into another; it is a thing shared. The problem of the teacher, in this day of the enterprise of learning, is not so much to simplify instruction, or so to manipulate it that the student can get it on the run, as it is to induce that reaction which we may call rising to the occasion, that *rapport* and mutuality which comes so natural to men engaged in a common cause.

Without this, he is doomed to speak over their heads; with it he can advance with all enthusiasm to the heart of his subject, for he can count on their heads being where they ought to be.

I MAY seem to be championing the teacher's cause at the expense of the student. But I do not mean it so. Of all men in the world, the student is the one about whom we can best afford to be optimistic; he it is over whose head it pays to speak, because in open-minded interest he is bound for the place where his head ought to be. He is not like the man we heard about the other day who, feeling that his culture needed a little building up, went to hear a lecture on literature, but his foundation for such erudite thought was so slight that he had to confess he could not tell the distinction between Omar Khayyám and Hunyadi Janos. There is a decided distinction, but it was too subtle for him; anything of a cultural nature, we may be sure, would be over his head. The late Bishop Doane used to tell a story of an old time-governor of New York, who, when the Bishop found him once in his office, in a brown study, looked up and accosted him with, "I say, Bishop, does it ever make you sick at your stomach to think?" It is not hard to get over the head of a man who thinks with his stomach; it is harder not to do so. Then there is another class of people who are too self-centred and opinionated to accommodate themselves to other people's ideas; like Tennyson's Northern Farmer with his rector, tolerant enough but utterly impermeable:

"I 'eärd um a bummin awaäy loike a buzzard-clock ower my 'eäd,
An' I niver knaw'd whot a meän'd but I thowt a 'ad summut to saäy,
An' I thowt a said whot a owt to 'a said an' I coom'd awaäy."

When the college teacher compares his audience with such as these he is abundantly reassured. He can count on an audience intelligent, flexible, open-minded; its faults and shortcomings are of another kind.

THERE is real warrant—I am still maintaining the teacher's point of view—for deliberately choosing to speak over the student's head, if the teacher has in him the magnetism of his subject and can give it a truly uplifting power. It is in that direction that

sound education lies. Herbert Spencer's famous rule for economizing the hearer's attention, in speech or writing, was to give him less to do, to reduce the difficulties of expression to a minimum, so that he could take in the idea without conscious effort. But things easily obtained are cheaply held, and it is not in student nature to put forth more energy than is necessary to get the thing, great or small. The truer way is to stimulate the hearer to do more, to call on his powers to wrestle with an idea worth all his aspirations and pains. The best way to that result, after all, is by the overhead method; which means maintaining the highest that the student can bear—and a little higher, always a little higher. You honor your student by addressing yourself to the place where his head ought to be. You are taking the most permanent if not the most immediate way to secure and increase his interest. You give him a motive for effort and—if he is sincere—a healthy shame for his ignorance. If he isn't sincere—well, he might as well have a big truth fired at him as a small amusement, a solid challenge to thought, as a watered idea that leaves him where he was before.

ONE thinks of the alternative. Not to take the risk of speaking over people's heads is merely to yield to the general deliquescence of sharp and penetrative learning which is already too prevalent in all schools and colleges of our land, and which, I think, is one grave element in the general indictment of our educational system. It is making your learning an entertainment instead of an enterprise. I often think of the experience of the prophet Ezekiel, who, as long as he had tough and trying truths to bring his people, had to content himself with the thought, "And they, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear (for they are a rebellious house) yet shall know that there hath been a prophet among them." Not a very exhilarating working-consciousness; yet one is not sure the case is much more satisfactory when the instruction is made more entertaining. He, at least, did not find it so. "And lo, thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument; for they hear thy words, but they do them not." The field of *dolce far niente* entertainment is already over-furnished; we need not emphasize that. If one wants entertainment, there are the talking

machine and the moving-picture show, whereby only a little pleasant exercise of ear and eye is necessary to make one think he is getting culture. But if the student wants the real article, the thing that comes robust and tingling, not only with information but with energy, let him commit himself resolutely to what is now over his head, for his real education lies that way.

WE had been introduced to him only ten minutes before. We were on the toast list at the same college dinner—his, not ours—and were doing our best to seem debonair, with the pendulum each moment swinging nearer the bottom of the list. He said:

The Retort Apodictical “I’m sorry that Amherst has sanctioned summer baseball. It will embarrass *us* in dealing with the problem.”

“Do you know,” we had to reply, “We are of those—the unregenerate—who feel that in the logic of events summer ball is sure to come—like equal suffrage. We can’t see why it shouldn’t.”

“Ah,” he retorted apodictically (we are not sure quite what that means, but the sound of it conveys just the manner of his retort). “Ah,” said he, “that’s because you are considering the Student instead of the Sport.”

In the circumstances all we could say was, “That seems to be a fair statement of the case.”

We had to say something. We couldn’t give way to our first weak impulse, and observe that all undergraduates were divided into Students and Sports, and in the role of guest we shrank from coming out belligerently with “Quite so! How else should they be considered?”

So we put the subject by for further meditation.

A HUNDRED years ago no reckoning was made of the play element in student life. That is, no official reckoning was made. Or if it was actually made, it was in the form of prohibitions and penalties. In consequence the students neglected their health, and, if they remained healthy in spite of neglect, they worked off their carnal spirits (“expressed themselves” as the Pestalozzian would put it) by excessive drinking, fighting the townsmen, “going upon the top of the college,” smashing things and otherwise playfully

disporting themselves. Those were picturesque days, full of gossip interest. They began to wane, when about fifty years ago the boys started to play a little more generally, and with a little more system. When after a while the games became intercollegiate, play was elevated to Sport, something to be considered apart from the Student. Of these games baseball was among the earliest and is even now the only one that has become completely popular—nay more, vulgar—of, or pertaining to, the crowd.

Of course when the crowd took up the Sport, it was subjected to degrading influences. "Inside" baseball, for example, and desire to win at any cost, and over-emphasis on the gate receipts, and adulation of popular athletes, vicious attributes of which football, still chastely academic, is quite innocent. The Student is a gentleman, the professional ball player is a thug. History establishes this broad thesis beyond peradventure. Recall the fine dignity with which in the good old days the gown used to repel the assaults of the town, or even, in advancing the gospel of sweetness and light, used to carry the fray into the enemies' territory. (The traditions of a game are matters of priceless import. Witness the courtly amenities of modern basketball which has come to man by way of the women's colleges.)

But worst of all, baseball has been made sordid as well as vulgar. Hence the self supporting students, of whom there are doubtless far too many nowadays for the safety of genteel culture, are tempted to turn an ignoble penny of a summer's day by "holding down a bag" or "tending a garden." These men when they return to college are soiled with the dust of the world—filthy mercenaries. They might help their collegiate integrity as indifferent bookkeepers or clumsy salesmen, but if they ball well they lose their own souls and endanger the Sport. What to do with such lepers is clear. They may be readmitted to college, allowed to associate with their fellow students—if there are any who do not utterly despise them—encouraged to practice with the nine, or even coach it, but for the sake of the Sport they must be rigorously repressed during the twenty or thirty hours of intercollegiate competition. It is at these periods that all their acquired depravity breaks into virulent eruption and imperils the Sport.

IT IS not natural to think clearly and logically. It is an almost universal habit to jump at false assumptions and then to make them starting points for futile argument. The idea that Sport was made for the Student, is, of course, as indefensible as the ancient fallacy that the Sabbath was made for Man. So, in the light of reason, if we were back at that dinner and it were again indicated (apodictically) that in considering a college problem we allowed a feeling for the Student to enter into our calculations, we should reply, sadder and wiser, "You speak truly, but now that you call it to our attention, we see our error."

P. H. B.

THE PROBLEM OF "DISTRIBUTION" IN COLLEGE EDUCATION.

HAROLD C. GODDARD

HOW frequently, when two contrasting incidents come close together, each takes on a meaning which either, alone, would have been powerless to reveal.

I recently had such a pair of experiences; and for a moment, in the illumination that they kindled, they seemed, together, to epitomize a central educational problem of our time, and to point out the path along which its solution must be sought.

Six months or more ago, I chanced to attend a session of a night school in one of our large cities. The students, ranging in age from seventeen to thirty-five, were mostly men who, choosing or compelled to leave school early, were attempting in this way to make good part of their loss. There was an atmosphere of seriousness, of earnest intensity, pervading the room that was unmistakable. I was struck, particularly, by the pale eager face of a student in the front row. He was, I should say, twenty-five years old, and he had the air of a man to whom every moment is precious. There was something almost pathetic in the nervous attentiveness with which he hung on every word of the teacher; and when, as he frequently did, he cast a quick glance over his shoulder at the clock, there was an unfamiliar quality in that familiar gesture, which showed that he, at least, wished to hold back the hand. Nor was the interesting aspect of this young man merely his evident desire to learn. When his turn came to recite, the clearness and concentration of his mind appeared; and when, a little later, he took a modest part in a discussion which the young woman who was conducting the class skillfully precipitated, I saw at once that his mind had a distinctly philosophical cast, exhibiting that most promising union of intellectual qualities: a capacity for accurate observation and for swift but cautious generalization. I was sufficiently attracted by the young man to pass a word with him when the class was dismissed, and, afterward, to ask the teacher

who he was. She told the familiar story, which nearly everyone can parallel, of the boy compelled to leave school to help support the family, of deprivation, and struggles, and sacrifice, but, through it all, of ambition and an unquenchable determination to know.

As I walked toward the station for my train, the theatres were disgorging their crowds, and passing one where a popular musical comedy was being performed, I recognized, as they turned into the street a few steps ahead of me, four college boys from the institution where I teach. A block or two farther on they descended into a restaurant. They were, obviously, "coming out" on a later train.

The next day, by some chance or fate, my classes seemed infected with an epidemic of unpreparedness and inattention. In one of them I gave, as I frequently do without previous notice, a ten-minute written test. After the class a young man (one of the four who attended the musical comedy) stopped at my desk and explained that, owing to a severe headache the night before, he had been unable to prepare the last half of the assignment. (His paper, which exhibited a feeble attempt to "bluff" on the first of the three questions I had given, showed conclusively that he had not glanced at any of it.) He asked for the opportunity of making up the deficiency. Both his excuse and his request were quite unusual, for he was in the habit of flunking with perfect equanimity. It was near the end of the semester, and he had doubtless begun to realize his precarious position. I listened to him in solemnity, remarked, in denying his request, that his final grade would not be perceptibly lowered by his failure in this one test, and, a bit inconsiderately perhaps, refrained from asking him whether his head felt better.

Now could anything be plainer than that the opportunity that this college student was so thoroughly abusing belonged by right to the eager youth whom I had seen in the night school? He fitted it as conclusively as the last piece of a puzzle fits its place. The college boy, to be sure, did not belong in the night school (though some of the privations and difficulties of the other man would have done him good). He was the son of a rich merchant, a thoroughly likable fellow personally, and by no means a fool. But *his* mind was anything but philosophic in its cast. The college of liberal

arts to which he had come, all aspects of his college life taken into account, was doing him more harm than good. It was but partly his own fault, it was scarcely at all his teachers', that the intellectual life of the institution had not gripped him. He ought never to have been sent there. He belonged, if not in business, in some technical or industrial school.

The case of these two men, *mutatis mutandis*, is, I believe, perfectly typical of countless others throughout the country. Not only are there thousands of young men and women outside our higher institutions of learning who ought to be in them; but there are also thousands in them who ought to be, if not out of them entirely, at least in other institutions than their own. Doubtless until our society undergoes radical social and economic changes, nothing like a final solution of these problems can be attained. But in the meantime, even though the steps which we can take are short ones, to perceive how things ought to be will enable us to make those short steps in the right direction.

The matter of economic readjustment has been mentioned; and a parallel, or at least a bit of nomenclature, from the economic world may perhaps best make clear what seems to be the situation in the sphere of education.

It has come to be a commonplace among economists that society has solved the problem of "production" far more effectively than it has solved the problem of "distribution." While families in the congested parts of a great city are scarcely able, because of prohibitive prices, to buy potatoes, acres of potatoes are rotting in the country within a hundred miles (or bushels of them, possibly, in freight cars within a hundred yards). There is a freeze in California, and the price of oranges is driven fictitiously up until they pass into the class of luxuries, whereupon, the demand falling off, the Florida grower is compelled to leave his fruit to spoil unpicked. One huge section of the country longing for oranges; another section longing for someone to take its oranges off its hands! One needs to be no student of these matters, one needs only to open his eyes, to see on every hand—some with a product which they cannot use and of which they cannot get rid; others longing for the same product, willing to make reasonable payment, but unable to obtain it. Apples decaying under the trees in the country, or deteriorating in thousands of barrels in cold storage; a little city girl

gazing at a row of the same fruit marked "five cents each." Here we have almost a symbol of our accomplishment in "distribution."

Now what we need to realize is that there is a situation strikingly parallel to all this in the educational world. Here, too, we have solved the problem of production far better than we have solved the problem of distribution—"production" in this case meaning the creation of that power which education is able to impart, and "distribution" the bringing of the many varieties of this power to just those who can most profitably use them.

There stand our institutions of higher learning! It isn't that we need more of them. It isn't so much that we need them better equipped. It isn't primarily that we need better teachers, or even that the ones we have should be better paid. It is rather that we need the right students for them—out of the thousands of possible students, the ones who belong precisely here, or there, and nowhere else. And as the inevitable differentiation in function of our educational institutions proceeds, the need for this delicately appropriate distribution will grow greater and the attainment of it more difficult.

I was reading the other day (somewhat tardily) the bulletin of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on "Academic and Industrial Efficiency." The report is an admirable one, full, and suggestive in a high degree, and only a small-minded person would criticize it for omitting matters not within its province to discuss. And yet, as I read of schemes for the maximum utilization of classrooms, of the economic organization of janitorial service, of stenographic and other time-saving devices for teachers, of the proper distribution of duties among the superintendent, the registrar, the treasurer, and the dean, I could not help feeling (wise as it is to adjust such matters in accordance with the most modern business methods) what drops in the bucket all these little efficiencies are in the face of the Great Inefficiency: the prodding and the dragging, the supplicating and the forcing, the penalizing and the putting on probation, of unenthusiastic, indifferent, misplaced students.

Let any teacher reckon up his time, count the endless hours given to purely external tasks, which, with the right "distribution" of students, either would be unnecessary or would regulate themselves: the multifarious methods for the prevention of idling and lagging—

reports and abstracts of outside reading, oral tests in the class room of preparation, written tests and examinations for the same end, with all the time and energy required for making them ready, giving, and correcting them; the elaborate paraphernalia of attendance—roll calls, excuses for absences, cut systems with their incessant records and reports, the continual irritation and complications of tardiness; marking—nine tenths of its burdens and unpleasantnesses; make-up examinations, appointments forgotten, assignments misunderstood, library privileges abused; in short, all the blunders that indifference can commit, all the interruptions and demands to which delinquency leads, all the red tape which discipline renders necessary; these, and a hundred other things, and more than any or all of them combined, the immense expenditure of personal energy which alone is capable of ensuring that unity of attention in the classroom without which the ablest teaching is rendered of little account, an expenditure that might be reduced two-thirds, if, at the outset, the undivided interest of the class could be assumed. To all this waste should be added in many cases the long vacation, which teachers of the more nervous type often devote to getting back into condition to stand the strain again, hours which, under other circumstances, could be more happily and profitably employed—to say nothing of the untraceable waste of those who give out entirely.

Nor are these problems, as those unacquainted with the facts might be tempted to suppose, problems merely of local condition or individual temperament.¹ On the contrary they are found wherever there are colleges, and they exist for teachers of the most varied types and of all degrees of success and unsucess.

¹If any authority be deemed necessary to support such a statement, there is surely none better than that of James Bryce. Speaking of "the things which the most judicious friends of the Universities (including many of their presidents) hold to be now most needed," he says:

"It is felt that there ought to be a stronger pulse of intellectual life among the undergraduates in the 'College' or Academic department. They are not generally idle or listless, but rather, like most young Americans, alert and active in temperament. Their conduct is usually good; in no country are vices less common among students. But those who are keenly interested either in their particular studies or in the 'things of the mind' in general are comparatively few in number. Athletic competitions and social pleasures claim the larger part of their thoughts, and the University does not seem to be giving them that taste for intellectual enjoyment which ought to be acquired early if it is to be acquired at all." *The American Commonwealth*, Vol. II, Chap. cix, page 761—New Edition, 1910.

Let me seize the opportunity of this footnote to add that I would not have anyone infer that I consider the students the only ones responsible for the conditions now prevailing in the American college. On the contrary, I consider the *teachers* (among others) far more responsible than the students. But that, as Kipling says, is another story.

There are teachers, to be sure, who go their way in serenity, giving trifling attention to the little formalities and disciplines, the countless little props and penalties of the classroom, such as those we have just been enumerating. They generally enjoy good health. But with few exceptions they are not the effective teachers. And these few, with still rarer exceptions, are not among those who openly pride themselves on being "above" these things. Teachers of this latter type little realize how quickly, if the majority of their colleagues adopted the same attitude, the intellectual life of their institution would collapse.

Fortunately, however, there is another side to it. Every college teacher, with greater or less frequency, has the experience (which in a somewhat altered and less inspiring form comes oftener to the university instructor) of having a class, usually a fairly small and advanced one, every member of which is not only interested and attentive, but enthusiastic, bent on doing more work than is assigned, on following the subject into its recesses and ramifications. Then he catches a glimpse of what a college as a whole might be!—for then he can put his whole energy into teaching, instead of putting nine tenths of it into the preliminary and accessory processes of rendering teaching possible. And what undreamed of sources of energy such an experience uncovers! Why! when one thinks of the increased power of a whole faculty under such conditions, he feels constrained, in his unbalanced enthusiasm, to fancy, even in the face of the great god Efficiency, that our educational system would not go wholly on the rocks if a class-room or two did once a week bask for an hour untenanted in the afternoon sunshine, or if a janitor did loaf occasionally on the chapel steps puffing his pipe.

When the day comes when the right boy is sent to the right college, not only will the task of the teacher be transformed but a whole group of present educational controversies will, in large measure, disappear. When we have solved the problem of "distribution," we shall hear little more of the conflict between liberal and practical, cultural and vocational, classical and industrial, education. All types of education which have sufficient vitality to gain and maintain a hold on the educational world are good—for the right boys and girls. It is absurd to stuff a high school girl with Euclid and Cæsar and French and German grammar, and send her out to the shop, or to be married, ignorant of the most

elementary truths of social, industrial, and domestic life. But it is equally absurd, on the plea that he must learn something to enable him to earn a living, to bring up on manual training and book-keeping a boy who in twenty years may be in a position of influential political leadership, thereby depriving him of the opportunity of learning at first hand the lessons, so important for our day, of the Greek and Roman and Mediæval experiments in civilization.

If we could only sort them out aright! To be sure, even though an infallible selection were possible, not until there are social and economic readjustments should we be able actually to educate in accordance with their capacities all of those thus selected. But a beginning can be made, and the more accurately we can point out the particular type of education for which a given boy is fitted, the greater the likelihood that the means for providing him with that education will be forthcoming. The waste of our present system, at any rate, in this matter of selection, is tragic. What we need is a still further differentiation in function among our colleges, and then, in the secondary schools, a curriculum especially devised to try out the capacities of the student, together with principals and teachers, or possibly even supplementary officials created with this very end in view, who know the colleges thoroughly and know the boys and girls as *individuals*. Surely a higher institution would be willing to forgo many units of mere information on the part of its freshmen, if it could be sure that those freshmen were in all cases selected because of their peculiar fitness for what *that* institution had to offer. Mistakes, of course, even under the most favorable conditions, would be made. The talents and ambitions of many a young man are slow in appearing. But it would not always be too late to rectify an error; for colleges will perhaps some time be honest enough to send away even good students who, it discovers, can make better use of their capacities elsewhere. How often does a college faculty or president do that at present? Perhaps a different policy in that regard would be a commendable first step toward the desired goal. At any rate, alumni should realize that it is not their duty to urge every good fellow, or even every good student, to matriculate at the institution where they themselves were graduated. They should have understanding enough of their Alma Mater, as well as loyalty to

her, to discriminate. Even their own sons sometimes should go elsewhere. To find a good man and a good institution is not enough. The man must fit the institution.

Nor does this mean, as to a superficial view it might seem to mean, the reduction of a student body to a level of monotonous uniformity. We are not asking that the men who attend each institution should be of a single type. That would be intolerable. (In spite of his earnestness and ability, I should not want a whole class made up of men like the one who caught my interest in that night school.) Uniformity always means death. Diversity alone ensures that clash which makes up intellectual as well as every other kind of life. All that is meant is that, when an institution of learning has become conscious of an aim and policy, conscious of its particular purpose amid the multitudinous complexities of our educational world, there should be a measurable degree of conformity between the character of the institution and the character of the students which it welcomes. Their aim in life should be in harmony with its aim, and they should offer some promise of being able to realize that aim. Within these limits, the widest diversity is possible and desirable: men of all temperaments, of all degrees of wealth and poverty, of all kinds of social station and background, of sufficient variety of blood and creed and tradition to make them representative of our manifold American life.

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Is it not true that there is a peculiar sense in which some of these observations apply to Amherst?

It is the distinction of Amherst, if I understand at all the new career on which she has entered, that she is one of the very first small colleges of the land to become conscious of a special mission. While it is difficult, if not impossible, to put that mission into words, her graduates, most of them, feel with a tolerable degree of clearness what it is, and have some sense of the sort of youth that must be selected for her if she is to fulfil it. If it were possible to see into the future and to forecast the careers of the young men who are on the point of entering college, which are the ones, under her new policy and consecration, whom we should choose for Amherst? It would not be enough, if I conceive this matter rightly, to know that a young man was destined, in the current meaning

of the phrase, to "make good." It would not fit a man to enter Amherst, merely to foreknow that he was to build a great railroad or direct a great bank, to be the governor of his state or the leader of its bar, to become an eloquent preacher, to write a popular novel, or to edit a metropolitan newspaper. These honors and accomplishments, it is true, might accompany or result from that which should distinguish an Amherst man. But the test itself would lie deeper.

That test lies in part in the character of our age. Unless all signs fail, the world is on the threshold of great changes. It appears to be approaching an epoch comparable only with such epochs in the past as the fall of the Roman Empire of the West or the coming of the Renaissance. Under such circumstances there is need, in a peculiar sense, of *intellectual* leadership. Every age, of course, needs leaders, men to step into the places of the leaders of the passing generation, to direct the already ordered processes of society. But an age like our own needs more than this. It needs, in an especial sense, *creative* leadership, men to formulate and make effective ideas and purposes for a relatively new society. If I have conceived the new Amherst correctly, it is men with the promise of this power that she desires to search out. And this is why, along with enthusiasm for the new scientific knowledge, she believes in retaining a like enthusiasm for that classical and historical training, that acquaintance with the civilizations of the past, without which no really enduring future civilization can be achieved. Helpers in the creation of a new world (literally! not in any vague or sentimental sense), nothing less than that is what Amherst hopes to turn out. It makes little difference whether her graduates become doctors or lawyers, merchants or bankers, ministers or teachers, journalists or scientific investigators, if only they go out in the fullness of knowledge to help shape a more nearly perfect society.

HACKENSACK MEADOWS

HARRY GREENWOOD GROVER

AT close of day, whether of gainful strife
Or fruitless toil that brings but pain and hate,
From out the city's maddening surge, we're borne
Toward home-filled towns and acred country seats.
Between these lies, but all too soon passed o'er,
A stretch of idle land; and through it flows—
If flow it doth—the lazy Hackensack.
Broad-streamed, low-banked it lies, or moves, between
Unvaried fields of sober brown. Untouched
Of any hand are these save hers who spread
Them there for rest of eye and soul of man;
Requital fit for his more constant toil
Since Nature thrust him forth to earn his bread!
Not e'en the midday sky can make quite blue
The gray-brown quiet stream; for brown and gray
Are restful sights and "Rest for Man" was what
She called the work which here our Mother wrought.
The fishers' huts that edge the stream, man-built,
Appear not to intrude. They do not tower,
Nor vaunt themselves! There is no war of hate
Or greed a-waging neath their peaceful roofs.
For these are homes of simple fishermen;
Mayhap such homes as He lodged in who taught
The fisher-folk who toiled on Galilee!
In rusty black-brown suits the crows flap by,
And fearlessly on ponderous wings some bird
Gray-clad—perhaps a gull such as old Walt
Saw hovering o'er the neighboring bay—now sails,
Now wheels and dips for food into the gray
Below. Save these and some slow ship that works
Its tedious way up stream or ever floats,
In all the stretch of restful land, in all
The endless sky o'erhead, naught else doth move.

Here Spring will come with cloth of green to hide
The waste by Winter wrought. Flowers anon
Shall softly bloom and laugh as children laugh
Among the grass in some deep summer field.
Her hidden nest a humble bird shall here
Brood o'er and see at length the nestlings fly.
Wooings, matings, and other broods shall come:
In this brown grass, 'neath those brown breasts the arc
Of life is sprung full-wide, while we seek far
To know its span. The blackbird flashing in
His flight shall fill the midmost summer day
With song. Till, when the gray days come, once more
In myriad clouds they'll seek the land of sun
And leave the dry brown marsh to rains and cold.
And save for glistening frosts and patchéd snow
It lieth so till Spring brings back its life.
All through the change of wheeling bird, of grass
Now sere, now green, of flowers and ghosts of flowers,
Of hushéd air and amorous-throated song,
The meadows stand, for some, unchanged. They bring
In every shifting phase, to him who looks
And him who bends his ear that gift of peace
Which comes to those who stand in old dim-aisled
Cathedrals high and, bowing, wait to hear
The prayer that marks the end of even-song.

THE WORLD ON TRIAL

WALTER A. DYER

I SUPPOSE no one will gainsay me if I make a somewhat commonplace and trite statement to the effect that there seems to be something the matter with our churches and colleges and schools and other human institutions. This is merely admitting that they are finite, mundane affairs. That they are susceptible of improvement I presume will also be conceded. That they must be improved, or fall under the contempt of men, is my contention. Of what men,—well, that is another story: for this is frankly a one-sided paper, speaking for the ordinary man.

We are to-day demanding of our institutions that they show cause for existence. Whether this is because we are all becoming intellectual, or because we have become shrewd and skeptical, I cannot pretend to say. I only know that we have become pragmatists—or Missourians—and are demanding a justification for everything. Life has become too crowded for superfluities.

Now these institutions are dependent for their effectiveness on the effectiveness of the human beings who compose them and guide their destinies. There is no essence of eternal life in the institution itself; there is no extraordinary virtue in mere tradition or momentum. The majestic and once revered institutions of Egypt, Babylon, Athens, Rome, have crumbled like structures of sand. If the vestal virgins sleep, the sacred flame dies out.

Consequently, the so-called learned professions—the personnel of our institutions—are now on trial, on trial for their lives.

The medical profession is on trial. The day of the medicine-man and the wizard is past. We have even ceased to stand in awe of Latin prescriptions and demand to know the composition and probable effects of the dose we take. If Christian Science or osteopathy prove more reasonable or efficacious than allopathy, we will adopt them. We have discovered the physician to be a fallible being, with no mystic secrets of healing, and we demand that he make good or get out. The whole profession is on trial.

The law and the bench are on trial. If the law does not suit us we will make a new one. Blackstone and legal Latin fail to frighten us. What we demand is equity and common sense. If a judge fails to show wisdom or justice, let him step down from his bench in all his solemn robes. We have made bold to talk of the recall of judges.

The church is on trial and the ministers thereof. The day of priestcraft and its superstitions has passed. If the church fails to furnish us with the spiritual food that we need, we will not go to church. We can no longer be frightened or scolded into it. The ministers are on trial for the life of the church. They are in direct competition with the golf links and the moving picture shows, and nothing will save them from that competition. The sooner they realize it, the better for the churches.

The American college, too, is on trial, and the faculty thereof. I recently heard a young professor state that he didn't propose to lower his dignity by trying to interest the students. He would conduct his course, and they could take it or leave it; if they didn't come to college to study they might better stay away. In any event it wasn't up to him.

It is up to him, however, and he cannot dodge the issue. There is nothing divine about the curriculum; there is no law compelling a student to study. The professors, I submit, are not engaged merely to conduct courses and display their knowledge; they are engaged to educate, and it is as important to educate a baseball player as a grind.

Yes, the professor is on trial. He has got to demonstrate his usefulness or retire. If he cannot hold the attention of his students he is a failure. It is useless for him to fall back on the claim that it is the students' duty to study. His course is in competition with athletics, the junior prom., the fraternities. If they are more effective than his course in securing attention, then something is the matter with his course. When a college shows signs of running to athletics or to society, you may count upon it that something is wrong with the courses and the faculty. Anti-fraternity legislation will never save a college from the consequences of its own weaknesses.

For the American undergraduate is an open-minded creature. He is not wedded to the tennis court or the bridge table if you can

show him something equally interesting in your books or lectures. He is young and red-blooded, and his studies will never absorb him until the enterprise of learning is made as vividly interesting to him as the enterprise of the gridiron.

John Spencer said: "When a farm boy carried wood for the kitchen stove, wood was a bore; carrying ball-bats for a game down on the flats was a privilege eagerly sought. Stove-wood and ball-bats may come from the same tree. The man is an alchemist who is able to place the same halo about stove-wood duties that he finds in ball-bat pleasures."

Nevertheless, it seems to be up to the faculty to do just that; and—to uphold our contention—some few of them are doing it.

ACROSTIC

EDWIN NORTON ANDREWS

[On the three hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Poet's Death.]

WHO of the Albion race can fail to-day,
In honor of this name, the laurel spray,
Love's token, on the poet's brow to place?
Let other nations too his memory grace,
In meditative wonder at his skill
And world-wide knowledge of the human will!
Methinks all knowledge lodged within his brain,
Society, Art, Passions, Laws in train,
His master mind discussed; myself he shows.
Anon his fiery retribution glows;
Kind to the weak, he honors woman much,
Sets forth all evil as with magic touch,
Paints human virtue in most beauteous dress,
Envelops vice in horrid hideousness,
And with dramatic skill and rare urbanity,
Restores the mind diseased to mood of sanity,
Enfolds the world with sweet humanity.

GOIN' TO THE SHINTY?

DANIEL V. THOMPSON

"Great was surmise in college, keen the conjecture and joke."—*Clough*.

THE appearance of a mountain changes not with distance only, but with the lapse of time. Memory recalls not so much the particular as the general. So, familiar as we were with Mount Warner in '89, it now requires some effort to recall details; while as to the trend and meaning of our life upon it, we see more clearly year by year.

STORY

We were marooned, the two of us, over the Thanksgiving holiday, within the "glorious amphitheatre of hills." Chance brought us on a tramp from North Hadley down the eastern slope of Mount Warner. We descended the wild and bosky crest till we came upon a smooth spot half way down, still green in November, level, slightly, alluring. The fertile valley, the hills making obeisance to it, the air golden with the lowering sun, united to give an unwonted peace and beauty to the hour. We loved at sight that stretch of level turf. Why shouldn't we use our holiday to build a cabin there?

On our right ran a "worm" fence. Over it we went, past a tobacco barn in the midst of a tobacco field, past barnyard and farm buildings, to the back porch of a neat cottage, where amid vines, in an ample rocking armchair, sat a motherly looking old lady. We begged a drink of water and began to excuse our trespass. But Mrs. D., having as little English as we had French, called her husband and two sons, ten and twenty, to assure us we had done no harm, but were welcome to enjoy their hillside pasture to our hearts' content. Could we even put up a little hut there? Nothing easier or more natural. So possession was secured, and then our patent was sealed in slender beakers of home-grown wine.

Page had a sober horse and nearly sober wagon, which in another twenty-four hours had landed on our estate materials for putting

up a shanty. It was to be ten by fifteen, with one big window, a capacious fireplace, and a lean-to woodshed. The thing went up by magic. Thanksgiving eve we finished the chimney, in twilight so cold that the mortar would freeze before the brick could reach it. But below in the fireplace were pine logs laid ready for the match, and as the last brick shivered into place, forth burst the blaze. What a house-warming was there; what cocoa boiling in the crane; what an ample bunk we rolled into, and what blankets; what hearts bursting with the sense of possession! Should we never stop talking and laughing and go to sleep?

Sleep we did, and woke late to find a blizzard raging and our blankets reblanketed with snow. With such conditions our summer-seeming shanty was hardly built to cope. So when college opened we gave over our suburban retreat for the winter. But even while we luxuriated in the effete town, we indulged the joys of recollection and anticipation, receiving with but small heed the jeers and queries of our friends, and deeming ourselves happy in winning some champions and sympathisers, not only among the fellows but here and there among the faculty. The Hut was an object of friendly interest to men, for example, of such diverse points of view as Professor Neill and Professor Garman. And as for Professor Genung (whom we called "Uncle Johnny," though we really felt him as a contemporary) the Hut became as if his own. Had we read Clough's *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*? No? Then we must read it. He should call the hut the *Bothie*.

When springtime came, a few of our class were desperate enough to take an occasional chance on our hospitality; but in '91 we found a kindred spirit, with ideals of leisure and contemplation harmonious with our own. Harry Boynton would join us with an unobtrusive gladness as we set out toward sunset, see with joyous eyes the beauties of that long walk in the gathering dusk, and share our glowing fire, primitive supper, and all-renewing sleep. With gifts before which we should have been silent, he listened eloquently to our nightly chat, and our tireless repetition of lines we had learned by heart from Wordsworth, and Burns, and Shelley. He had a wholesome scorn for our more frivolous moments, and when our spirits rose to the point of mere nonsense, Harry's objection was brief but sufficient—"Don't drivel!"

At a certain shadowy stretch of the road, as if moved by the

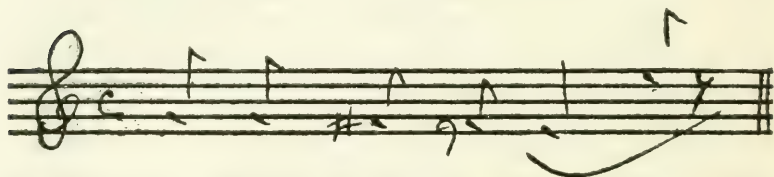
romance of the place, the Skipper would burst forth suddenly into some song, usually the *Two Grenadiers*.

"Then armed to the teeth will I ride to my grave
The arms of my Emp'ror defending!"

Having made the initial error of pitching the tune somewhat too high, he would approach boldly to the very last note he could reach in that splendid climax, and then, with a slump which never failed to make me roar with laughter, would continue the phrase an octave lower. It would bring down an Opera House. The technique is difficult; I've tried, and can by no means attain the Skipper's astonishing virtuosity, his *aplomb*.

We had petitioned the faculty informally for excuse from morning chapel on the ground that we were essentially not residents. The matter, as concerning hygiene, was referred to "Old Doc" of blessed memory. His reply, as recorded, is like him. "Gentlemen, if you refer this petition to me, I shall deny it. There is nothing better for the health than a brisk walk in the morning before chapel." It is recorded also, but in the *Apocrypha*, that he added, "Depend upon it, gentlemen, those young men don't go out to that shanty for any good purpose."

The deepest pleasure associated with our enterprise lay in the friendship, lasting long as life, which grew up between us and the D's. I've never known a better neighbor than that French tobacco-farmer, nor boys more capable and friendly than Louis and his brother. To the end of our days we shall keep the memory of the motherly figure of Mrs. D., and her hospitable heart, and her high-pitched welcoming voice as we passed her porch at dusk, "Goin' to the Shinty?"



It was something like that, but oh, so full of warmth and goodness, so vibrant and sincere.

PHILOSOPHY

In the atmosphere of freedom we were tacitly allowed to breathe in that liberal college of Seelye's day, we boys developed a crude and fractional but pretty honest philosophy of life.

There was a charm for us in any idea or enterprise which smacked of the unusual. When Stanley came to College Hall and recounted his explorations in Africa, we were not only fascinated, we were stimulated. It became commonplace to pursue a course of life which afforded good houses to live in and smooth sidewalks to plant the foot on, which harnessed horses, and muzzled dogs. We had another attack of imagination after our chat with Lew Wallace, at Frank's, at the close of his lecture. Likewise from our reading rose impulses to experiment in the sphere of thought and language. We ardently believed that one must trust his intuition quite implicitly or go blind; that it was nothing necessarily against a half truth that it was incomplete; that the daily life of the world was a lively pageant, highly symbolic, and interesting and comprehensible in proportion to one's power of self-detachment. The basic motive of our walk and conversation was a modern interpretation of the old Greek, "Know thyself!" We sought with a zeal worthy of a nobler end, to learn ourselves through making the rest of mankind our looking-glass. Some frank critics charged us with affecting eccentricity. But we were perhaps as normal in our views of them as they in theirs of us. We cast aside the conventional too rashly; they, not readily enough. No doubt our conception of the duties and joys of college life was too unsystematic to be altogether sane, but we certainly were not posing. We aimed eagerly at finding, for ourselves, the real, the intimate, the spontaneous, in nature and in man. "A violet by a mossy stone" seemed to our eyes to offer more of truth and beauty than an orchid under glass. This passion for real experience and original observation led us into queer situations, and supplied us with unusual opinions, some of which were sounder than others.

One may believe profoundly in the value of restraint and the mastery of tasks, and yet recognize a possible virtue in different conditions too. When the routine of the day or the week is over, the heart of a boy should exult, the body stretch, the reign of

impulse succeed to the tyranny of tasks. Judgment should yield to intuition, considerate control relax into personal taste and the enjoyment of friends, friends so much one's self that courtesy and caution become both automatic and superfluous.

There was a voluminous poet in our class whose best line, as we esteemed it, will vividly suggest what I mean by way of relief from the exactions of "duty" and "society,"—

"Like a young colt that's broke his halter!"

The young colt is as true to his nature when he has broken his halter, as when he is held securely by that conventional restraint. Who knows but he is then attaining even a higher development of his powers, and thus making a more profound preparation for the service of man? For the immediate convenience of his owner, the halter did afford a useful check upon the colt's will; but now, he runs and capers, he exercises superbly his natural gaits, he cultivates his social instincts, he is finding himself. By and by the farmer will catch him again, and enthrall him in a stout new halter, and then, in a docility suggested by self-interest, young Pegasus will do his day's work in harness, and eat his oats from a crib. But he will the better earn his keep because once on a time he had a spirit to subdue, and powers demanding a trainer's care; and because this spirit and these powers gained some taste of freedom and initiation in the open pasture, in those splendid moments of his youth when he had proved too much for his halter.

When people can have their own way, they will often do wrong; but it is a deeper and more illuminating truth that, unless they are given a chance for responsible self-expression they can never do right—never anything that can justly be counted toward their souls' own record of achievement. We used our freedom to pursue, in our own unguided way, the truth of life, as contrasted with the facts of life. We wished not to confuse the science of life with the art of living. What we yearned for, and made ourselves sensitive to was the pulsating inner being of this "unfathomable world."

We believed that in true friendship there was understanding so complete that conversation was unnecessary. Silences were current coin in our realm, golden symbols of contentment and of

homage. We would walk a mile with no word beyond, say, a quatrain from a sonnet of Shakspeare's,—

“Full many a glorious morning have I seen
Flatter the mountain-tops with sovereign eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy.”

After some vigorous phrase from Sam Johnson or whimsical one from Elia, it seemed as if the air were gleaming with images or trembling with laughter. We had no need to chatter, and spoil the sights and sounds. We were particularly under the spell of that story of Carlyle's visit to Tennyson in which for the whole evening neither spoke a word till the guest bade his host an appreciative good night. Walking or sitting by the fire we put this form of companionship to the test; and of course it was a thrilling discovery to find that we too could enjoy talk without words.

Somewhere or other Matthew Arnold calls poetry a criticism of life. Granted, then he who is to understand and enjoy literature must find life in it, in ballad, drama, novel. It was largely this instinctive search for the inner or real in literature that drew together our small group of devotees. But I take it, the same impulse is what has drawn together this past year or two in the college of today the larger group of boys and men who constitute the *Mitre*, a fine and rational embodiment of the social-literary feeling. Sympathetic literary companionship classifies and intensifies the individual literary sense. It stimulates the imagination, it multiplies appreciation, it enhances the pleasure of rolling a fine phrase under the tongue; the savour of a great passage rises on the voice of the reader like the smoke of sacrifices into every soul; in that fellowship evolve ideas and purposes unexpected and precious. Life and literature mean more to each other. It may seem trivial, but I confess with pleasure to a thrill at this very moment from the recollection of certain sublime or gracious passages with which the air would sound about us as we walked along. There is no rhythm in all poetry, I believe, finer to tramp to on a country road than the splendid and passionate energy of Shelley's *Alastor*.

When it became known about the college that two of the boys had put up a shanty on the slope of Mount Warner, and walked

out there of an evening or a Sunday afternoon to enjoy its seclusion, those who themselves loved fresh air and liberty smiled on us and understood; while those whose taste preferred the modes of living which custom and the age ordained, smiled in the Homeric way, and didn't take the trouble to understand. We met all varieties of good-natured comment, from lofty scorn to warm sympathy. One would ridicule the rubber boots we found convenient on the country road; another would patronize our rural tastes and pity our isolation; now and then a simple friend would reason with us and seek to lead us back to paths of regularity. But oh, the many, first and last, to whose free spirits our enterprise appeared both sane and happy, who had eyes to see, and hearts to share, and sometimes even time and inclination to join us on a common ground, and thus enhance our experience and our memories of it, with their comradeship in freedom!

So the fellowship was enjoyed, the "halter broke," "books found in running brooks and good in every thing."

POSTSCRIPT

HENRY W. BOYNTON

[The following article, by the third member of the "Shinty" group, was published in the *Amherst Literary Monthly* in March, 1891.]

NOT many years ago, on a little hillside that stands lonely in the midst of the valley, there arose a palace. Outwardly it was no magnificent affair, being of bare boards, and one story. There were two architects and two builders, and, when it was done, two occupants. That was at first. Afterward they took to themselves a third, who called himself blessed of the blessed. Out on the lonely hill these three spent many perfect hours. After the heat and flurry and tread-mill tasks among the learned Philistines was done, out they would go, by quiet evening roads, and under the leaning stars to—Heaven. For as they strolled, suddenly the heat and humdrum seemed very far removed, and there existed only these three, quietly entering into the bosom of the great Pan. There was no babbling of tongues; only now and then a thought leaping from brain to brain with a single word or gesture. The long lanes receded, margined here and there by a black-browed pine or shadowy elm, and the little bridges held out their arms. And so they would come to the palace, and entering, leave their lower selves upon the threshold. The morrow was to come, but it had no care for them. The moon came out, and a solitary bird sang hard by, and they went to rest. And the Philistines called them fools for their pains.

And then in due course the two that were at first made an end of learning, and went away. And the third was left alone, and went betimes to the palace, thinking to find himself again, and be comforted. And the way was long, and at the end no palace, but only a wretched hut, comfortless and desolate. For the princes were gone, and he found himself to be naught but a beggar. And he cursed and came away, and went there no more, but mingled with the world. And the Philistines called him a fool for his pains.

The Amherst Illustrious

HENRY CLAY HALL

EDWARD S. PARSONS

EARLY in the present year men of all political creeds in the Rocky Mountain region united in expressing to President Wilson the wish that he should appoint to the Interstate Commerce Commission Mr. Henry Clay Hall, of Colorado Springs, a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1881. To this united sentiment the President responded favorably, thus adding Mr. Hall to the already numerous group of the "Amherst Illustrious."

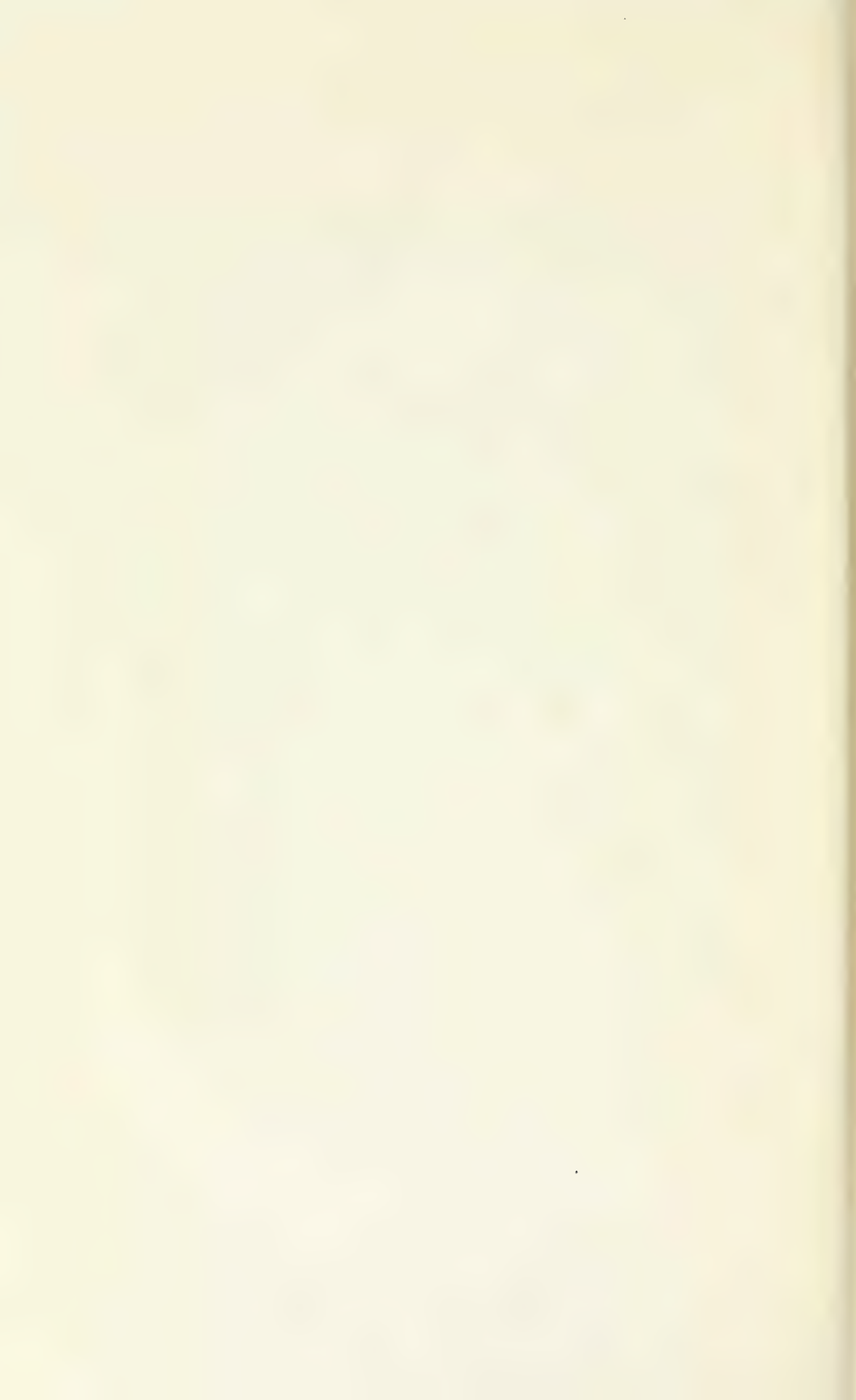
This greatness of place and opportunity was not thrust upon Mr. Hall. It was an achievement, the worthy reward of conspicuous ability, hard work, and willingness to serve wherever the opportunity offered. To this fact his record amply testifies. He was born in New York City in 1860. After his graduation from Amherst he studied law at Columbia, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1883. After two years of practise in New York City he became assistant to Mr. Edmond Kelly, counsel for the United States legation in Paris, and remained in that capacity until 1892, when, on account of health, he removed to Colorado Springs, where his brother, William M. Hall, was dean and professor of history and economics at Colorado College.

In his new environment Mr. Hall came rapidly to the front. He became general counsel for Colorado College and one of its law lecturers, counsel for a number of other important corporations, president of the local bar association and then of the bar association of the state. In 1905 he was elected mayor of Colorado Springs, the nomination having been entirely unsought and having been made while he was out of the city. He gave the city a model administration which lifted its civic life to a new level. He succeeded in enforcing laws which had been almost a dead letter in other administrations, and showed what could be done in such an office by intelligence, honesty and well-directed energy. He



HENRY CLAY HALL, ESQ.
OF THE CLASS OF 1881

Appointed by President Wilson to the Interstate Commerce Commission.



had the honor of being cordially hated by those who had been accustomed before his time to use the city for their own ends; but even his enemies were compelled to acknowledge the vigor and effectiveness of his administration. Later he was prominent in the Chamber of Commerce, which has done so much for the development of the city along the best lines, and for several years he was chairman of its most important committee, that upon municipal affairs. He was also at the forefront of the movement to secure a commission form of government for Colorado Springs, and was one of the wisest and most influential members of the charter commission. Indeed, the framing of the charter was largely the work of two men, of whom he was one. During the last year he has served as city attorney, showing that, though he once held the chief position in the city, he was not above serving it in any capacity where he could be of use.

His career has thus, during the thirty-three years since his graduation from Amherst, been a steady progress upward, until he has now reached a height where all may see and measure his worth.

Mr. Hall has eminent fitness for the post to which he has been summoned. He is not afraid of hard work. He has great sanity, the ability to see the essential in any question, the capacity to weigh argument and come to clear decision. He has a high sense of honor, which will be unmoved by any considerations other than those of justice and the public good. During his term as mayor his refusal to make certain appointments and to desist from certain policies lost him some of his best paying clients, but there was no hesitation on his part. He can see through pretense and has a thorough contempt for it. He brings to his new work the keen interest of the student and of the man of affairs in the problems which it presents and also a wide knowledge of public conditions, not only in his own section, but in the nation at large. Moreover, he has a rare felicity of expression. His clarity of vision manifests itself in clarity of utterance, and with the pen or the voice he is able to say what he has to say so that it can be understood, and to say it with grace as well.

The Rocky Mountain Region is proud of its first representative on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Amherst may well rejoice in the widening of her influence from the service he is to render in this position of national responsibility.

ROBERT LANSING

[From *The Outlook*, April 4]

THE first appointment [of two, to important positions in the Department of State] is surprisingly good. It will help much to fill the gap left by the resignation of John Bassett Moore. Mr. Lansing has had a very considerable training for his present post, and possesses the quality of mind necessary for the performance of its functions, in so far as his services are to be confined to the exposition of the legal aspects of the various problems that arise.

Mr. Lansing, a son-in-law of General John W. Foster, Secretary of State under President Harrison, made his first entrance into public affairs in 1892 by becoming Associate Counsel for our Government in the Bering Sea Fur Seal Arbitration. Some years later he became counsel for the United States Bering Sea Claims Commission. Later still he was Solicitor for the United States Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, and still later was Counsel for the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries in the arbitration at The Hague. Mr. Lansing has latterly been in Washington, appearing before the American British Claims Arbitration Tribunal as Agent and Counsel for the American Government—a post to which he was appointed by Mr. Knox, Secretary of State during the Taft Administration. Mr. Lansing is an associate editor of the “*American Journal of International Law*,” and is well known as an international lawyer of ripe experience and judgment. His appointment is distinctly non-political and for merit only.



ROBERT LANSING, ESQ.
OF THE CLASS OF 1886

Appointed by President Wilson Counselor to the Department of State.

The Book Table

1869

TO THE RIVER PLATE AND BACK. By W. J. Holland. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1913.

This book is a narrative of the trip of Professor Holland to Buenos Aires and back for the purpose of setting up and turning over to the Argentine Government Museum a replica of the giant dinosaur, *Diplodocus*, which is in the Carnegie Museum, the replica being presented by Mr. Carnegie.

Doctor Holland has written an entertaining account of the voyage to Buenos Aires, with descriptions of the cities at which he stopped on the way, such as Bahia, Rio Janerio, Santos, etc., and a considerable description of life at Buenos Aires and La Plata, with a running comment all through on the animals, birds and butterflies which he saw. The picture is of especial interest as being from the point of view of a guest of the officials and leading scientific men of the country.

Of particular interest are the incidental accounts of the preparation and presentations of replicas of this great dinosaur to the national museums of England, France, Germany, Russia, and others, indicating how this spectacular specimen was sought by the various countries and presented by Mr. Carnegie and the Museum at Pittsburg.

The climax is reached when the skeleton of *Diplodocus* is finally in place, is presented by Mr. Holland, accepted by Sr. Pena, President of the Republic of Argentine, and Mr. Holland is made a member of the Academy of Science of Argentine.

After a short trip into the interior of Argentine, the return journey is described with pictures of the various West Indian Islands. The book makes very interesting reading, and is finely illustrated with half tones, drawings, and several colored reproductions of paintings of bits of the scenery made by the author.

F. B. LOOMIS.

1873

THE PLACE OF THE CHURCH IN EVOLUTION. By John M. Tyler. Boston and New York: Houghton & Mifflin Company. 1914.

If a man may be known by the company he keeps, so likewise may a book. This book has its already well-manned company, in which it takes an honorable place, and whose wholesome spirit it perpetuates. It will, one may confidently predict, put the name of John Tyler among the names which, for their services to a sane apprehension both of evolutionary science and religion, have won a widely felt distinction. The late John Fiske, one of this goodly company, whose unique expository powers were devoted largely to naturalizing among general readers the evolutionary philosophy, once revolutionary, of Huxley and Herbert Spencer, did his generation great service by his two little books, now in every minister's library: "The Destiny of Man Viewed in the Light of his Origin," and "The Idea of God as Affected by Modern Knowledge." Another of this goodly company was the late Henry

Drummond, whose "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" disposed of the fatuous idea once prevalent that science and religious faith ever had grounds for conflict or needed reconciliation; and whose later "Ascent of Man" negated the ignoble connotation of the idea left by Darwin that the course of animal evolution from the much exploited "hairy quadruped with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in his habits" was (to quote Darwin's title) a "Descent of Man." As we older readers recall these very serviceable books, we realize how fast scientific thought moves, after all, and how soon the doubts that once disturbed earnest minds become obsolete.

It is with no idea of allaying doubts or reconciling conflicts, however, that Professor Tyler steps into the company of Fiske and Drummond. Nor is he standing on their shoulder to push on their thought from where they leave off. His conclusions come rather from a deeply meditated view of the magnificent field of animal and spiritual evolution at first hand, and from specialized research. His book, we may say, is a new reversal. Instead of identifying natural law in the spiritual world, it traces, from the beginning, what we may call spiritual law in the natural world, as if all nature, from the bottom up, were alive with the same growing life. This quite changes our *milieu*; so that in following his thought we soon bid farewell to Coelenterates and molluscs in our progressive discovery of the stages of life succeeding. The chapters on "Stages of Animal Evolution" and "The Rise of Altruism," epitomized from the author's earlier book on "Man in the Light of Evolution," lay his foundation, and from this point the specific theme begins to prophesy itself. As soon as altruism is broached—a subject which Drummond carried as far as maternal instinct—the far goal begins to reveal its possibilities; for altruism carried to its highest powers can be satisfied only with the harmonious relations and functions of corporate life, that is, with something very like a church. Hence the idea, at first thought somewhat estranging, of the place of the church in evolution—estranging, unless we consent to a certain accommodation of both terms that they may fit each other.

But the accommodation of terms comes with all reasonableness and naturalness as soon as we stick to the inherent vital principles of both. This is what Professor Tyler does. It is the spirit of the theme, not its mere material embodiment, that concerns him. And here he has an impulsion, an urgency, in the great spiritual tide which is sweeping over the world. Since the decade beginning with 1883, when Fiske and Drummond were thinking of evolutionary life in terms of the individual, the thoughts of men have been taken up increasingly with the problems of corporate life, of society and men in the mass, and the new science of sociology is for the time eclipsing the claims of the individual. With this spiritual movement, the philosophy of evolution must keep pace, or, if you please, must lead the way into a clear view of its real inwardness. This is the task which Professor Tyler's book has set itself. Through the chapters on "The Meaning of Personality," "Present Conditions," "Christianity," "The Church," and "Diversity of Gifts," it translates its survey, so to say, into terms of universal humanity, the language of the common man.

A notable feature of the book is its freedom from the abstruse and technical terms both of science and religion. It is truly scientific, but in that self-justifying science which Huxley calls "disciplined common sense." His church, likewise, is

not at all the stiff ecclesiastic affair which makes us think of cathedrals and ceremonies; one finds no trace of churchly forms or terminology. His church is an institution rather of life and spirit than of organized forms. And yet it is not easy to substitute another name for what he has in mind, or to cut it loose from the established institution; for it has the church's spring and inspiration in Christ, *is* the working and living body of Christ, the diversely membered social and corporate organism of which he is the Head. This personally developed organism has its place, the supreme place, in evolution. The vast movement of vitalized nature, which began with the Cœlenterates, disclosed through ages and millennia its marvelous potencies until not only man, with his powers adapted to coöperate with and determine his own evolution, but Christianity, with the inspiration of its personal source, and its diversities of gifts working together in one spirit, comes in to crown the work. It is a fascinating story of the current which runs through all animal and human life, told in a vigorous and familiar style, without parade of science or learning, yet with the genuine heart of both—a treatment of a momentous theme which every reader, general and special, may read with keen interest and delight.

J. F. G.

1880

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT. By Parris Thaxter Farwell. Illustrated. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company. 1913.

This book is one of a series, "The Farmer's Practical Library," edited by Ernest Ingersoll. Of the series the editor, in his general introduction, says: "It proposes to tell its readers how they can make work easier, health more secure, and the home more enjoyable and tenacious of the whole family. No evil in American rural life is so great as the tendency of the young people to leave the farm and the village. The only way to overcome this evil is to make rural life less hard and sordid; more comfortable and attractive. It is to the solving of that problem that these books are addressed. Their central idea is to show how country life may be made richer in interest, broader in its activities and its outlook, and sweeter to the taste."

It would seem, from a glance at the titles in this series, that this book of Rev. Mr. Farwell's must subtend a very large arc in its range of subjects; it certainly is almost encyclopædic in the number of very practical yet truly esthetic and moral suggestions that it makes. The writer is described on the title page as "Chairman of the Village Improvement Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League." He is an advocate of village improvement, not merely as a matter of trees and parks and roads and attractive homes, but also of health and cleanliness and law and order and education and church and play. He is not concerned with untried theories. He exemplifies every point by what has actually been done in various places all over the land; and the numerous illustrations of streets, bridges, tree vistas, fields, gardens, crops, have the persuasiveness of a veritable mission work put in the most attractive terms. And one can say no better thing of the style and workmanship of the book than that these are eminently worthy of a very worthy subject. There is nothing dry or professional about it; it is like a neighbor sitting down by our side and telling us just how, just why, and just what are approved methods and results.

J. F. G.

THE ALUMNI COUNCIL: FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

FREDERICK S. ALLIS

THE first meeting of the Alumni Council at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Wednesday, May 20, brought together a notable group of Amherst men.

Fifty-four representatives were present, from the class of 1848 to the class of 1911, and from the associations of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Connecticut, Providence, Worcester, Washington, D. C., Central and Western New York, Cleveland, Chicago and Colorado.

Many of the members reached Springfield Tuesday evening, so that over forty members were present when Chairman William Orr, '83, called the meeting to order at ten o'clock Wednesday morning. After a brief introduction by the chairman and the secretary of the Organization Committee, William Orr, '83, and Frederick S. Allis, '93, giving an account of the work of the committee, Henry P. Kendall, '99, outlined the various lines of activity which the Council might take up. The topics of the morning were then discussed: "Publicity," by Collin Armstrong, '77, and Richard S. Brooks, '92; "GRADUATES' QUARTERLY," by Ernest M. Whitcomb, '04; "Secondary Schools," by Alfred G. Rolfe, '82, William G. Thayer, '85, William Orr, '83, William B. Greenough, '88, Charles E. Kelsey, '84, George D. Pratt, '93, Grosvenor H. Backus, '94; "Summer Baseball," by John E. Oldham, '88, Charles A. Sibley, '87, Henry P. Field, '80, William C. Atwater, '84, Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, '89. The secretary read communications on this latter subject from Dr. Paul C. Phillips, '88, and Prof. E. B. Delabarre, '86.

The Student Council, in whom is vested the direction of Amherst Athletics, had asked the opinion of the Alumni Council as to what attitude Amherst should take towards summer baseball. To enable them to form an opinion, the members of the Alumni Council had before them printed copies of a report by a special committee consisting of Alfred E. Stearns, '94, Cornelius J. Sullivan, '92, John E. Oldham, '88, Charles A. Sibley, '87, and Frederick S. Allis, '93, secretary. It was voted that the report of this committee be received and the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Athletics to be brought up at the next meeting of the Council. It was also voted that the GRADUATES' QUARTERLY be made the official publication of the Alumni Council. Before adjournment for luncheon, Henry P. Field, '80, presented the report of the Nominating Committee. The following officers were elected: president, William F. Slocum, '74, of Colorado; vice-presidents, Charles E. Kelsey, '84, of Boston, Edwin Duffey, '90, of Cortland, N. Y., Dwight W. Morrow, '95, of New York; secretary, Frederick S. Allis, '93, of Amherst; treasurer, Ernest M. Whitcomb, '04, of Amherst. Executive committee, President Slocum, *ex officio*; George D. Pratt, '93, of New York; Grosvenor H. Backus, '94, of New York, chairman; Edward T. Esty, '97, of Worcester; Henry H. Titsworth, '97, of Chicago; Henry P. Kendall, '99 of Norwood; Robert W.

Maynard, '02, of Boston. Members-at-large of the Alumni Council to serve for three years, Richard S. Brooks, '92, of Springfield, Prof. Thomas C. Esty, '93, of Amherst and Noble S. Elderkin, '01, of Lawrence, Kan. Standing committees, members of which are to be appointed by the executive committee, were created, covering the following subjects: athletics, publicity, publication, religious work, secondary schools, finance, alumni fund, revision of the constitution of the society of the alumni.

At two-thirty in the afternoon President Meiklejohn spoke informally to the members of the Council. The President emphasized the fact that, although Amherst no longer gives the degree of Bachelor of Science, its scientific courses are stronger than ever. He also explained the purpose of the administration to work out a more definite curriculum, believing that the liberal college must show the same definiteness of purpose, the same domination by a single aim as is shown by the technical or professional school. With much emphasis he declared that Amherst must secure and keep the best teachers obtainable, the quality of the teaching force being more important than the material equipment of the college. At the conclusion of his address, the following resolution was moved by George D. Pratt, '93:

"Resolved, That the Alumni Council, being informed of the desire of the Trustees to increase the amount of money paid for instruction purposes, expresses hearty approval of this policy and, as an expression of approval, authorizes its Executive Committee to invite the Alumni Body to contribute to the Alumni Fund, which will be available for this and other purposes. It further pledges its best efforts to raise for this purpose seventy-five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the college year 1914-15, and a like amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for four additional years."

Frank L. Babbott, '78, spoke in favor of the motion and it was unanimously passed. Grosvenor H. Backus, '94, then explained the object of the Alumni Fund, and Henry H. Titsworth, '97, spoke on the policy of including in one budget not only the expenses of the Council but of all other projects for which contributions are asked from alumni, the GRADUATES' QUARTERLY, the lawn fête, the Christian Association, etc. Communications were read from the associations of Chicago, St. Louis and Rochester, inviting the Council to hold the 1915 meeting with them. Mention was made of the centennial commencement in 1921 and the desirability of having every class hold a reunion at that time. It was voted that the Alumni Council record its very strong appreciation of the thought and skill with which Chairman Orr and his associates of the Organization Committee had worked out the plans for the Alumni Council. The thanks of the Council were extended to the chairman and members of the committee and to its secretary, Mr. Allis, for their generous and valuable work for the college. After adjournment, through the courtesy of alumni, automobiles were placed at the disposal of the members and trips were taken around Springfield until the dinner hour.

The dinner in the evening was attended by 125 alumni. Dwight W. Morrow, '95, was toastmaster and the speakers were William F. Slocum, '74, President of Colorado College; Henry C. Hall, '81, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and President Meiklejohn. W. F. Merrill, '99, led the singing and an octette from the College Glee Club also sang. President Slocum said, in substance: "The

American college is the greatest factor in education, and the main purpose of the college is to create a leadership so calm and intelligent that it will grapple with and master the important problems confronting our country." Mr. Hall said that the main purpose of the college, as he saw it, was to fit boys for the utmost service of which they are capable. He paid a high tribute to President Wilson as a great public servant, and brought a personal message of greeting from him.

President Meiklejohn, in the final speech of the evening, thanked the men who first started the Alumni Council project and fought for it, and he thanked the class of '93 for making the Council possible by their gift last commencement. He then spoke of two essential features in the life of the college, first the teaching and second the life of the student outside the classroom. More and more, he declared, was he impressed with the fact that there is no work in the social scheme equal to that of the college teacher. He pledged himself to do his utmost to make the teaching in Amherst college wise, sane and vital.

With regard to the second feature he urged that the social life of the student must not be left to mere chance. While we must respect the independence of the students in the government of their own affairs, we must constantly seek to make conditions favorable for their development in moral, religious, social and physical enterprises.

He concluded by saying that his feeling was one of jubilation. He had counted on the support of the trustees and had found it far beyond his expectations. He had known that the alumni were devoted to the best interests of the college but had not dreamed that such big results could be achieved so soon. He had believed in the mission and future of Amherst, but every day the greatness of the opportunity was broadening before his eyes. He said he had been welcomed by the toastmaster as a comrade, and as a comrade he gave hearty thanks to trustees and alumni for their generous and loyal support.

As indicating the representative character of the Council, I append the following list of members present:

Representatives from classes: W. Spooner Smith, '48, Worcester; Alexander B. Crane, '54, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Calvin Stebbins, '62, Framingham, Mass.; Francis D. Lewis, '69, Philadelphia; John Bates Clark, '72, New York; John M. Tyler, '73, Amherst; William F. Slocum, '74, Colorado Springs; William Ives Washburn, '76, New York; Collin Armstrong, '77, New York; Frank L. Babbott, '78, New York; Henry P. Field, '80, Northampton; Frank H. Parsons, '81, New York; William Orr, '83, Boston; William C. Atwater, '84, New York; Samuel H. Williams, '85, Glastonbury, Conn.; Charles A. Sibley, '87, Boston; John E. Oldham, '88, Boston; Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, '89, New York; Oliver B. Merrill, '91, New York; George D. Pratt, '93, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grosvenor H. Backus, '94, New York; Dwight W. Morrow, '95, New York; Edward T. Esty, '97, Worcester; Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, '98, East Orange, N. J.; Henry P. Kendall, '99, Norwood, Mass.; Harold I. Pratt, '00, New York; Frederick K. Kretschmar, '01, Boston; Robert W. Maynard, '02, Boston; Walter R. Washburn, '03, Boston; Ernest M. Whitcomb, '04, Amherst; Frederick S. Bale, '06, New York; Harold C. Keith, '08, Campello, Mass.; A. Mitchell, Jr., '10, Chicago; Laurens H. Seelye, '11, New York.

Representatives from Alumni Associations: Boston, Charles E. Kelsey, '84, William F. Merrill, '99; Brooklyn, Walter H. Gilpatric, '99, New York; Central

Massachusetts, Charles F. Marble, '86, Worcester; Central New York, Edwin Duffey, '90, Cortland; Chicago, Henry H. Titsworth, '97, E. Preble Harris, '10, Chicago; Cleveland, George P. Steele, '88, Painesville, Ohio; Connecticut, Ernest W. Pelton, '01, New Britain; New York, William S. Tyler, '95, New York; Rhode Island, William B. Greenough, '88, Providence; Rocky Mountain, Henry C. Hall, '81, Colorado Springs; Washington, D.C., Gilbert H. Grosvenor, '97, Washington; Western New York, George Burns, '08, Rochester.

Representatives-at-large from General Alumni Association: Alfred G. Rolfe, '82, Pottstown, Pa.; William G. Thayer, '85, Southboro, Mass.

Members-at-large from Alumni Council: Richard S. Brooks, '92, Springfield; Thomas C. Esty, '93, Amherst; Jason N. Pierce, '02, Dorchester; Stanley King, '03, Boston.

The Undergraduates

THE things which are of most importance, in the long run, in the undergraduate life of the College, are the things which are least susceptible of report: the steady routine of the class-room, the laboratory, and the library; things which prove the student's staying-power, and which only a keen interest in the subject can save from being irksome. That a goodly degree and range of interest of this latter sort, however, has been present throughout the year has been asserted by competent observers; it has been specially proved, also, by the attendance and attention to the special courses of lectures which have been given. As we compare this year with some years of the past decade or so, the difference is very marked and very encouraging.

THE LECTURE COURSES

It was to some extent a disadvantage that in arranging for the convenience of the several outside lecturers who have visited us the College had to "bunch its hits" to one small part of the college year; one course beginning almost as soon as another left off, so that all three courses came between Wednesday, February 11, and Friday, April 17, with the spring recess of two weeks occurring just before the third course. That all should have been so well attended and appreciated, is, under such circumstances, a good sign.

The Henry Ward Beecher Course.—This course, designed to furnish "supplementary lectures in the Departments of History and the Political and Social Sciences," was given this year by ex-President William H. Taft. No more felicitous choice of lecturer could have been made; both for the wisdom, breadth, and tolerant good sense which characterized all his lectures, and for the charm of his personality. It was felt by all to be a rare privilege to be in such familiar association with one whose experience has been so rich and broad, and whose judgment of affairs of the state and of political issues is so sound. His first lecture, given on Wednesday, February 11, was a preliminary one, rather more a public speech than an academic lecture, on "Signs of the Times." It was given to a large and general audience in College Hall. The second, given Wednesday, February 18, in the chapel, and merely to the college, was entitled "The People, the Constitution, and the Courts,"—rather discursive, as the title would indicate, but directed mainly to a criticism of the recall of judges and judicial decisions. His legal and administrative experience contributed richly to the elucidation of his subject. The third, given Wednesday, March 4 (exactly one year after his retirement from the presidency) was again in College Hall, and given to a general public. Its subject was "The Executive"—its powers, limitations, needs of betterment. The fourth, given Wednesday, March 11, had for subject "The Monroe Doctrine." College Hall was crowded, many standing. The lecture, which was informing, discriminating, elucidative, left, along with the personality of the man, a most delightful and charming impression.

The Clyde Fitch Course.—The income of the Clyde Fitch fund, which "is to be used for the furtherance of the study of English literature and dramatic art and literature," was this year devoted to "the remuneration of an eminent lecturer," Mr. William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet and manager, who has done so much for the drama of his own land, and ranks eminent among the most modern writers of verse. His first lecture was given on Friday, March 13, only two days after the close of Professor Taft's course. He spoke of the permanent and universal elements of poetry and the drama, holding a brief for the natural and unsophisticated. In the second lecture, given on Monday, March 16, he spoke of the modern trend in art, especially modern lyric poetry; and was largely reminiscent of the "generation" of emotional debauchees of "the naughty Nineties" whose work, to a virile judgment, seems a sort of denatured poetry. The third, given on Thursday, March 19, had for subject "The Theatre and Beauty," and spoke of certain modern effects in staging and scenery derived from the painter's sense of artistic values—a subject on which he, being a painter as well as a poet, could speak with discrimination and appreciation. All of Mr. Yeats's lectures were discursive, expressed in good style, contained many interesting though not very profound thoughts, and on the whole left with us the impression that only a small and somewhat provincial field of the poetic art had been presented.

The William Brewster Clark Memorial Course.—This lectureship, founded last year, and devoted to the general subject "The Modern Point of View," was filled this year by lectures on biology, by Professor George Howard Parker of Harvard University. His four lectures dealt with the following subjects: "The Nervous System," given Thursday, April 9; "Hormones," Friday, April 10; "Reproduction," Thursday, April 16; "Evolution," Friday, April 17. Of the course in general Professor Loomis writes:

"The lectures were of great interest, especially the one on Hormones, and were attended by large numbers, the last lecture having the largest attendance. The average attendance of students was about 200, of students from Mt. Holyoke about 75, and of the faculty and public around, 75. Beside the lectures, Professor Parker talked to some of the classes."

GAMES AND ATHLETICS TO DATE

THE following account of the situation in sport and athletics is given by an alumnus, whose interest is keen and discriminative.

Baseball.—Up to the time of going to press, the results of the baseball season have been somewhat mixed. The team has shown streaks of fine playing, as in the Williams game, and also a most childish sort of ball tossing, as at the Harvard game. The southern trip in the early spring gave promise of a very successful season, but so far the team has not lived up to its early form.

The first game of the season was with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. college and was won by the score of 4-3, a very erratic game—Amherst getting twelve hits and two errors, although the Amherst pitcher had to be changed—Robinson replacing Brough.

Wesleyan was beaten by the score of 3-1 in a pitcher's battle between McGay of Amherst and Lanning of Wesleyan. McGay pitched an unusually good game.

securing thirteen strike-outs and allowing only six scattered hits. The Amherst team played an errorless game and the whole team put up an excellent exhibition of ball.

The Tufts game resulted in another victory for Amherst, 4-1, with Robinson pitching. He struck out ten men and gave only two hits. Although the team contributed five errors, these errors were not costly, and we secured six hits off the Tufts pitcher. The score might have been larger, except for Tufts pulling off two double plays.

Amherst certainly played prep-school ball when Andover came to town. Owing to the Andover team having to catch the train, the game had to be called as of the fifth inning, which left the score 1-1, although in their half, Andover had knocked out two more runs—Andover really playing superior ball. The exhibition was ragged and most uninteresting.

After these early successes and evidences of good ball playing, it was most disappointing to have the Harvard game result in the poorest exhibition of ball Amherst has put up in years. Robinson, the star pitcher, was confined to the hospital by sickness and the team at Cambridge started with McGay in the box, who did well for four innings, but was replaced in the fourth by Goodridge, who did his best to hold down the Harvard hits. Amherst made eight errors and only secured three hits, against fifteen hits for Harvard. A home run was made on a bunt, owing to the ball being thrown around the diamond and dropped by everybody, apparently, who had a chance to put his hands to it. It was the poorest ball playing the team has put up this season. This is particularly to be regretted, owing to the presence of a large number of alumni and sub-freshmen at the game. This is the second time the Amherst team has gone all to pieces in this game with Harvard in the last ten years, with apparently no reason, unless it be "stage fright."

The game with Brown, on May 16, at Providence, was won by Brown by the score of 6-4, being very poorly played, with critical errors on the part of the Amherst team, five being charged up, three by the third-baseman, although nine hits were made off the Brown pitcher. The three costly errors gave Brown the lead in the second, which won the game. Goodridge, the Amherst pitcher, played good ball, only allowing six scattered hits, and had the team backed him up, it would seem as though Amherst should have won.

May 21, the annual Prom game with Williams was played on Pratt Field, and Amherst won a splendid victory by the score of 8-3. Robinson, who had been sick for three weeks, pitched for the first time and made a fine showing. Hodge, Williams's pitcher was driven from the box in the fifth inning, being poorly supported by his in-field in addition to allowing some costly hits. Amherst had only one error charged against it with eight hits off Hodge, whereas the Williams team made six errors and secured three hits.

The following Saturday, Brown was played on the home grounds, but Amherst was defeated to the score of 2-1, owing to the poor support rendered Robinson by his own in-field. Amherst made seven errors, against Brown's three. Without these errors, Amherst would undoubtedly have won, although Crowell pitched a splendid game for Brown, striking out eight men. Robinson pulled himself out of two or three tight boxes by splendid pitching.

The postponed game with M. A. C. was won by the State College by the score of 3-0. The Agricultural team put up a splendid article of ball and Davies, as pitcher, while doing fine work himself, received excellent support. For Amherst, Robinson pitched well, but was most wretchedly supported by his infield,—errors and poor throws costing all three scores. Furthermore, the team couldn't hit safely in pinches and was thus weak at both ends of the game.

The return game with Williams at Williamstown on May 30th furnished sweet revenge to the Williams rooters, as they defeated Amherst 6-4. As in the two previous games, Amherst had a balloon ascension in one of the innings and fuddled the ball until the winning scores had crossed the plate. Otherwise the game was fairly well played.

The team seems to be composed of rather erratic players, men who can play brilliantly one minute and the next minute make the most foolish plays imaginable. The good work of the few steady men on the team is quite useless on days when this erratic playing develops.

Track.—Amherst's ability in track athletics has certainly been hard hit in the last few years, and it will be disappointing for alumni of olden days to learn how low track athletics have fallen.

The annual inter-class track meet was held on April 18, and was won by the juniors, 58 points, the sophomores being second with 34. No performances of unusual merit were recorded.

The following Saturday a dual meet was held with M. A. C., Amherst winning by a score of 85-41, Amherst winning eight firsts. The weather was cold and no records were approached, although some of the events were closely contested.

The dual track meet between Brown University and Amherst resulted in a victory for Brown 65-60, the result being in doubt until the final event was run off. Amherst was strong in the sprints, while Brown's strength lay in the distance and weight events. For Brown, Captain Bartlett was the individual star, taking first in the hammer throw, discus and shot, and tied for first with Captain Huthsteiner in the high jump. Cole was the star for Amherst, winning first in the 100, 220, and 440. Nelligan, '17, took first place in the 120 yard hurdles. A strong wind was blowing and no records were broken.

The dual meet between Williams and Amherst was very disappointing to the Amherst supporters, as Williams ran away with the meet, 90-1/3 to 34-2/3. Contrary to expectations, Amherst failed to score in either the 100 or 220, although Cole won the 440. Williams had a well-balanced team, completely blanketing Amherst in many events.

The result of the Williams meet did not give any encouragement to the success of Amherst in the inter-collegiates held in Boston, which resulted in Amherst's winning only one-third of a point in the entire meet by tying for fourth place in the high jump.

Amherst might possibly have done something in the Inter-collegiate 440, had Cole not been indisposed and unable to run. All told, the season was very disappointing. What Amherst needs in track athletics are athletes with ability. It seems as if the college were never poorer in athletic material than at the present time. While splendid support was given Coach Nelligan in the way the men turned out, there are few of any marked talent in athletic lines. Athletic meets

have reached such a high point of development, that it really takes stars to win inter-collegiate events.

The athletic association is to be commended for the very successful inter-scholastic track meet which was held at Amherst on the 16th. Teams from Poly Prep, Brooklyn, Worcester High School, Powder Point, Holyoke, Springfield, Hartford, Concord and many other preparatory schools contested, and the meet was won by Poly Prep of Brooklyn by the score of 25-14/15 points with Worcester Classical High School second with 23 points. The Brooklyn team was sent up through the loyalty of the Amherst Alumni Association, who had previously held a meet in Brooklyn, the winning team of which they sent to the Amherst meet.

Tennis.—The Amherst tennis team has had a successful season. In the opening game with Brown, Cady and Shumway displayed good playing ability and the team won both the singles and doubles.

The match with Wesleyan was lost by the score 4-2, Wesleyan winning all the singles and Amherst winning both doubles.

In the New England inter-collegiate tournament held at Longwood, the singles championship was won by Cady, who defeated the runner-up, his teammate. Shumway, in a very close and interesting match. Amherst was shut out of the doubles in the first round by the Trinity pair, who were the final winners of the doubles. As a result of this final, Amherst has $5\frac{1}{2}$ points out of the necessary eight, which are needed to win the cup competed for by eleven New England colleges.

The dual meet with Trinity was an even break, 3-3, Trinity winning both doubles and Amherst enough of the singles to tie the score, although Cady, the inter-collegiate champion of the week before, was defeated by Bergmen of Trinity in straight sets. Several matches are yet to be played.

Official and Personal

THE TRUSTEES

Of what the Trustees did at their meeting in Amherst on Thursday, May 7, there is little to report, and that chiefly of a routine nature. The resignation of Professor Grosvenor, which he had announced on April 15, was accepted, and it was voted to make him Professor Emeritus. The location of the Webster Memorial statue, the gift of Richard Billings, '97, was decided on; it is to be placed at the end of the double row of trees which extends from the back of the College chapel to the west end of College Church. The statue, a picture of which is given as the frontispiece of this number of the *QUARTERLY*, will in that location be an impressive object.

The chief importance of the meeting centred in what was done to the Trustees. It was the occasion of President Meiklejohn's first annual report. As this is already presumably in the hands of all the alumni, there is no occasion to enlarge on it here; and discussion of its proposals would be premature. Its main interest consists in the tentative scheme for a radically new curriculum, as outlined in the third section of the paper. This scheme is proposed in the conviction that Amherst, in common with other liberal colleges of her kind and time, "stands at the parting of the ways, and that critical problems are awaiting her decision." The report will receive much discussion, as it deserves to do; and all the alumni will look forward with keen interest to the scheme's development from its vague and tentative form to a rounded

and usable curriculum. We give here the tabular outline, with the President's remarks introducing it:

"For the sake of stimulating the friends of the college, students, alumni, faculty, and trustees, to the discussion of principles and methods, may I sketch here the outline of a curriculum concerning which I have already had much discussion with colleagues and students. The plan is offered not as a final solution of our curriculum problems, but as a preliminary statement of a point of view which, if valid, may perhaps receive more adequate expression in other ways. It is offered not for adoption but for criticism and consideration."

PROPOSED CURRICULUM FOR A LIBERAL COLLEGE

Freshman Year	Sophomore Year
Social and Economic Institutions	European History
Mathematics and Formal Logic	Philosophy
Science	Science
English	Literature
Foreign Language	Elective
Junior Year	Senior Year
American History	Intellectual and Moral Problems
History of Thought	Elective Major
Elective Minor	
Elective Minor	

After a presentation of its advantages, which of course the alumni will

read and weigh, the President concludes this part of his report as follows:

"As I leave this proposed plan for your consideration, I must apologize for saying so much concerning its supposed advantages. May I say again that the plan is presented simply for criticism, and its claims have been set forth in the hope that counter claim and attack may reveal its defects. The plan does express certain principles in which I believe. But those principles are

open to challenge. And even if they were valid, it is clear that this embodiment of them is a mere sketch which can become a plan only as it is torn apart, put together again in new forms and with needed supplementation, subjected to all the generous interpretation and criticism which men give each other when they are working together in a common cause which is more important to them than is their own discussion of it."

THE FACULTY

William I. Fletcher, who was for twenty-eight years, until 1911, Otis Librarian, and is now Librarian Emeritus, observed his seventieth birthday on April 28.

On tendering his resignation as professor in Amherst College, after nineteen years of service in that capacity, Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor presented, on April 15, the following letter of resignation:

"It is not lightly that I hereby tender my resignation as professor of modern government and international law in Amherst college, said resignation to take effect at the close of the present academic year.

"It is needless to say that no one is more interested in the welfare of the College than myself. No one more heartily desires the happiness and success of every one in any way connected with it. The recollection of twenty years' service in it is my precious possession. Nor can I too strongly express my grateful appreciation of the courtesy and regard invariably shown me by the students. Every student of mine I think of as my personal, life-long friend.

"I am not resigning to seek rest or relaxation. There is literary work which I have undertaken, for the completion of which my publishers are pressing, and which, while the best of my time and strength is devoted to college duties, it is well-nigh impossible to accomplish. There is other work also which I hope to do."

Professor Herbert P. Houghton sailed Saturday, May 16, for a two months' trip in Europe. He sailed to Naples, his plan being to visit Pompeii, Rome, Florence, Pisa, the Italian and French Riviera, Rhone valley, Marseilles,

Lyons, Geneva, and thence down the Rhine and Moselle rivers to Cologne and Antwerp, returning about the middle of July.

Professor Lawrence H. Parker sailed May 2 for Europe, where his family has been during the past year. His plans include six weeks' study in Paris, until the university closes, after which he will visit Germany and England, returning before college opens in the fall.

Professor Frederick L. Thompson, who will take his Sabbatical year, will begin it with a trip round the world, visiting Japan first and giving special attention to China. In February he will return to England, where he plans to devote the remainder of his year at research work in the Record Office, London.

In *Nature*, for May 21, is an article by Professor David Todd on "The Total Eclipse of 1914 in Turkey and Persia," which gives full directions for travel, outfit, facilities, etc., for visiting the remote regions where the weather is likeliest to be cloudless and the air clear, for observing the eclipse under the most favorable conditions. It may be regarded as giving a pretty accurate outline of the trip he proposes to take this summer.

Many unsigned reviews in *The Nation* are by Professor Todd; among which may be mentioned as especially notable a review of Sir Thomas Heath's book, "Aristarchus of Samos, the Ancient Copernicus," in the number for December 25, 1913.

THE CLASSES

GENERAL NOTE

IN making two corrections of dates given in the last number of the *QUARTERLY*, we take occasion to remind our readers of a defect that frequently occurs in the sending of items, which can be avoided by taking a little thought. A newspaper clipping will be sent, for instance, in which an account is given of some person who died "recently," or "last Wednesday," or whose "funeral occurred yesterday;" and yet no clue is given to the date of the paper, this being carefully scissored away. To quote such an item a month or two afterwards in a quarterly publication is not very satisfactory; and sometimes a great deal of research is needed, or may be wholly in vain, to get the date. Both of the errors which we herewith correct are due to this defect in the reports sent to us. They will be found in the items for 1858 and 1871.

1851

Nathan Noyes Withington, for 23 years editorial writer of the *Newburyport* (Mass.) *Herald* and recently its contributing editor, died May 8, aged 86 years, in that city. He was a member of the Authors' Club of London, and was formerly a representative in the General Court. He served in the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry during the Civil War.

1852

AUGUSTUS G. KIMBERLEY, *Secretary*, 367 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Former Egyptian and Sudanese students of ex-President Daniel Bliss, D. D., first president of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, Syria, have

erected a large statue in memory of his work during the thirty-eight years of his presidency. Doctor Bliss became president when the college was founded and has built it up until it has become independent and a power in the East, sending its students, Syrians, Egyptians, Mohammedans, and many others, into all parts and provinces of Western Asia. Doctor Bliss retired from active service in 1903, passing his work over to his son, but he is still living in Beirut and interests himself in the activities of the college, which this year enrolled a thousand students. Doctor Bliss is one of Amherst's oldest alumni.

1858

REV. SAMUEL B. SHERRILL, *Secretary*, 415 Humphrey Street, New Haven, Conn.

Henry E. Hutchinson died May 8, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. B. Rev. Dr. George Sayles Bishop died March 12, not February 13 as was erroneously reported.

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*, 604 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Herbert L. Bridgman, of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, was chosen president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at their annual meeting in New York, April 23. Mr. Bridgman is one of the directors of the newly formed City Club of Brooklyn.

1867

The resignation of Professor E. A. Grosvenor, after nineteen years of service as professor in Amherst, is noted in the news relating to the Faculty, on another page.

1869

WILLIAM REYNOLDS BROWN, *Secretary*,
79 Park Avenue, New York City

Dr. William J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, is the author of an exceptionally interesting and valuable book entitled "To the River Plate and Back." The book is reviewed on another page.

Professor Henry Preserve Smith has just published with the Scribners a book on "The Religion of Israel." In this book, which traces the historical development of the religious beliefs and practices of the Hebrews, he shows especial skill in throwing the light of comparative religion on the problems which he investigates. The book aims to be simplified for the uses of the general as well as the special reader.

Dean Francis Hovey Stoddard of New York University was the guest at a farewell dinner by the members of the Faculty of the University on April 30, at the Manhattan Hotel. Dean Stoddard retires at the end of the scholastic year, and Dean-elect Archibald L. Bouton, his successor, also an Amherst man in the class of 1896, was his guest at the dinner. The Faculty presented a testimonial of their esteem to Dr. Stoddard.

1871

PROF. HERBERT G. LORD, *Secretary*,
623 West 113th Street, New York. N. Y.

The death of Professor Josiah Remick Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, occurred February 15, instead of February 14, as erroneously reported in the last number of the QUARTERLY.

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*,
277 Broadway, New York

Rev. Clark S. Beardslee, professor of biblical dogmatics and ethics at the

Hartford theological seminary since 1888, died April 14 in Hartford, Conn. He was born at Coventry in 1850 and was graduated from Amherst in 1876 and from the Hartford theological seminary in 1879. Previous to 1888 he held pastorates in Congregational churches at Lemans, Ia., Prescott, Ariz., and West Springfield. He was the author of a number of books of a religious nature.

George A. Plimpton, president of the trustees of the college, is in Europe for a stay of some months. After a visit in England, he travelled across the continent to Constantinople, where on June 3, he attended the dedication of five new buildings for the American College for Women, of which he is a trustee.

Herbert H. Sanderson died April 7, at his home in Lancaster, N. H. Mr. Sanderson was educated in the Sunderland schools and academies of Shelburne Falls and Easthampton. He was graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1876. He was at one time proprietor with E. H. Phelps of the *New England Homestead*, and was its publisher and assistant editor. Lately he had been editor of the *Lancaster Daily Gazette*. In 1887 he married Florence P. Carruth of North Brookfield, who survives him.

1877

REV. A. DEW MASON, *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. H. S. Redfield of Columbia Law School, has been seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence in New York, but is now out of danger and steadily improving.

Prof. Lucien I. Blake has returned from several years' residence abroad and has gone to Berkeley, Cal., to deliver there a course of lectures in

Cosmic Physics, before the University of California.

Collin Armstrong has been chosen as the representative of '77 on the newly organized Alumni Council. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Sphinx Club of New York City.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Congregational Conference of New Jersey met at Westfield, N. J., lately, in the Westfield Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Loomis is pastor.

The following changes in the addresses of members of this class appear in the "Address List of Alumni," just issued by the College: Charles P. Bond, Esq., 123 Adams Street, Waltham, Mass.; Prof. Frank H. Coffran, Martin Pazzie High School, Buffalo, N. Y.; Prof. Arthur H. Pearson, Oberlin, O.; Rev. Sidney K. Perkins, Lock Box 325, Manchester, Vt.; Chas S. Ryder, Esq., 5446 Amboy Road, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, N. Y.; Prof. Erastus G. Smith, 649 Harrison Ave., Beloit, Wis.; Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, 75 Lincoln Ave., Wollaston, Mass.; Nathan S. Williams, Esq., 901 Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. A. Thompson, who, on receiving the degree of M. S. in 1912, was adopted as an honorary member of '77, has been the subject of an extended article by Ray Stannard Baker in the *American Magazine* for April. The article has been copied in part, in several papers, including the *Literary Digest*. To call him "E. A. Thompson, the Tinker," as Mr. Baker does, is a striking way of putting the case, as befits a magazine style, but that it is not intended to belittle the scientific and artistic value of Mr. Thompson's work is abundantly evinced by the laudatory tone of the article. He makes it clear, though, by

adducing only a part of the data, that Mr. Thompson is what the college has named him—a Master of Science.

1879

PROF. J. F. JAMESON, *Secretary*,
Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton has been elected a trustee of the American Seaman's Friend Society. In the last year the society provided 6,130 free meals for shipwrecked sailors, free lodging for 4,865, distributed 17,028 bundles of literature, and sent 253 loan libraries to sea; 84,781 letters were written and received by the society.

In the *Contemporary Review* for January is a review of Stanton Coit's recent book "Social Worship." The book is published by George Allen, London.

Charles M. Pratt has recently given to Vassar College a magnificent entrance building of gray stone in collegiate Gothic style, in recognition of the service of ex-President J. M. Taylor.

Prof. Francis R. Hathaway died at his home in Salem, on March 20. After graduation he became a teacher of science in the Murdock school, Winchendon, from which he was called in 1900 to the head of the scientific department of the Salem High school. He is survived by his widow, and one daughter, Miss Evelyn Hathaway.

1880

HENRY P. FIELD, *Secretary*,
Northampton, Mass.

Dr. Frederick J. Bliss, dean for men at the University of Rochester, has resigned. Dr. Bliss will return to the Orient in the autumn, resuming his archæological research work there.

In the *New York Times* Book Review for April 19 is the following book review:

THE BEGINNINGS OF LIBRARIES. By Ernest Cushing Richardson. Princeton University Press. \$1.

It may be a far cry from Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, from Great Russell Street or the Vatican, to a knotted cord and a notched stick preserved in a hut by a primitive man, but across even such a gulf of years passes the librarian of Princeton University in the search for that which has made him famous, the beginnings of libraries. He goes back even further than that, for he starts his study with the alleged libraries of the antediluvian patriarchs—the collection Adam is said to have written before he was asked to vacate the garden, and the *bon voyage* box of books Noah is reputed to have taken with him on the ark. These, of course, Mr. Richardson considers only in the light the legends have cast on the history of man's mind. Real libraries began when man commenced to keep records, when he tallied up the day's hunt on a notched wand or set down the story of his prowess in picture writing on birch bark, or skins or wampum belts. A collection of such, according to the author, constituted a library.

The work of the librarian had a beginning no less interesting. Priests were the original guardians of books, and they kept them in an especially reserved cave or hut. The bookcases of those days were clay jars, chests, and skin pouches. When you wanted a book you went to the cave and the priest hauled one forth from the skin pouch, and you sat yourself right down there on the spot and did the reading while the librarian stood at a respectful distance keeping his eye on you, just as a museum guard does in these days.

Though Mr. Richardson's book was written avowedly for librarians and library students, it contains many facts and opens up many avenues of speculation that will prove of interest to the layman, who finds on his shelf of favorite authors, as, no doubt, found his primitive forefathers, the gateway to what Chaucer calls "the blissful place of the herte's hele and dedly woundës cure."

1883

JOHN B. WALKER, *Secretary*,
50 East 34th Street, New York City.

An article appeared in *The Congregationalist* of April 27 by Rev. Howard A. Bridgman on "Erikson, a Modern Crusader, the human link between America and Albania." In the issue of April 16 he published an article on Dr. John R. Mott and his work. Mr. Bridgman preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Clark College, Worcester, on June 14.

William B. Owen, Esq., died April 19, at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
2 Maiden Lane, New York City.

The record of the annual reunion of the class, held at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass., December 21, 1913, has recently appeared. It is a neatly printed book of seventy-two pages which every alumnus of the college should read. Quite naturally, it sounds the note of "Here's to Us"; but who is minded to dispute the claim that "The class of '84 has excelled all other Amherst classes; its members were not only bound together *in* college, but especially because after graduation the class has kept together. . . . Today '84 of Amherst College leads any class of any college or university in America in the

number of yearly reunions—this being the thirtieth annual and thirty-sixth Class Reunion."

The *School Review* for May contains an article by Professor James H. Tufts entitled "The Teaching of Ideals," being an address delivered by Professor Tufts at the meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association, at Cambridge, March 7, 1914.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
490 Broome Street, New York City.

At a dinner of the Union College Alumni Association of New England, held in Hartford, April 29, Rev. Sherrod Soule gave an interesting address on "Connecticut's Contribution to Union," a subject on which his intimate knowledge of Connecticut history enabled him to speak with special authority. The address was illustrated with stereopticon views.

Irving H. Upton has recently been appointed acting head-master of the Roxbury High School, Boston.

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble St., Worcester, Mass.

In an article entitled "The Salutation to the Soul," in *The Congregationalist* for April 9, Rev. Allen E. Cross gives an appreciative interpretation of the Japanese and Chinese custom of ancestor worship and of prayer to the dead; treating it not as a superstition, but showing how consistent it may be with certain aspects of Christian belief.

Rev. Charles S. Thayer, Ph.D., librarian of the Case Memorial library of the Hartford Theological Seminary, has been elected president of the Connecticut Library Association.

Robert A. Woods has an article in the March number of the *American Journal of Sociology* entitled "The Neighborhood in Social Reconstruction."

1887

FREDERICK B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick B. Pratt was a member of the Campaign Committee of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, formed for the purpose of raising \$100,000 by May 15. Secretary William C. Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, who received a degree from Amherst last June, is president of the society.

1888

WALLACE M. LEONARD, *Secretary*,
23 Forest Street, Newton Highlands,
Mass.

In the report of his year spent as Director of the School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem (1912-13), Professor W. J. Moulton calls attention to the rapid destruction of ancient buildings and other antiquities going on constantly in old parts of Palestine. "Might not a society," he says, "for the preservation of Syrian and Palestinian antiquities, that should include all the friends of archæology among the nations represented in Jerusalem, do something to create public sentiment and help the proper officials to perform their duty? And might not such an organization bring nearer the day when there should be, not merely more thought of preservation, but likewise of the restoration that would be so easily possible in many instances?" A serious question for friends of classical and ancient learning.

Rev. and Mrs. Elbridge C. Whiting, in a neatly printed and illustrated pam-

phlet, announce the establishment of a Country Home School for Girls, "Whiting Hall," at South Sudbury, Mass. "The purpose of the school is to receive growing girls into an environment of sound health, thorough instruction, personal care, and natural and beautiful living. It is a *Home School* in the *Country*, in the real sense." The fall term begins Tuesday, September 22—the opening of the school.

1889

HENRY H. BOSWORTH, Esq., *Secretary*,
15 Elm Street, Springfield, Mass.

F. E. Spaulding, City Superintendent of Schools at Newton, Mass., has been elected City Superintendent of Schools in Minneapolis. He had been mentioned for Associate City Superintendent of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Edward L. Stevens.

1890

EDWIN B. CHILD, *Secretary*,
Flushing, N. Y.

J. Herbert Low is one of the board of directors of the Municipal Club of Brooklyn.

1891

WINSLOW H. EDWARDS, Esq., *Secretary*,
Easthampton, Mass.

At the annual meeting of the American Tract Society, held in New York City May 13, the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone was elected honorary vice-president of the society.

1892

RICHARD S. BROOKS, *Secretary*,
The Republican, Springfield, Mass.

At a dramatization of the Book of Job by the Dramatic Society of the University of Wisconsin, Rev. Addison

A. Ewing took the title rôle in a performance given in Milwaukee, and later (May 14) in Madison, Wis. The play is treated somewhat after the manner of the Greek drama, with chorus and without curtain. Dr. H. M. Kallen of the department of philosophy in the University of Wisconsin, arranged the book for presentation, and in the Play Book, published by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society, publishes a series of articles on the dramatic art of the ancient Hebrews.

1894

HENRY E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
Station A, Worcester, Mass.

The Ninety-Four Bugle, issued by the class on May 1, contains an interesting article by Alfred E. Stearns on his recent trip to the Orient.

Dr. Edward W. Capen is secretary of the Kennedy School of Missions, which is affiliated with the Hartford Theological Seminary. He is the administrative head of the school and occupies the chair of sociology and missions on the faculty. He has recently published a book entitled "Sociological Progress in Mission Lands," based on a course of lectures which he delivered in Pittsburgh in February, 1912.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, *Secretary*,
30 Church Street, New York City.

Dwight W. Morrow, who for many years has been with the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, has become associated with J. P. Morgan & Co. in a confidential capacity.

1896

THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*,
86 Worth Street, New York City.

Albert Ira Montague died April 10. He was born in Sunderland in 1874,

and fitted for college at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham. After graduation he taught mathematics in Lawrenceville, N. J., from 1896 to 1899, and later in several preparatory schools. In 1908 he took the position of parole officer for the Lyman school in Westboro. After acceptance of this position he returned to Sunderland to live, and had made his home in that village for the past six years.

Mortimer L. Schiff has been elected a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Rev. Edwin B. Robinson of Holyoke has been appointed one of the eleven members of the "Social Service Commission of Congregational Churches," which was established at the Congregational convention at Kansas City last fall.

E. C. Witherby of Syracuse, who has been general manager of the Semet-Solvay Co. for several years, was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the Syracuse Trust Company.

J. N. Haskell is pastor at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

J. V. K. Wells, Jr., has left Buckland, Mass., where he had been settled for several years, and now has a church at Bergen, N. Y.

R. H. Cochrane has become pastor of the First Congregational Church of Marion, Mass.

G. T. Pearsons is sales manager of the Haydenville (Mass.) Brass Company.

Rev. Edward F. Sanderson, for several years pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, presented his resignation May 17, to be effective June 1. Hereafter Mr. Sanderson will devote his time to social service work.

N. Frederick Foote is New England manager for the advertising house of Paul Block, Inc., with offices at 201 Devonshire Street, Boston.

1897

DR. BENJAMIN K. EMERSON, *Secretary*,
72 West Street, Worcester, Mass.

Professor Raymond McFarland of Middlebury College, Vermont, has been elected president of the New England Association of College Teachers.

Mrs. Mary Adeline Chase, wife of Rev. Loring B. Chase, pastor of the Congregational church in Sunderland, died May 8, after a five-days' illness with pneumonia. She leaves, besides her husband, a family of three daughters.

Karl V. S. Howland, who resigned from the office of treasurer of the Outlook Company in May of last year to join the staff of the Mentor Association, an educational and periodical enterprise of the American Lithograph Company, has become publisher of *The Independent*.

Dr. Oliver T. Hyde, of Silver City, New Mexico, has been elected president of the Copper Baseball League.

1899

EDWARD W. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*,
26 Broadway, New York City.

Professor David C. Rogers, Ph.D., of the University of Kansas, has been appointed full professor of psychology at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. He succeeds Professor Arthur H. Pierce (Amherst, '88), who died on February 20.

Frederick H. Atwood has been transferred from the New York branch of the Millers Falls Co. to the home office. He will make his home in Greenfield, Mass.

1900

FRED H. KLAER, *Secretary*,

334 So. 16th Street, Philadelphia.

Walter A. Dyer had a story in the *Associated Sunday Magazine* for May 3, entitled "Ishmael."

In the April number of *The Century* Professor Harold C. Goddard has an article on "What is Wrong with the College?" He epitomizes the reforms he would make under three heads:

"1. Eject from the student body the intellectually inert.

"2. Eliminate from the faculty the narrow specialist.

"3. Encourage every influence that tends to unify, to socialize, to humanize knowledge."

Annie Louise Broughton, wife of Rev. Horace C. Broughton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Canton, Pa., died March 6, in Dorchester, Mass., where she had been ill for four months. She leaves a family of four children.

Rev. George H. Driver, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Exeter, N. H., and Miss Helen Pitman Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Upham Bell, of Andover, Mass., were married on Thursday, April 23.

1904

REV. KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
643 Eddy Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. Harrison L. Packard has accepted a call from Littleton, Mass., to the Congregational Church at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Rev. Karl O. Thompson has recently received the M. A. degree from Olivet College, Michigan.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most successful class reunions which Nineteen Hundred Five

has ever had was that of Saturday, March 28, 1914, at Keen's English Chop House, 66-70 West 36th St., New York City. Nearly twenty members of the class were present, and listened with a great deal of interest to an account of Amherst as she is to-day, which was given by Maurice Clark, one of 1905's representatives on the Amherst faculty. Those present included Alpers, Baily, Clark, Freeman, Grover, Gilbert, Hopkins, Holmes, Knight, Lynch, Moon, Nash, O'Brien, Patch, Rathbun, Weed and Wing.

Charles Ernest Bennett will be married on June 25 to Miss Mabel Marguerite Morris, of Piermont-on-Hudson, New York. The ceremony will take place in the Reformed Church of Piermont, of which the bride's father is pastor.

John G. Anderson has been writing a series of very interesting golf articles for the *New York Sun*. They have appeared every Monday, and have attracted wide attention.

George Schwab recently presented to the biological museum at Amherst a valuable collection of snakes, frogs and fish, collected by him in the province of Kamerun, German West Africa. Among these are several specimens of the "hairy frog," the first ones to come to America. The presence of hairs on the frog is supposed to represent some high and as yet unknown sense of perception. This exceptional collection will be on exhibition during Commencement.

Rev. Edwin Hill van Etten, who has been curate at Trinity Church, Boston, for the past three years, has been called to the rectorship of Christ Church, New York. Mr. Van Etten has made a notable record in Boston. While in

college, he was a member of the *Student* board, president of Phi Beta Kappa, manager of the track team, college organist, winner of the Hyde prize and several other honors.

A son, Ransom Pratt Rathbun, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rathbun on Tuesday, April 7. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun are now residing at 601 West 177th St., New York City.

Ralph S. Patch is teaching at the Plainfield High School, Plainfield, N. J.

The marriage of Josiah Bridges Woods and Hilda Louise Ulrickson took place at the bride's home in Washington, D. C., on April 30. It was largely an Amherst affair. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Stephen M. Newman of Washington, D. C., president of Howard University, who was the pastor of the bride's family during her childhood and baptized her. He was assisted by Dr. Jay T. Stocking (Amherst, '95), the present pastor of the First Congregational church of Washington, D. C. The groom, with his cousin, Alan M. Fairbank (Amherst, '11), as best man, awaited the bridal party at an improvised altar built under a bower of flowering dogwood. Chilton Powell (Amherst, '07), of Baltimore, Md., and John Hunter (Amherst, '07), of Washington, D. C., friends of the groom at college and in his later business life, preceded the party. They were followed by E. Edward Wells (Amherst, '03), formerly of Hatfield, now of Baltimore, Md., and Randolph S. Merrill (Amherst, '13), of Paterson, N. J. William W. Gilbert of Washington, D. C., and Edward N. Lacey (Amherst, '90) of Boston, carried the ribbons which they, with the help of the other ushers, extended from the door to the altar.

Mrs. Woods is a graduate of George Washington university of Washington,

D. C., in the class of 1913, where she was vice-president of her class, president of the Christian association and a member of the Sigma Kappa sorority. Mr. Woods is a son of the late Rev. Robert M. Woods (Amherst, '69), and Mrs. Woods of Hatfield, and is a graduate of Phillips Andover, 1901, and Amherst college, 1905, where he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. At present he is the Hartford representative of the Judd paper company of Holyoke. Mr. and Mrs. Woods will reside at Hartford after having spent a short honeymoon at Pocono Manor, Pa.

Edward H. Gardner has been appointed assistant professor of English in the University of Wisconsin.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,
92 Cannon Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Bartley of Bartley, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Meta Sharpe Bartley, to Frederick Sewall Bale, son of the late Rev. Albert G. Bale, who was for nearly thirty years pastor of the First Congregational Church of Melrose, Mass. Mr. Bale was graduated from Amherst College in 1906.

George Harris, Jr. has recently finished translating thirty Russian folk-songs, which are to be published by G. Schirmer & Co. Mr. Harris will spend the summer in Europe. He plans to sing in London.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
262 Lake Avenue, Newton Highlands,
Mass.

An article appeared in *The Outlook* of May 2, entitled "When your Son is a Fool," by Bruce Barton. Mr. Barton has also written for *The Woman's Home Companion* a series of articles on women

and religion, some of which have already appeared and are attracting favorable notice. Barton is also writing for *Collier's Weekly*, with which he is connected. He left on May 7 for a two months' trip to the Pacific coast, in the interests of that paper.

Chilton L. Powell has been appointed to one of the William Bayard Cutting travelling fellowships of Columbia University for 1914-15.

1908

HARRY W. ZINSMASER, *Secretary*,
Duluth, Minn.

Hugh W. Hubbard is at present engaged in teaching and missionary work at Poo Ting Fu in Northern China.

William S. Kimball has removed his law office from the Massachusetts Mutual Building to the Stearns Building, 293 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.

H. Bonney is now located at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, South America.

E. C. Cohen is practising law at 37 Wall Street, New York City.

O. S. Tilton has just returned from a business trip to South America.

C. E. Merrill is now located in the investment business for himself, with offices at 7 Wall Street, New York City.

William Sturgis was recently appointed eastern advertising manager of *Today's Magazine*, with offices in New York City.

William I. Washburn, Jr., and wife are settled for the summer at No. 6 Aite de Varenne, Paris, France.

The engagement of A. H. Keese of Los Angeles to Miss Grace W. Vanderbilt of New York City, Vassar, '07, is announced. The wedding is set for this October.

H. W. Davis is in Stevensville, Montana, on the University Ranch.

A. M. Rowley is with the S. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Eben Luther is with the American Taximeter Company, 1209 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A daughter was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mulry of Brattleboro, Vt.

1909

EDWARD H. SUDBURY, *Secretary*,
343 Broadway, New York City.

William A. Vollmer has been appointed editor-in-chief of *House and Garden*, published by McBride, Nast & Co., New York. He had previously served as managing editor of that magazine, since his graduation from Amherst.

Clayton E. Keith of Brockton coached the Vermont Academy hockey team the past season and turned out a very successful team.

Donald D. McKay is now at Guapi, Colombia, where he is engaged in timber operations for the Colombia Timber and Mining Co., of which Harry E. Taylor, '04, is treasurer.

Joseph Long Seybold of Minneapolis was married to Miss Catherine Lyon Roberts of the same city on May 16.

1910

CLARENCE FRANCIS, *Secretary*,
26 Broadway, New York City.

Clarence Francis was married on May 5 to Miss Grace Berry of Cranford, N. J.

Alfred L. Atwood, varsity football captain in 1909, was recently elected a member of the board of selectmen in Norwood, Mass.

Charles J. Hudson, who was assistant in the Amherst college observatory last year, has just published his first astronomical paper. He is at present working in the large observatory at Allegheny, Pa.

1911

DEXTER WHELOCK, *Secretary*,
144 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George B. Parks has recently been elected Kellogg Fellow of Amherst College for the term of seven years. Parks, who is now taking post-graduate work at Columbia, will pursue the study of English and comparative literature abroad.

Donnell B. Young has been appointed laboratory assistant in Zoology at Columbia.

Frank Cary is president of the junior class at Oberlin College. He was assistant coach of the Oberlin football team which tied for the state championship last fall.

Judd A. Dettierick, ex '11, is to be addressed at Mora Road, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Wm. P. S. Doolittle is now connected with the Utica Saxon Motor Corporation, Utica, N. Y.

Brice S. Evans, ex '11, has a son born March 1, 1913. His address is 76 Quint Avenue, Allston, Mass.

The engagement of Clayton B. Jones to Miss Helen Armstrong of Elizabeth, N. J., was announced last March.

T. Leo Kane is connected with the *Iron Age* magazine.

T. Frances Kernan is an instructor in the science department of the Blake School, Minneapolis, Minn. His address is 1803 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis.

Gordon T. Fish is connected with the Department of Biology in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

Laurens H. Seelye will travel in Europe this summer.

Carl K. Bowen is with the George G. Bowen's Sons Lumber Co., Charlestown, N. H.

W. Newton Barnum is with the Frederick H. Levey Co., manufacturers of printing inks, 222 Forty-Fourth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

John H. Keyes' mail address is 36 Webster St., Brookline, Mass.

Horace R. Denton's address is Steger Building, Chicago, Ill.

Hylton L. Bravo is with the Washburn Lumber Co., 415 Earl St., Toledo, O.

Joseph T. West's address is 6611 Randolph St., Oak Park, Ill.

Merton P. Corwin is living at 114 Van Buren Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Laurence W. Babbage is in the law office of R. D. Crocker, Newark, N. J.

Edward B. Lloyd's address is Box 52, Sandwich, Mass.

Edmund S. Whitten is professor of German at St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Charles F. Snow received the degree of M. B. A. from Harvard in 1913. His present address is "Stagger Inn," Nashua, N. H.

Leonard H. Wilson is one of the managers of the Southern Talking Machine Company, 595 Third Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Lee D. Van Woert is a member of the law firm of Thompson & Van Woert, Oneonta, N. Y. He is prosecuting attorney of Oneonta, N. Y., and is also engaged in the ice business there. He has two sons.

A son, Roger, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roger Keith on March 31.

Frederick J. Pohl is planning to take post-graduate work in English at Columbia next year.

1912

BEEMAN P. SIBLEY, *Secretary*,
639 West 49th Street, New York City.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Merritt Stuart of Binghampton, N. Y., to Miss Helen Matthews of New York City.

Raymond D. Hunting was married on March 31 to Miss Theo Masson Gould of West Newton, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Hunting are to make their home in Brookline.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of L. R. Stebbins of Ruthersford, N. J., to Miss Ruth Christie, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Milton Demarest of Hackensack, N. J.

Harry Vernon has signed a two-year contract to pitch for the Brooklyn Federal League team. During his four years at Amherst, Vernon won the reputation of being one of the best college pitchers in the country.

Clarion A. Davis has a son, James Phelps, said to be the class baby.

Waldo Shumway has been appointed laboratory assistant in zoology at Columbia.

Harold W. Crandall has been awarded the Schiff Fellowship in History at Columbia for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Baird of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ella Francine, to Howard D. Simpson.

Spenser Miller has won the George William Curtis Fellowship in public law, valued at \$615, at Columbia University.

1913

LOUIS D. STILLWELL, *Secretary*,
60 Matthews Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Theodore A. Greene, the present secretary of the college Christian Association, will return next year as "religious director." The alumni advisory board of the association decided to adopt a policy which provides for a permanent leader in the college to direct in the church, religious and secular undertakings of the association.

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Edith Platt Warner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gaylord Warner, of 56 Montgomery Place, and Hamilton Patton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patton, of Highland Park, Ill. Miss Warner was graduated from Smith College last June. Her fiancé received his degree from Amherst at the same time.

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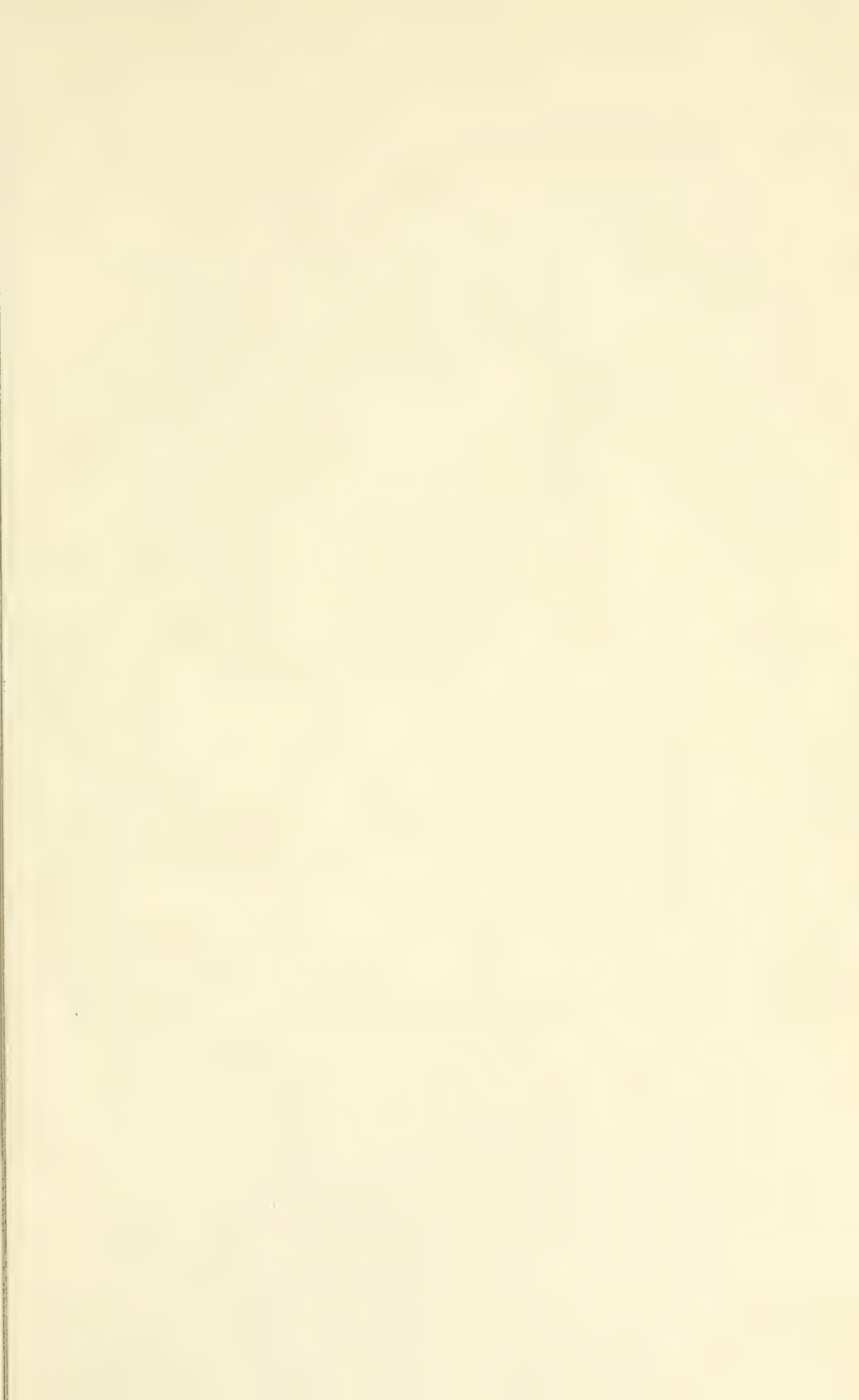
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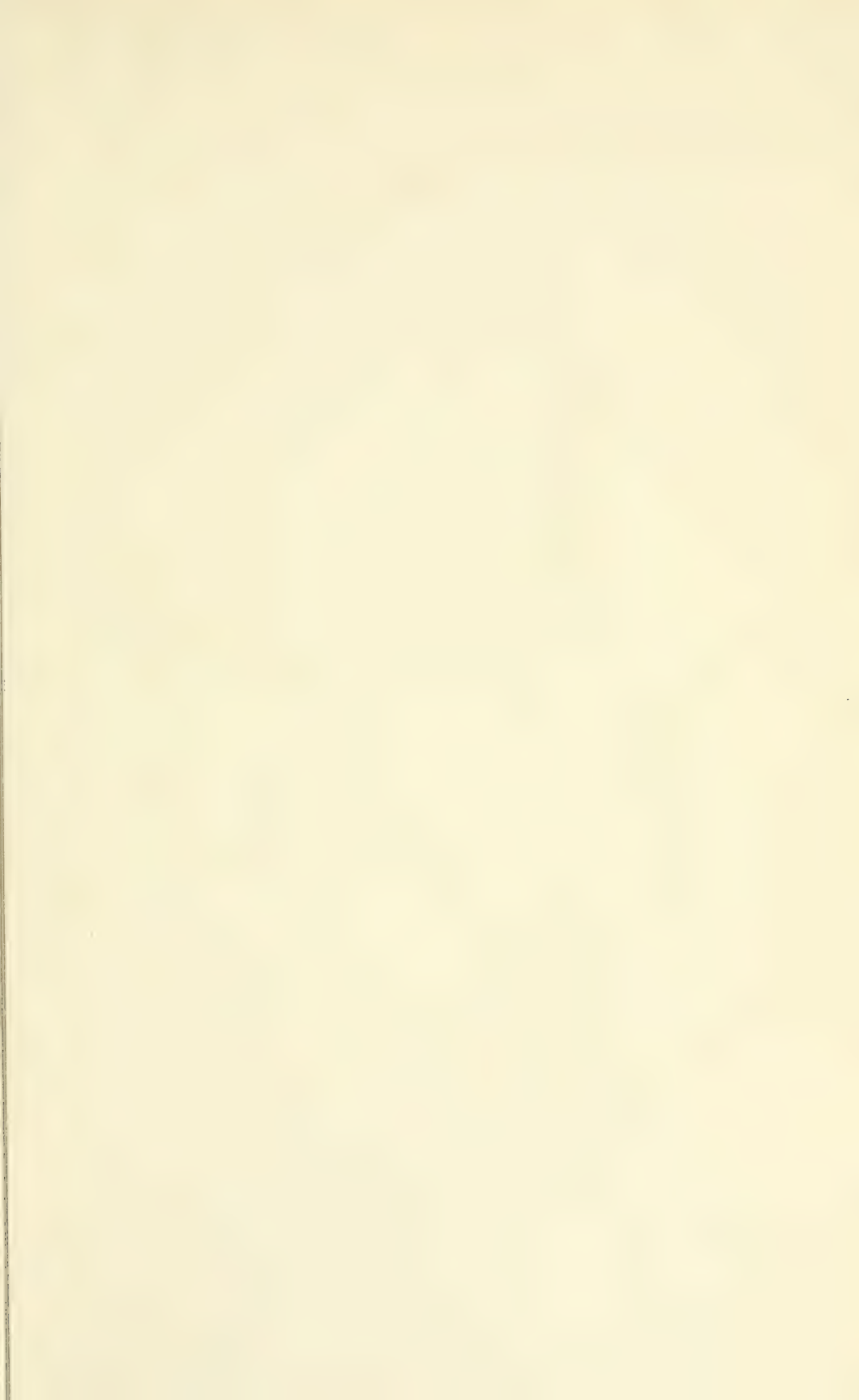
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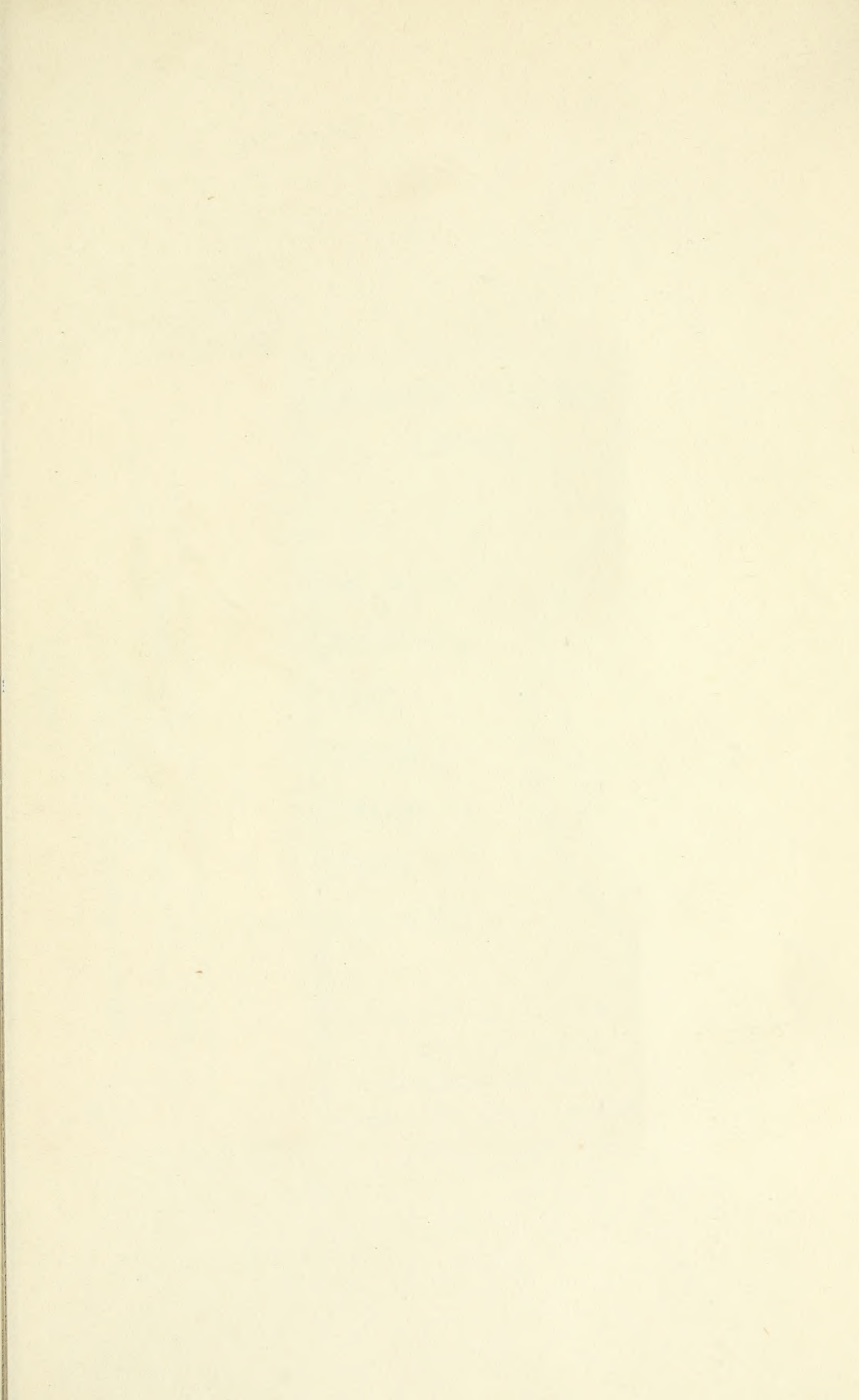
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